

Approved May 23, 1984
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

The meeting was called to order by Senator Edward F. Reilly, Jr. at
Chairperson

8:00 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on April 25, 1984 in room 313-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Senator Francisco was excused.

Committee staff present:

Russell Mills, Legislative Research
Fred Carman, Assistant Revisor of Statutes
Emalene Correll, Legislative Research
June Windscheffel, Secretary to the Committee

Conferees appearing before the committee:

The Reverend Richard Taylor, Kansans for Life at Its Best, Topeka, Kansas
William Plymat, Presidential Commission on Drunken Driving, Washington, D.C.
Everett McBride, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Overland Park, Kansas
Charles Baxter, R. R. #1, Wamego, Kansas
Kathy Jacobs, Wichita, High School West, Wichita, Kansas
Dick Edington, Edington Distributors, Inc., Topeka, Kansas
Eldon Danenhauer, Lapeka, Inc., Chairman-Elect, National Beer Wholesalers, Topeka
Kansas
David Reavis, President, State Fraternal Order of Police, Lawrence, Kansas
Mark Tallman, Associated Students of Kansas, Topeka, Kansas
Chris Edmonds, Associated Students of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas
Brett Lambert, Associated Students of Kansas, Manhattan, Kansas
Matt McBride, Lawrence High School, Lawrence, Kansas

The Chairman welcomed all present and thanked them for their interest and concern in the open hearing and discussion on the issue of raising the drinking age in Kansas for consumption of 3.2 beer. He stated that the Senate has before it a Conference Committee Report on the subject, and that action on that Conference Committee Report has been postponed by majority action of the State Senate prior to recess two weeks ago, for the purpose of conducting a hearing on this issue. The Committee has scheduled a 2-hour hearing, with equal time for proponents and opponents. At noon the Committee has scheduled another hearing at which time it will take into consideration materials and testimony and staff documents.

The Chairman introduced The Reverend Richard Taylor, a proponent of raising the legal drinking age, who stated that he would first show an 18-minute video tape in support of his position. Following that he would have testimony from other proponents. The tape featured a number of interviews.

The first conferee was William Plymat, a former member of the Iowa State Senate, and a Member of the Presidential Commission on Drunken Driving, who recommended that the age be raised to 21. He also recommended federal funds be taken away from those states not concurring. Mr. Plymat also distributed copies of a statement from Jim Burnett, Acting Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, stating their recommendation that the minimum legal age for drinking or purchasing all alcoholic beverages be raised to 21 years of age. Also included was a letter to Senator Reilly. These are Attachments #1 of these Minutes.

Everett McBride appeared next as a proponent. He submitted copies for the Committee of the statement of Diane K. Steed, Administrator, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and which he read. This is Attachment #2 of these Minutes. He also stated that he is involved with the Kansas City Chapter of Mothers Against Drunk Driving, and they are strongly in support of raising the legal drinking age. They support age 19, but hope for age 21.

The Reverend Richard Taylor was the next proponent. A copy of his prepared remarks are a part of these Minutes as Attachment #3.

Unless specifically noted, the individual remarks recorded herein have not been transcribed verbatim. Individual remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for editing or corrections.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS,
room 313-S, Statehouse, at 8:00 a.m./~~pm~~ on April 25, 1984.

Charles Baxter a proponent, stated that he had served on the Governor's Drinking and Driving Committee in 1982. He said there was one consistent message, and that was that "we must stop drinking and driving on our highways."

Kathy Page was the next proponent. She said that at Wichita High School West, where she is a student, they have taken polls in all the classes and "in all the polls we took there have been no people who would oppose raising the drinking age to 21." (Prepared statement, Attachment #4).

The Chairman stated that although others were scheduled to appear as proponents that the allotted time was up, but that their written testimony would be made a part of the Minutes and that copies had been distributed to Committee Members. For the record, statements from the following are a part of these Minutes as shown: James S. Hamilton, of the Nebraska Council on Alcoholic and Drug Education, Lincoln, Nebraska, Attachment #5; Paul Pettit, Kansas University Student, *Attachment #6; Bert Falley, Topeka Retail Grocer, Attachment #7; and Sgt. Bill Jacobs, of the Kansas Highway Patrol, Attachment #8.

The Chairman then introduced Dick Edington, an opponent, whose testimony is a part of these Minute, Attachment #9.

Eldon Danenhauer was the next opponent. A copy of his testimony is part of these Minutes, as is a hand-out "preventing Alcohol Abuse" which is part of an educational program for students in our schools. These are Attachment #10.

David Reavis, President of the Fraternal Order of Police for the State of Kansas, spoke as the next opponent. He said that he feels false identifications are one of the greatest problems. He also stated that existing laws need to be tightened up so that when an arrest is made for drunken driving that it will be prosecuted.

The next opponent to appear was Mark Tallman. His remarks are a part of these Minutes as Attachment #11.

Chris Edmonds spoke as the next opponent. His remarks are a part of these Minutes as Attachment #12.

Brett Lambert also appeared as an opponent. His remarks are a part of these Minutes as Attachment #13.

Matt McBride was the next speaker, an opponent. Copy of his testimony is included as Attachment #14 of these Minutes.

The Chairman stated that as indicated earlier there will be another meeting of this Committee today at noon, in Room 254-E, to take up whatever recommendations the Committee wants to make to the full Senate tomorrow.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00a.m.

*Attachment #6 not received.



Office of the Chairman

National Transportation Safety Board

Washington, D.C. 20594

April 24, 1984

JW ①
Mr. Pymat
4/25/84 - #1
8:00 a.m.

Honorable Edward F. Reilly, Jr.
Chairman
Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee
Room 545, Statehouse
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Senator Reilly:

I understand that the Federal and State Affairs Committee, which you chair, will be considering the important issue of increasing the minimum legal drinking age on Wednesday, April 25.

The National Transportation Safety Board has long been concerned with the overrepresentation of under 21-year-old drivers in alcohol-related highway crashes. Based upon our own accident investigations and a review of relevant State experience, we have concluded that raising the minimum legal drinking age will save lives. Accordingly we recommended on July 22, 1982 that all States "Raise the minimum legal age for drinking or purchasing all alcoholic beverages to 21 years of age." (NTSB Recommendation H-82-18)

Enclosed for the consideration of your committee is a detailed statement of the views of the National Transportation Safety Board on this vital safety issue. I ask that it be submitted for the record.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jim Burnett".

Jim Burnett
Acting Chairman

Enclosure

Atch. 1



**National
Transportation
Safety Board**

#1
4/25/84

Safety Information

Washington, D.C. 20594

STATEMENT OF
THE HONORABLE JIM BURNETT
ACTING CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD
TO THE
FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
KANSAS SENATE
APRIL 25, 1984

The National Transportation Safety Board is charged by Congress to investigate transportation accidents, to determine their probable cause and to make safety recommendations to prevent their reoccurrence. These recommendations are our most important product.

The Safety Board perhaps is best known for its role in aviation safety. Accidents such as last summer's in-flight fire aboard an Air Canada jet or the 1982 Air Florida crash at Washington National Airport grip the public's attention and consume a great deal of our energies. However, we are involved in all modes of transportation - highway, rail, marine and pipeline - not just aviation.

I submit this statement to you today to address what I believe is a national disgrace--the death toll of young Americans involved in alcohol-related highway accidents. Americans are dying on the highways at a rate of 43,000 a year, and at least half of those deaths are the result of drunk driving.

It is young people, under age 21, who are most likely to drive and be involved in accidents while impaired by alcohol. Relative to their numbers in the population, they have a higher drunk driving rate than any other age group.

To some the words "national disgrace" may sound overly dramatic but I submit that the words are appropriate considering that we are talking about 4,336 deaths last year -- all of them involving drinking drivers between the ages of 16 and 21.

I realize that statistics do not tell the full story, but in the case of our young drivers, they carry a dramatic impact that cannot be ignored. Drinking drivers under 21 were involved in 3,631 alcohol-related fatal highway accidents in 1982, which is about 21 percent of all such accidents. This is true even though the drivers in that age group represent only about 10 percent of the licensed drivers and drive about nine percent of all miles driven.

That's not the whole story. Added to the death toll are 650,000 injuries -- 130,000 of whom are teenagers. The term "injuries" doesn't convey the full impact of this statistic. What we are talking about all too often are severed spinal cords, amputated limbs and disfigured faces and bodies. Many of these injuries result in shattered lives, families destroyed and opportunities denied.

On the economic side, the insurance industry estimates that teenage drunk driving costs this country six billion dollars a year.

Perhaps the most telling argument comes from the U.S. Surgeon General who has reported that life expectancy has increased in the last 75 years for all Americans except one age group. For those between 15 and 24 years of age, the death rate is actually higher than it was 20 years ago. And the single leading cause of death for this group is drunk driving. In effect we are denying our young people the progress in health and safety that has been made in this century.

The statistics for Kansas tell the same sad story as the national figures. In 1982, 27 percent of the drinking drivers involved in fatal crashes were under 21, and 28 percent of the fatalities resulted from these accidents. Yet, only 11.6 percent of the licensed drivers in Kansas are under 21. These young drivers are overrepresented in fatal accidents by more than 2 to 1.

From 1980 to 1982, in Kansas alone, at least 197 people died in highway crashes involving a drinking driver who was under 21.

Statistics can show the scope of the problem, but it's the individual cases that illustrate the human tragedy.

The Safety Board's recommendation to increase the drinking age grew out of its investigation of a March, 1982 accident in Mineola, New York. In that accident, the 19-year-old driver of a van occupied by 10 teenagers drove around a lowered gate at a rail-highway grade crossing into the path of an oncoming train. Nine of the occupants were killed, and one was critically injured. The driver's blood alcohol level showed that he was impaired at the time of the accident.

Kansas has not been immune from tragedies such as these. Let me cite two accidents involving drivers in this state.

In a well publicized April 1983 accident here in Topeka, an 18-year-old intoxicated driver ran a stop sign at a high speed and hit another vehicle broadside, killing a 28-year-old woman who was a well known local citizen. The roads were clear and dry. The victim had no alcohol in her blood and was driving within the posted speed limit. The teenager told a Safety Board investigator that he had been drinking 3.2 beer for approximately 4 hours before the accident and had consumed between 8 and 12 beers. The police measured his blood alcohol level at 0.16 percent.

On the evening of May 11, 1982, a group of five youths, ranging in age from 13 to 20 were driving in the Topeka area. They stopped and purchased a bottle of liquor. They then proceeded to Perry, Kansas where they continued to pleasure ride with no particular destination. At 11:40 p.m., while headed west from Perry on U.S. Route 24 the vehicle began passing another car. As the driver pulled out, a passenger told him that he couldn't make it and advised him to slow down. The driver disagreed and "stepped on the gas," reaching an estimated speed of 87-90 mph. While attempting to pass, he struck an eastbound vehicle carrying an adult and two children. All three occupants in the eastbound vehicle and two of the teenagers were killed. The remaining three teenagers were seriously injured. An almost empty liquor bottle was recovered from the teenager's vehicle by the State Police. The 18-year-old driver of that vehicle had a blood alcohol level of 0.23 percent.

What is perhaps saddest about these cases is how unremarkable they are. Accidents such as these are killing an average of 14 people a day and injuring another 350. I chose these because they are fairly typical of fatal accidents involving alcohol and teenagers. These stories represent the brutal norm that occurs repeatedly across the country.

I want to stress that this is not a danger that threatens only one age group. The casualties in these accidents are not the drinking teens alone, but also people of all ages on highways who become their unwitting victims.

It is the unanimous and strongly held view of the National Transportation Safety Board that fewer people of all ages will die on our highways if the age requirement for purchasing alcohol is 21 in each state. The Board believes the evidence is thoroughly convincing.

The Safety Board does not think that simply raising the drinking age to 21 will solve the problem. Obviously, there is no one measure that will make our highways safe. But we do believe that passing an age-21 law is the single most effective alcohol-related legislative action that can be taken to cut the highway death toll, particularly among our young.

Let me tell you why the Board feels as it does.

The Safety Board has come to support the age-21 requirement based upon several studies that show a direct correlation between minimum drinking age and alcohol-related accidents among young drivers. Every reliable study points to the same conclusion: lowering the drinking age led to increased fatalities and raising the drinking age will save lives.

Proof of the link between the drinking age and highway mortality first became apparent in the early 1970's when 29 states lowered their drinking age. These changes resulted in a significant increase in fatal accidents involving young drivers in the affected age group.

A study by the University of Michigan found a statistically significant increase in alcohol-related crashes among 18 to 20-year-olds (after the law changed from 21 to 18). The researchers noted a similar effect for 18 and 19 year olds in Maine.

Other states have noted similar results. The number of 18 to 20-year-old drivers involved in fatal accidents rose 60 percent in Iowa during 1975 when measured against 1972, the last year before the age was lowered. The rise for drivers of all ages was only 10 percent. Involvement in fatal accidents by 18 to 20-year-olds in Massachusetts increased 176 percent from 1972 to 1975 (pre vs. post law change).

As studies showed the adverse impact of a lowered drinking age, some states reversed themselves and raised their drinking age. Michigan and Illinois were among the first states to raise their drinking age in the late 1970's. Studies in these two states showed that when each state raised the drinking age to 21, it scored dramatic accident reductions. For example, in Michigan the rate of alcohol-involved accidents among 18 to 20-year-olds dropped 31 percent.

Michigan lowered its drinking age to 18 in January 1972, and raised it back to 21 in December 1978. A study by the Highway Research Institute at the University of Michigan analyzed a random sample of 20 percent of all reported accidents in Michigan from January 1972 to December 1979. The study concluded that alcohol-involved accidents among 18- to 20-year-old drivers were reduced 31 percent during the first 12 months after the drinking age was raised from 18 to 21 in December 1978.

Illinois raised its minimum legal drinking age from age 19 to 21 in January 1980. A study comparing 1980 to 1979 accident data concluded that the change was effective in reducing the single-vehicle, nighttime, male driver involvements for drivers aged 19 and 20. For 1980, the percentage of reduction attributable to the law change was 8.8 percent.

The Michigan and Illinois studies looked at all accidents -- fatal, personal injury, and property damage. Another study, conducted by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, looked at just fatal accidents using data from the Fatal Accident Records System (FARS) of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. This study looked at nine states that raised their legal minimum age. Eight of the nine states experienced a reduction in nighttime fatal crash involvement among drivers in the affected age group. The average annual reduction was 28 percent.

That was in 1978. In a more recent example, New Jersey raised its drinking age from 19 to 21 last year. While it's too early for a full reckoning of the impact, the preliminary results are very encouraging. Governor Kean reports that in the first half of 1983, after the law change, the number of drunk drivers 17-20 years of age who were involved in fatal crashes dropped 58 percent compared to an equivalent period in 1982.

Let me pause here to say a word about arguments that have been raised in this chamber by certain opponents of age 21. Outlandish claims have been made that: an increased age will result in more rather than less alcohol abuse among underaged youth; that accident data from states that have increased their drinking age shows either no effect or an increase in deaths; and that public sentiment is against an increased age.

I hope that the members of this Committee will recognize that these so-called facts are, in the kindest of terms, at some variance with the truth. Such claims as these are often raised by so-called experts associated with the very alcohol-beverage industries or trade associations that have the most to lose.

No, the facts are clear. Unbiased researchers who have conducted the most sophisticated studies are in remarkable agreement -- raising the drinking age saves lives. The American public also recognizes this fact and was shown in a recent Gallup Poll to favor age 21 by 77 percent of those surveyed. Many other public opinion polls have shown similar findings.

The Safety Board is in good company in our recommendation to increase the drinking age. Every major organization concerned with youth and highway safety, from the PTA to the National Safety Council, has said the same thing. Likewise, the American Medical Association, the American Association for Automotive Medicine, and the American College of Emergency Physicians -- those who regularly see the victims of teenage drunk driving -- have endorsed a drinking age of 21. President Reagan's Commission Against Drunk Driving, recently called on all states that have not already done so to adopt age-21 laws. Congress in 1982 urged all states to increase the drinking age to 21.

An even more compelling endorsement is contained in the actions of other states. At least 27 states have raised their minimum legal drinking age. Since the Safety Board first issued its recommendation, 11 states have raised their drinking age, including five that have gone to 21. Most recently, in February the Governor of Nebraska signed a law raising that State's drinking age from 20 to 21, and this month Arizona went to 21. Twenty-one states now have 21 as their minimum legal drinking age, covering over 44 percent of the United States population. Several other states appear to be on the verge of changing their laws.

I recognize that raising the drinking age to 21 will not eliminate all or even most of the fatalities caused by persons under age 21 who drink and drive. If so, we could save more than 4,300 lives each year. However, based on the experience of states that have already raised the drinking age, we can expect to save about 1,250 lives yearly if all states set their drinking age at 21. That is approximately the size of my home town in Arkansas.

In fact, if the drinking age had been 21 for that 3-year period I mentioned earlier, and if Kansas averaged the same reduction as experienced in other states, at least 55 of your fellow citizens who are now dead might be alive today.

The Safety Board feels that 1,250 lives is far too precious a price to pay for giving 18-, 19- and 20-year-olds the license to drink. We urge you to approve a drinking age of 21 in Kansas.

④ Plymat J
4/25/84

**Statement of Allan F. Williams and Ben Kelley, Insurance Institute for
Highway Safety, Before the Subcommittee on Commerce,
Transportation, and Tourism, U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Energy and Commerce, Hearing on H.R. 3870, October 19, 1983**

The Insurance Institute for Highway Safety is an independent public service organization. It is a nonprofit, tax-exempt scientific and educational organization dedicated to reducing the losses — deaths, injuries, and property damage — resulting from crashes on the nation's highways. Supported by companies writing most of the motor vehicle insurance in the United States, the Institute conducts research involving a wide range of factors that contribute to the huge losses resulting from highway crashes.

As part of this research, the Institute has studied the effects on highway crashes of changes in the legal minimum drinking age. Such research is the focus of this testimony, which you have invited us to present today.

Between 1970 and 1975, some 29 states reduced the legal minimum age for purchasing alcoholic beverages. The minimum age had been 21 in most of these states. It was reduced to 18, 19, or 20 — in most cases, 18. Work conducted by the Institute in the mid-1970s found that in states that *lowered* the drinking age, there were significant *increases* in fatal crashes of drivers under 21 years old, as compared to states where the drinking age laws were not changed. (1) Studies by other researchers in the United States and Canada have also found that lowering the drinking age increases crashes. (2)

Beginning in 1976, there has been a trend toward raising the drinking age to 19, 20, or 21. The majority of states that lowered their drinking ages in the early 1970s have raised them, although usually not back to the previous levels. In 1981, the Institute studied the effects on fatal highway crashes of raising the legal minimum drinking age (3) (Attachment A). All states were studied that had raised their drinking ages and for which sufficient post-law data were available. Nine states were included in the study. (Five were excluded because their law changes were too recent for their effects to be measured at the time of the study.)

Each of the Institute's studies was carefully planned to isolate the effects of drinking-age changes, using established and well-known principles of scientific research design. For example, since numbers of highway crashes and fatalities fluctuate widely over time (for a variety of reasons, known and unknown), simply determining the crash involvement rate of young drivers in a state after the drinking age is raised, and comparing this with the rate before the law was changed, is insufficient. Scientists have long known that such before-after studies may be misleading, because the changes found may result from factors other than the law change.

To rule out the possibility that changes observed in youthful crash involvement in states that raised their drinking ages were merely part of a regional trend, each of the nine states studied was paired with a neighboring comparison state in which the legal minimum drinking age remained unchanged throughout the study period. To rule out the possibility that changes observed in age groups covered by the law were part of a trend occurring at other ages as well, age groups covered by the laws were compared to older drivers, to whom the law changes did not apply.

Comparisons were based on nighttime fatal crashes — especially single-vehicle crashes — which overwhelmingly involve alcohol.

The Institute's study found that, due to the law changes, there were reductions in nighttime fatal crashes among youthful drivers in eight of the nine states studied. There was considerable variation in these reductions — from six to 75 percent. Based on all nine states, there was an average reduction of 28 percent. In only one state, Montana, was there an increase in nighttime fatal crashes among young drivers (14 percent).

The substantial variation in results among the states was to be expected, since they differ in size, population, region, and other respects. In particular, the numbers of drivers in the affected age groups involved in fatal crashes varied tremendously, from a low of 28 drivers in Montana to a high of 538 in Michigan, during the 21 months following the law change in those states. It is well known that such sample size variations lead to considerable variations in results, and it is precisely for this reason that we emphasized overall results rather than those from individual states.

On the basis of the Institute's consistent findings of reductions in nighttime fatal crashes, our researchers concluded that just as lowering the drinking age has a negative effect on highway crashes, raising the drinking age has a positive effect. Numerous other researchers have reported similar results (Attachment B). It was estimated from the Institute's work that each year about 730 fewer young drivers would be involved in fatal crashes in the United States if the drinking age for alcohol were raised to 21 in every state.

Michael M. Birkley, representing the National Licensed Beverage Association, told this subcommittee on October 4, 1983: "The evidence strongly indicates that raising the legal drinking age is likely to result in more, rather than less, alcohol abuse among the underage population, as it did in at least three of the eight states which have recently raised their legal drinking ages and for which sufficient consistent data have been analyzed." (4) He claimed that in only one state among eight studied — Michigan — was there a reduction in highway crashes. In addition to the three states in which he claimed there were increases in youthful crash involvement, according to Mr. Birkley there were four others in which no significant changes occurred subsequent to raising the drinking age. Mr. Birkley concluded that the Insurance Institute's prediction of a 28 percent reduction was incorrect in seven of the eight states studied.

However, Mr. Birkley failed to mention that of the seven states he claimed did not conform to the Institute's prediction, six had in fact been included in the Institute's study and were part of the basis on which the 28 percent average reduction was computed. Five of these six states — including two in which Mr. Birkley reported increases in crash involvement — showed reductions in fatal crashes.

Mr. Birkley referred to the Institute's research results only in the case of Montana, the single state in which an increase was shown. Instead of mentioning the reductions in the other states, he claimed to have evidence showing increases or no changes in youthful involvement in fatal crashes subsequent to raising the drinking age. But most of these data were derived from simple before-after analyses, without appropriate comparison groups. Therefore, they are inappropriate for drawing inferences about the effects of changing the drinking age.

In addition, Mr. Birkley ignored two other states — Tennessee and New Hampshire — included in the Institute's study. Both of these states showed reductions in fatal crash involvement. His conclusions, based as they were on inadequate data and a selective review of the literature, are not valid.

As part of his written testimony, Mr. Birkley also submitted a document entitled "Death and the Legal Drinking Age: A Tri-State Study" (5), which he wrote and in which he claimed that the reductions in crash involvement in Michigan and Illinois after the drinking ages were raised were not as great as reductions in Wisconsin, where the drinking age was not raised. However, this document does not follow accepted procedures of scientific research. Birkley analyzed 1976-1981 Wisconsin data and found a 1981 decline in crash involvement among 18-20 year olds, compared to what he said would have been expected based on 1976-1980 trends. He then compared this 1981 reduction in Wisconsin to a 1980 reduction in Illinois (the first year of the law change in that state) and a 1979 reduction in Michigan (the first year of the law change there). That is, the "comparisons" were based on different years, which invalidates them. (They also involved different age groups in Illinois and Wisconsin, and were based on different measures of crash involvement in Wisconsin, compared to the other two states.)

Birkley claimed that "none of the major drinking age impact studies, including those of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety ... found any measurable change in highway crash rates among 16- and 17-year-old drivers attributable to lowering or raising the legal drinking age in any jurisdiction." (6) That is incorrect. In fact, the Institute's 1974 study of three areas that lowered the legal minimum drinking age, compared to adjacent areas that did not, indicated "a significant increase in involvement in fatal crashes of drivers under 21 in areas that changed the law This occurred not only among the 18-20 year olds to whom the law change applied, but also, though to a somewhat lesser degree, among 15-17 year olds." (1)

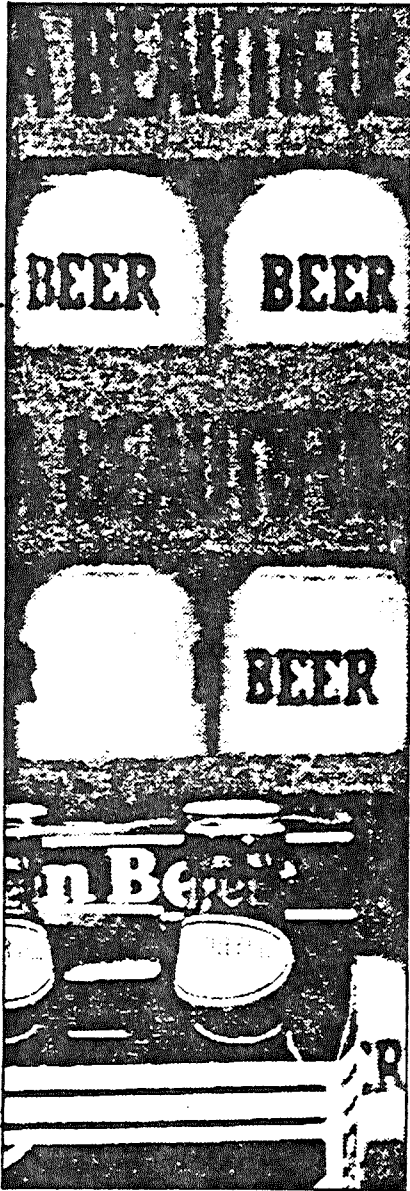
Finally, Birkley claimed that a study by Cook and Tauchen on lowering the drinking age supports his own position — namely that an 18-year-old legal drinking age is preferred. (6) However, Birkley failed to cite the conclusion of Cook and Tauchen's study: "A reduction in the minimum drinking age from 21 to 18 for all alcoholic beverage types will result in an increase in the auto fatality rate for 18 to 20 year olds of about seven percent, and a somewhat smaller increase for 16 to 17 year olds We are confident in concluding that the cumulative effect of minimum legal drinking age reductions during the early 1970s was to cause a substantial increase in 18-20-year-old auto fatality rates, averaging about 150 lives per year during the mid-1970s." (7)

Based on its research, the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety has concluded that "raising the legal minimum drinking age to 21 in all states would go far toward reducing the annual toll of motor vehicle deaths in the United States, particularly the deaths of young people and of others with whom they are involved in crashes." That conclusion stands.

NOTES

1. Williams, Allan F.; Rich, Robert F.; Zador, Paul L. and Robertson, Leon S. "The Legal Minimum Drinking Age and Fatal Motor Vehicle Crashes," *The Journal of Legal Studies*, 4:1(1975), pp. 219-239.
2. A review of relevant research is contained in Smart, Reginald G. and Goodstadt, Michael S. "Effects of Reducing the Legal Alcohol-Purchasing Age on Drinking and Drinking Problems," *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 38:7(1977), pp. 1313-1323.
3. Williams, Allan F.; Zador, Paul L.; Harris, Sandra S. and Karpf, Ronald S. "The Effect of Raising the Legal Minimum Drinking Age on Involvement in Fatal Crashes," *The Journal of Legal Studies*, 12(1983), pp. 169-179.
4. National Licensed Beverage Association. Oral Statement Before the Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation, and Tourism, Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Hearing on H.R. 3870, October 4, 1983.
5. Birkley, Michael M. "Death and the Legal Drinking Age: A Tri-State Study," *Issue Briefs*. Madison, Wisconsin: The Blaney Institute, April 1983.
6. National Licensed Beverage Association. Written Testimony Before the Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation, and Tourism, Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives. Hearing on H.R. 3870, October 4, 1983.
7. Cook, Philip J. and Tauchen, George. "The Effect of Minimum Drinking Age Legislation on Youthful Auto Fatalities, 1970-1977" (draft). Durham, North Carolina: Duke University, Department of Economics, July 1982.

J 1



Lower drinking age, higher fatality rate?

Gov. Terry Branstad was quoted in your paper as saying that if a limited death penalty law would "save one innocent life, it is justified." Yet at the same time he indicated he still opposes raising the legal drinking age to 21, saying that a 21-year-old drinking age probably would not help too much in cutting down traffic accidents among younger adults.

None of us who are working to get our Legislature to raise the legal age contend that such will totally resolve the problem. But take a look at the record of fatal drinking-driver crashes killing people in 1982 in Iowa.

Driver Ages	No. of Licensed Drivers in Age Group in Iowa	No. of Drinking Drivers Involved in Fatal Accidents	No. of Persons Killed in Those Accidents
17 - 20	178,053	46	53
21 - 24	200,626	36	45
25 - 34	454,741	39	44
35 - 44	309,977	19	21
45 - 54	245,451	9	10
55 - 64	244,251	8	8
65 and over	257,765	0	0

The foregoing shows our worst group is the 17- to 20-year-old group. With 24,600 fewer licensees than the 21-24 age group, they kill more people. And note that past age 24, the problem is small on a yearly basis.

Many of us are hopeful that if the governor takes time to study all the evi-

dence, he will join all the groups that urge a legal drinking age of 21. . . .

An important reason to raise the legal age of drinking, in addition to the traffic problem, is that until about age 21, a section of the brain (the hypothalamus) of a youth that controls all non-conscious body functions does not physically mature, and when that portion of the brain is exposed extensively to alcohol, in very many cases it leads to addiction to alcohol. . . .

I do agree that states should not be threatened with loss of highway funds for failure to pass 21-year drinking-age laws. It should be a matter of conscience, not consequences. — William N. Plymat Sr., 2908 Patricia Drive, Des Moines.

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January 1, 1984.

1982

SUMMARY

Drinking/Driving

During 1982, 37.6 percent of the fatal accidents and 39.2 percent of the fatalities were alcohol-related. Alcohol involvement is more apt to occur, and more likely to be reported, in fatal accidents than in non-fatal accidents.

In Iowa during 1982 drivers involved in fatal accidents were not required by law to submit to an alcohol test. Testing for alcohol in both fatal and all accidents was based on "probable cause," as determined by the investigating officer. Care should be used in comparing the yearly percentages of alcohol-related fatal accidents due to fluctuations in the number of reports received.

Iowa alcohol-related accident figures should not be compared to states where an alcohol test is mandatory.

Age of Drinking Drivers Involved in Accidents

Driver Age	All Accidents		Fatal Accidents				Injury Accidents		Property Damage Accidents	
	No. of Drivers	%	No. of Drivers	%	Persons* Killed	%	No. of Drivers	%	No. of Drivers	%
15 & younger	17	0.3	2	1.2	2	1.1	9	0.4	6	0.2
16	116	2.3	4	2.4	4	2.1	62	2.6	50	2.0
17	232	4.5	15	9.1	19	10.1	108	4.5	109	4.3
18	298	5.8	7	4.2	9	4.8	138	5.7	153	6.0
19	437	8.5	14	8.5	14	7.4	213	8.8	210	8.3
20	409	8.0	10	6.1	11	5.9	191	7.9	208	8.2
21	359	7.0	5	3.0	5	2.7	185	7.7	169	6.7
22	327	6.4	7	4.2	13	6.9	163	6.7	157	6.2
23	245	4.8	15	9.1	18	9.6	116	4.8	114	4.5
24	228	4.5	9	5.5	9	4.8	124	5.1	95	3.7
25-34	1,443	28.2	39	23.6	44	23.4	686	28.4	718	28.3
35-44	502	9.8	19	11.5	21	11.2	221	9.1	262	10.3
45-54	245	4.8	9	5.5	10	5.3	100	4.1	136	5.4
55-64	142	2.8	8	4.8	8	4.3	57	2.4	77	3.0
65-74	74	1.4	0	--	0	--	27	1.1	47	1.8
75 & older	11	0.2	0	--	0	--	4	0.2	7	0.3
Not stated	38	0.7	2	1.2	4	2.1	13	0.5	23	0.9
Total no. of drivers	5,123		165		191		2,417		2,541	

* Figure includes all persons killed in accidents involving a drinking driver of the given age. NOTE: The figures do not add up to the total of 188 persons killed in alcohol-related accidents in 1982. For instance, a person killed in an accident involving both a 17 year-old drinking driver and a 21 year-old drinking driver would be included in both age categories. A person killed in an accident involving two 19 year-old drinking drivers, however, would be listed only once. (The percentage of persons killed by a given-age driver is based on the total of 188 persons killed in alcohol-related crashes.)



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE HOUSE
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

IN REPLY
REFER TO:

BRUCE BABBITT
GOVERNOR

March 28, 1984

Mr. William N. Plymat
2908 Patricia Drive
Des Moines, Iowa 50322

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the drinking age, and for enclosing the Final Report of the Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving. I understand that you dropped by my office to discuss the status of current legislation. I regret that my schedule prevented me from visiting with you to personally thank you for your testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

I believe the state made a mistake when it lowered the drinking age to 19 in 1972. The lowered drinking age has been positively traced to increased highway accidents and fatalities, problems in our public schools, and increases in serious juvenile crime.

The issue is whether we are willing to admit our mistake in the interest of saving lives. I strongly support returning the minimum legal drinking age to its traditional level--21 years.

Again, thanks for your interest in Arizona. Your support for these legislative proposals is genuinely appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bruce Babbitt", written in a cursive style.

Bruce Babbitt
Governor

BB:esr



STATE OF NEW YORK
DIVISION OF ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE
194 WASHINGTON AVENUE, ALBANY, NEW YORK 12210

ROBERT V. SHEAR
DIRECTOR

April 16, 1984

National Commission on
Drunk Driving
1705 DeSalle St. NW.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Chairman Volpe:

As you know Governor Mario Cuomo has provided a great deal of leadership in promoting a 21 year old purchase age law in New York State. Perhaps of interest to you and the other members appointed to the National Commission against drunk driving is the enclosed information on New York's Youth Alcohol Study.

I have also enclosed a brochure developed by the New York State Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse entitled "21 Purchase Age". In addition, you will find a very helpful newsletter which has recently been released by the New York State Automobile Association. We are all aware that a difficult uphill battle faces us in passing this life saving legislation in 1984.

I hope this information proves helpful and you will call upon me if I can be of any assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "William R. Williford".

William R. Williford
Assistant Director

WRW/ljs
enclosure

St. Paul Pioneer Press

Tuesday, April 10, 1984

Minnesota's First Newspaper

☆ Metro Final

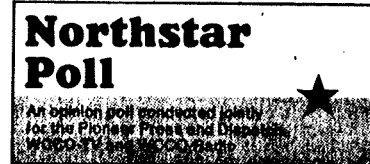
72% favor 21 for Minnesota drinking age

By Bill Salisbury
Staff Writer
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Seven in 10 Minnesotans favor raising the state's legal drinking age from 19 to 21, according to the Northstar Poll.

By lopsided majorities, the poll respondents also favor amending the state Constitution to prohibit sex discrimination and charging a refundable, 5-cent deposit on bottles and cans.

Minnesotans are evenly split on eliminating the office of state treasurer, the



Drunken driving bills gain. Page 1C.

poll showed. But more respondents favor than oppose abolishing the secretary of state's office.

The poll, conducted for the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch, and WCCO Television and Radio, surveyed 918 adults March 23 through April 1.

Minnesota legislators appear likely to disregard the wishes of the prevailing side on each of the issues in the poll.

Although no bill is dead until the Legislature adjourns, legislation to return the drinking age to 21 was defeated in a Senate committee and the sponsors don't plan to seek another vote this year.

Legislators sponsoring a state Equal

Rights Amendment, which would outlaw sex discrimination, won't bring their measure up for action this year because abortion foes have enough votes to attach anti-abortion language, which the sponsors oppose.

A Senate committee voted down a bill that would have required charging consumers a 5-cent deposit on bottles and cans. The deposit would have been refunded when the containers were returned. No more votes are scheduled on this measure.

A bill to eliminate the offices of secretary of state and treasurer was defeated

Friday in a House committee and pronounced dead by its sponsor.

When poll respondents were asked whether Minnesota's legal drinking age should be raised from 19 to 21, 72 percent said they favor it, 26 percent said they oppose it and 2 percent didn't state a preference.

Older Minnesotans were more apt to favor raising the drinking age, but even those ages 18 to 34 support boosting the drinking age by nearly a 2-to-1 margin.

Please see Poll, Page 5A

Poll: 21 backed as legal drinking age.

Continued from Page 1A

Respondents 35 to 54 years of age favored the higher drinking age by 3 to 1, and those over age 55 favored it by more than 5 to 1.

Seventy-seven percent of the women polled favored raising the drinking age, compared to 65 percent of the men. Respondents from the Twin Cities metropolitan area were just as staunchly in favor of the higher drinking age as outstate residents. DFLers, Independent-Republicans and independents all favored it by equally large margins.

When asked whether the state Constitution should be amended to prohibit sex discrimination, three in four respondents said yes. Eighteen percent said no and 7 percent didn't know.

Support for such an amendment bridged the so-called gender gap. It was favored by 74 percent of the men and 77 percent of the women who were polled.

Younger Minnesotans were more apt to support a ban on sex discrimination. The amendment was favored by four in five respondents ages 18 to 34; three in four of those ages 35 to 54 and two in three of those over 55.

Respondents of all political persuasions strongly support the anti-sex discrimination amendment. Seventy-one percent of Republicans and 77 percent of DFLers and independents favored it.

Mandatory deposits on bottles and cans were favored by 70 percent of those polled. Twenty-three percent were opposed and 7 percent had no opinion. Support for the 5-cent deposits was equally strong among men and women,

Q: Do you favor or oppose eliminating the office of:

	Secretary of State				Yes	State Treasurer			
	Total	I-R	DFL	Ind.		Total	I-R	DFL	Ind.
Yes	43%	49%	38%	45%	39%	44%	35%	41%	
No	32	29	40	23	37	35	44	30	
Don't Know	25	22	22	32	24	21	21	29	

Q: Should Minnesota's drinking age be raised from 19 to 21?

	Total	Men	Women	18-34	35-54	55+	Metro	Outstate
Yes	72%	65%	77%	63%	74%	82%	71%	72%
No	26	32	21	34	25	15	26	25
Don't Know	2	3	2	3	1	3	3	3

Q: To help reduce littering, would you favor or oppose a 5-cent deposit on bottles and cans?

	Total	Men	Women	18-34	35-54	55+	Metro	Outstate
Yes	70%	71%	70%	77%	66%	68%	71%	70%
No	23	25	22	20	29	22	24	23
Don't Know	7	4	8	3	5	10	5	7

Q: Should Minnesota's Constitution be amended to prohibit sex discrimination?

	Total	Men	Women	18-34	35-54	55+	Metro	Outstate
Yes	75%	74%	77%	81%	76%	67%	78%	73%
No	18	17	19	16	18	21	18	18
Don't Know	7	9	4	3	6	12	4	9

and among metropolitan and outstate residents.

However, young people were more likely to favor deposits. Three in four respondents under age 35 supported them, compared with two in three older persons.

When asked whether the secretary of state's office should be eliminated, 43 percent said yes, while 32 percent said no. Twenty-five percent, a significant number, expressed no opinion.

A woman, DFLer Joan Growe, holds the office, and women were less apt to favor abolishing it. Women were evenly split, while men favored eliminating the office by a 5-to-3 margin.

Respondents who regard themselves as DFLers were divided evenly on the issue, while Republicans and independents were more apt to favor eliminating her office.

When asked about abolishing the treasurer's office, 44 percent of all respondents said yes, 35 percent said no and 21 percent didn't know.

The office is held by maverick DFLer Robert Mattson, but men were more likely to favor eliminating his office, while women were almost evenly split on the issue.

Republicans tended to favor abolishing the treasurer's office, while DFLers were more apt to oppose its elimination.

Northstar Poll taps 918 adults

The Northstar Poll is a state-wide public opinion survey conducted periodically by the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch, WCCO Television and WCCO Radio.

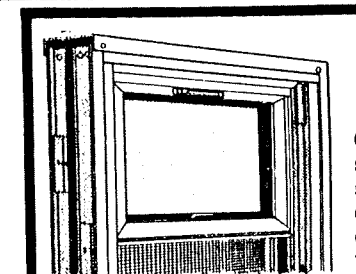
During the period from March 23 through April 1, 918 adults from throughout Minnesota were interviewed about issues before the Legislature.

Respondents were selected on a random basis and interviewed over the telephone by trained members of the Pioneer Press and Dispatch research staff. In the accompanying tables, percentages for some categories do not total 100 because of rounding.

The results are statistically reliable within a range of plus or minus three percentage points.

WANT ADS WORK

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Two bars raise the drinking age to lessen hassles

By NICK RAVO
Herald Staff Writer

STUART — Two bar managers have decided to increase Florida's drinking age from 19 to 21 — on their own premises, at least.

However, several attorneys say the bars also might be violating civil rights laws that guard against age discrimination.

At The Exotic Underground, a black-walled, orange-lighted bar featuring women who dance down to their pasties and G-string, the drinking age for beer and wine was raised to 21 late last year.

The same is true for a nearby bar called Molly Magee's, a larger restaurant and tavern that bills itself as a "dance-ateria."

"It's strictly as a peacekeeping

measure," said The Exotic Underground's manager, Lee Cornman. "Twenty-one-year-olds can hold their liquor better than a person 19 years old."

"Primarily, it's to relieve us from the underage drinkers and the immature drinkers," explained David Burkhardt, manager of Molly Magee's. "This makes it harder for 17-year-olds. If you're 17, it's harder to pass for 21 than to pass for 19."

"Anyway, certain people seem to be apt to fighting and it's the young clientele. They're not really experienced, and they overreact. They push themselves way over the limit."

Some attorneys, however, are wondering whether the new poli-



'It's strictly as a peacekeeping measure. Twenty-one-year-olds can hold their liquor better than a person 19 years old.'

Lee Cornman, Exotic Underground manager

cies amount to age discrimination or to a businessman's limited right to refuse service.

Stuart City Attorney Stephen Calvert said the bars' decision not

to serve 19- or 20-year-olds could be age discrimination. But, he said, he had received no complaints and had not studied the legal issues thoroughly.

Richard Kibbey, another Stuart lawyer, contends the bars' decisions were clearly a matter of age discrimination.

"If they are trying to do something like that, then they should make it a private club," he said.

"It's surprising that something like this started here. No one has approached me [about a suit]. That age group doesn't have the means to sue. But if they did, it would be an excellent case to pursue."

The Palm Beach-Martin County chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union doesn't agree with Kibbey.

Jim Green, the chapter's attorney, said that the bar managers' policies do not appear to violate any

federal civil rights laws.

Under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, a person seeking a public accommodation cannot be discriminated against because of race, nationality, religion or political affiliation. Age is not one of the factors unless employment is the issue or the federal government is involved.

Green said the Supreme Court is expected to address the issue of age discrimination in the private sector in the near future.

Officials of the Florida Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco also say there's no legal problem with the higher drinking age.

"I think it's an area for debate,

Please turn to BARS/2B



CAROL T. POWERS / Miami Herald Staff

William Dewey, Robert Kerphley and Mark Mathisean take in entertainment at Exotic Underground.

Two bars won't serve alcohol to under-21 crowd

BARS / from 1B

but I don't personally think they are doing anything wrong," said the division's Sgt. Bob Young in Fort Pierce. "I think they are just protecting their business."

"They can do it," said Arlene Armes, an official with the division's West Palm Beach office. "They can set their own policies as long as they don't go under 19."

Young and Armes said that regardless of the

type of entertainment offered in a bar, the statewide age for the consumption of alcoholic beverages remains 19 years or older except in the case of bartenders or barmalds, when it is 18 years of age.

They added also that they knew of no other places among the 1,500 establishments with liquor licenses in the four-county Treasure Coast area that had a 21-or-older drinking age.

"If they want to raise the age in their own place, that's the house's discretion as far as I am concerned," Young said. "We haven't had

any complaints."

The bar managers in Stuart haven't have reported any complaints about their policies, either.

In fact, several younger patrons said they supported the move.

"This is fair," said 21-year-old Robert Kerphley of Stuart, a patron at The Exotic Underground. "I don't think 19-year-olds should be drinking, even though I wouldn't have said that two years ago."

NATIONAL

Efforts to raise the minimum legal drinking age to 21 spread

By George B. Merry

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Two more states have joined the ranks of those raising the minimum drinking age in an effort to reduce the number of drunken-driving fatalities among teens.

Responding to the strong urging of President Reagan's special commission on drunken driving, lawmakers in Arizona and Nebraska recently raised the drinking age in their states to 21.

Similar action is pending in close to a dozen other states, including here in Massachusetts, where John A. Volpe, a former governor of the commonwealth and later United States Secretary of Transportation, has been providing a lot of push.

The Bay State Republican, who chaired the 32-member presidential drunken-driving study team, says he is determined to do whatever he can to see that 21 is adopted as a national uniform minimum drinking age. This was a key recommendation of his commission.

Mr. Volpe and about two-thirds of his former colleagues on the panel have joined forces in a privately financed effort focusing largely on ridding the nation's roads of drunken drivers.

The new group, the National Commission Against Drunk Driving, formed in January and will hold its second meeting in May.

It hopes to rally broad-based support for curbing drunken driving through educational and lobbying activities.

Volpe says he recognizes that "more than raising the legal drinking age is needed." But he and others, such as US Rep. Michael D. Barnes (D) of Maryland and the American Automobile Association, say a national uniform drinking age requires immediate attention.

"Younger drivers — those between 16 and 24 — accounted for about 42 percent of the road fatalities in 1982, and the largest number are under 21," according to Jim Fell of the National Highway Safety Administration.

The research analyst, who heads the federal agency's fatal-accident reporting program, says that the rate of liquor-related fatalities among drivers aged 16 to 19 is three times that of motorists in the 25- to 44-year-old range. The alcohol-re-

lated-fatality record of 29-year-old drivers is only slightly lower — nearly three times that of older motorists.

The new Nebraska statute, enacted in February, and the Arizona measure, signed into law April 10 by Gov. Bruce Babbitt (D), both raise the drinking age from 19 to 21, bringing to 26 the number of states that have increased their liquor age by at least one year since the late 1960s.

Boosters of a uniform drinking age of 21 cite a 1981 study commissioned by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS). In 14 states where the age had been increased, there was a significant reduction in fatal crashes involving drivers under 21.

"We found 380 fewer alcohol-related fatal crashes involving drivers under 21 than the preceding year," explains Andrew Hricko of the IIHS. The study concludes that if all states had a minimum drinking age of 21, there would be 730 fewer drunken driving fatal accidents. The total lives saved is bound to be somewhat greater, he says, because in many crashes there is more than one fatality.

In 1981, the year before the presidential commission was formed, 23.6 percent of the 4,884 alcohol-related road deaths involved drivers under 21, according to the National Highway Safety Administration.

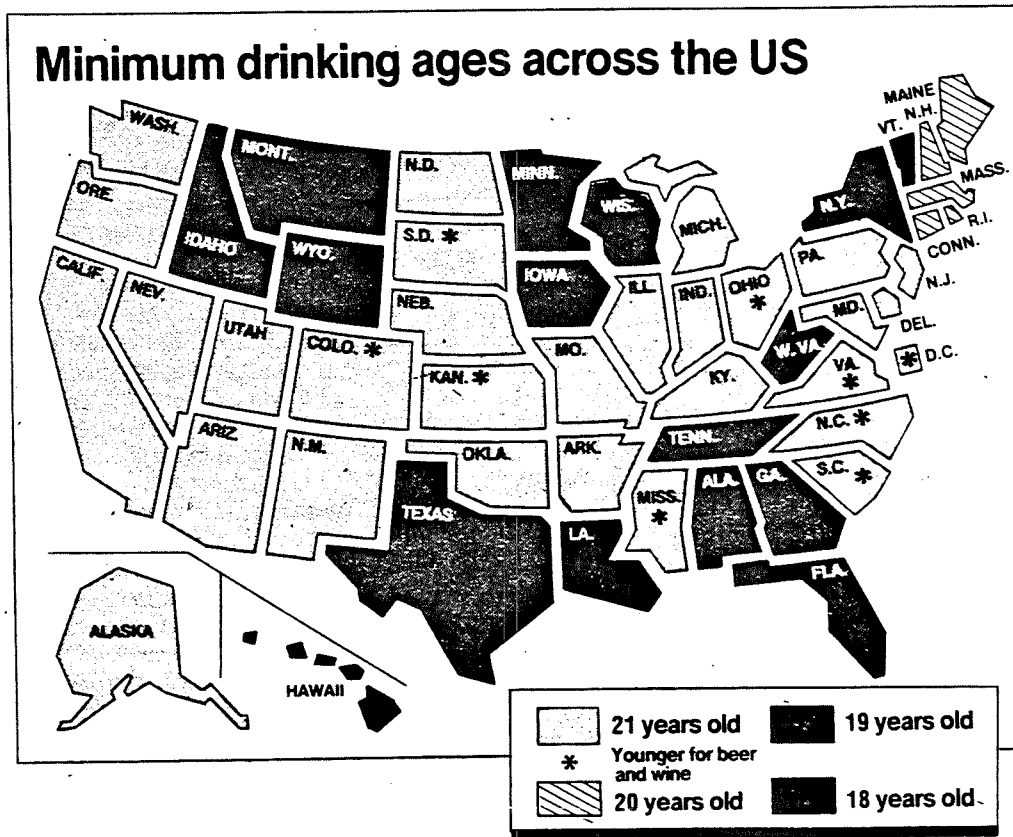
Opposition to lifting the minimum age for buying, selling, and consuming alcoholic beverages is largely behind-the-scenes, Volpe observes.

He notes that at a March 27 legislative hearing in the Bay State to raise the drinking age, only a couple people voiced dissent.

Liquor interests and certain restaurant owners, who are concerned a 21-year minimum drinking age would cost them business, are especially cool to the idea.

While some lawmakers are concerned that passage of the uniform national drinking age could be politically harmful, a January 1983 Gallup poll showed that 77 percent of those citizens interviewed favored setting the minimum age at 21. That same survey found that of those within the age group affected, 58 percent supported the increase.

In Massachusetts, where the liquor age



was boosted from 18 to 20 in 1979, the number of teen-agers in fatal accidents dropped from 65 to 52 the first year and was down to 22 in 1983. Meanwhile, drunken-driving accidents by 20-year-old drivers decreased from 19 in 1982 to 18 last year.

Although antidrunk driving activists don't view raising the drinking age as a panacea, they are generally encouraged by New Jersey's experience after its drinking age was raised to 21 in January 1983.

Not only were the number of drunken-driver convictions reduced, but liquor-connected road deaths involving young drivers in that age group was also, according to state motor vehicle director Charles Snedecker.

Besides Massachusetts, measures to raise the drinking age are currently under consideration in Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, New York, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. In at least three states the proposal has made it through at least one legislative chamber, and in most the governor has made passage a high priority.

Several proposals to mandate a uniform drinking age of 21 are pending in Congress.

One of these, cosponsored by US Reps. Michael D. Barnes (D) of Maryland, Glenn Anderson (D) of California, James Howard (D) of New Jersey, and William Clinger (R) of Pennsylvania, and others, would withhold 5 percent of a state's share of federal highway funds the first year and 10 percent the second if it fails to bring its drinking age to 21.

Unlike some members of his anti-drunken-driving panel, Volpe voices concern as to the feasibility of that approach. Instead, he favors either waiting a couple years, in hopes that all states will come around to compliance with the presidential commission's recommendations, or passing a measure with built-in penalties that would take effect "should a state fail to act within two years."

Only Hawaii, Louisiana, and Vermont now have a minimum drinking age of 18 for all liquors.

Thirteen others have it at 19 for all alcoholic beverages. And five — all of them in New England — have it at 20.

Twenty-nine states have set the drinking age for most types of liquor at 21. Eight of them and the District of Columbia, however, permit permit those as young as 18 or 19 to buy light beer or wine.

4/25/84
8:50 a.m.
Attachment #2

STATEMENT OF DIANE K. STEED, ADMINISTRATOR,
NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION,
DELIVERED BY EVERETT L. MC BRIDE, REGIONAL
ADMINISTRATOR, BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND
STATE AFFAIRS OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF KANSAS

APRIL 25, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, I AM GRATEFUL FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY ON H.B. 2504, A BILL THAT WILL RAISE THE MINIMUM DRINKING AGE FOR 3.2% BEER IN KANSAS FROM 18 TO 19.

DRUNK DRIVING BY YOUNG DRIVERS BRINGS TRAGEDY FOR THEM AND THEIR FAMILIES. ALCOHOL ROBS THESE BEGINNING DRIVERS OF THE JUDGMENT AND REFLEXES NECESSARY TO AVOID DANGER. AS A RESULT, AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS KILL MORE YOUNG PEOPLE THAN ANY DISEASE. OUR STATISTICS SHOW THAT DRIVERS UNDER 21 ACCOUNT FOR 9.7% OF LICENSED DRIVERS, BUT REPRESENT 18% OF THE DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL ACCIDENTS. IN 1982, WE ESTIMATE THAT 4,200 DRIVERS UNDER 21 WERE INVOLVED IN FATAL CRASHES AFTER DRINKING. THIS IS AN EPIDEMIC THAT CAN BE SLOWED ONLY THROUGH MEASURES TO CONTROL DRINKING BY YOUNG DRIVERS.

THE BILL NOW BEFORE YOUR COMMITTEE WOULD MOVE KANSAS IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. THERE IS NO DOUBT IN MY MIND THAT 3.2% BEER CAN AFFECT YOUNG DRIVERS AS DISASTROUSLY AS ANY BEVERAGE WITH A

Atch. 2

HIGHER ALCOHOL CONTENT. MOST BEER IS LIMITED TO 5% ALCOHOL, SO THAT 3.2% BEER CONTAINS 60% OF THE ALCOHOL IN REGULAR BEER. IN PRACTICAL TERMS, THIS MEANS THAT A TEEN-AGED BOY CAN DRINK A SIX-PACK OF 3.2% BEER AND GET AS DRUNK AS HE COULD GET WITH FOUR CANS OF REGULAR BEER. THERE'S NOT MUCH DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO. I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT TEENAGERS DRUNK ON 3.2% BEER ARE DYING ON KANSAS' HIGHWAYS.

BY RAISING THE DRINKING AGE FOR 3.2% BEER TO 19, H.B. 2504 WOULD TAKE BEER OUT OF THE LAWFUL REACH OF MOST HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS. THIS WOULD HELP PREVENT THEIR PASSING IT ALONG TO YOUNGER HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, AND WOULD THUS REDUCE DRINKING AMONG THE YOUNGEST DRIVERS. WE WOULD THEREFORE ENCOURAGE YOU TO REPORT FAVORABLY ON THE AGE 19 DRINKING AMENDMENT.

AT THE SAME TIME, I WANT TO EXPRESS THE HOPE THAT KANSAS WILL CONTINUE ON THE COURSE SET BY H.B. 2504 AND MOVE TOWARD A 21 MINIMUM DRINKING AGE FOR ALL ALCOHOL. NEBRASKA HAS JUST TAKEN THIS STEP, LEAVING ONLY COLORADO AMONG YOUR NEIGHBORING STATES WITH A LOWER AGE LIMIT FOR 3.2% BEER. IN STATE AFTER STATE WE HAVE SEEN LIVES SAVED BY AGE 21 LAWS. ON AVERAGE, THE STATES ENACTING THESE LAWS HAVE EXPERIENCED A 28% DECLINE IN ALCOHOL-RELATED FATALITIES FOR DRIVERS UNDER 21. KANSAS COULD HOPE TO EXPERIENCE A SIMILAR DECLINE.

THIS CONCLUDES MY TESTIMONY. I WOULD BE GLAD TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS YOU MIGHT HAVE.

JW (S) 3
4/25/84

We are told that compromise is important to the legislative process. So today I present a compromise. We will end now and forever all efforts to raise the legal drinking age for beer if you will repeal section (d) of KSA 65-4102. If you refuse to control our most abused drug under the UNIFORM CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT, it must be controlled with other statutes. Raising the beer drinking age to 21 is a controlled substance law.

Alcohol causes more human misery than all other drugs combined. More alcohol is consumed in Kansas from beer than from wine and distilled spirits combined. People snort cocaine, shoot heroin, smoke marijuana, or drink beer because they like the way it makes them feel. Raising the legal drinking age is emotionally opposed by students on the drug because they like the way it makes them feel and by beer lobbyists and sellers who like the way millions of dollars feel in their pockets.

Beer makes the drinker feel good by putting to sleep the highest level of human brain function. The price paid for these pleasurable drug feelings is impaired thinking. Headlines in the Wichita Eagle-Beacon said it all, IT'S CRAZY TO EXPECT CRAZY PERSON TO KNOW HE'S CRAZY (May 5, 1979). The article was on drinking. After a few beers, the drinker has the brain function of an idiot but does not know it. Drinkers are deadly because they honestly believe their driving ability is not impaired. The only way to convince people on this drug of impaired brain function is to video tape their behavior after a few beers and run it by them when sober.

Raising and enforcing a legal drinking age of 21 will bring these benefits:

1. Less death and disability on our highways. (Page 1-2-3-4)
2. Fewer students flunking out of college with a drinking problem. (Page 5-6)
3. Greater emotional maturity for persons when they reach age 21. (Page 7)
4. Less crime comitted by persons under 21. (Page 8-9)
5. Fewer deformed babies born to mothers under 21. (Page 10)
6. Fewer alcoholics per 100 persons when they become 21. (Page 7)

Age change is not the issue. Young people on drugs is the issue. H.B. 2182 passed the House with 98 Yeas and 26 Nays. This uniform gifts to minors act changed the age of an adult from 18 to 21 years and said a minor is a person who has not attained the age of 21. Arguments which carried the bill called for three more years of maturity so young people could make better choices concerning money. This argument is more valid when the choice becomes one of life or death on the highway.

Att. 3

A QUESTION OF CREDIBILITY - WHICH GROUPS HAVE A MAJOR CONCERN FOR LIFE AND LIMB OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND WHICH GROUPS HAVE A MAJOR CONCERN FOR SELLING AND DRINKING BEER?

These persons and groups support raising the legal drinking age to 21.

1. Elizabeth Dole, U. S. Department of Transportation
2. James Burnett, National Transportation Safety Board
3. Diane Steed, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
4. Presidents Commission on Drunk Driving
5. Insurance Institute for Highway Safety
6. National Council on Alcoholism
7. Insurance Information Institute
8. A majority of lawmakers in Arkansas, California, Nevada, Oregon, Indiana, New Mexico, Washington, Pennsylvania, Utah, North Dakota, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, Alaska, Delaware, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Arizona.
9. 77% of all age groups in a 1983 nationwide Gallup Poll. 58% of persons in the 18-19-20 year age group nationwide support 21.
10. National Safety Council
11. American Medical Association
12. American Automobile Association
13. Mothers Against Drunk Drivers
14. Grocery store owners who believe highway safety is more important than selling beer.

These persons and groups oppose raising the legal drinking age:

1. Beer sellers and their lobbyists
2. Associated Students of Kansas

THOSE WHO BELIEVE SELLING AND DRINKING BEER IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN SAVING LIVES SAY:

1. LAW IS NOT THE ANSWER.
(Law is not the answer to any social problem. Law is part of the answer.)
2. THIS IS SIMPLY AN EMOTIONAL ISSUE.
(Yes, this is a very emotional issue for beer sellers, their lobbyists, and students who attend college to drink rather than think.)
3. AGE 21 IS SELECTIVE PROHIBITION.
(So is age 18)
4. THEY'LL GET IT ANYWAY.
(If this is true, why do beer sellers oppose an age change? Why did beer sales in Michigan drop 10 million gallons the first year for age 21?)
5. THEY'LL DRINK IN CARS AND THAT IS MORE DANGEROUS THAN DRINKING IN BARS.
(If that were true, why do alcohol related crashes decrease with an age increase?)
6. THE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON DRINKING AND DRIVING STUDIED THE ISSUE AND RECOMMENDED NO AGE CHANGE.
(The Governor's Committee never looked at research from across the nation. Persons at every Hearing across the state called for an age change. Five of the seven members were personally opposed to raising the age. The Governor's Committee Report written by one who was opposed to raising the drinking age recommended a Special Sub-Committee to study that single issue because "The suggestion to raise the minimum legal drinking age has enough merit to warrant continuing the evaluation of it." Page 44

I was honored by Governor Carlin to serve on his GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. I faithfully attended meetings and hearings across Kansas and attended from start to finish the meeting where an outline of our final report was drafted. Because the final report contained many biased statements not discussed in committee, I delivered a three page letter to the Governor when he received the report.

The Committee worked hard and much was accomplished, but the Governor deserved a better drinking age recommendation than that based on one letter full of twisted logic and statements of opinion from a man in Michigan who had always opposed raising the age in that state and refused to acknowledge that highway tragedy was reduced.

Attached is a copy of my letter to the Governor and the Michigan letter, which contains notes made in the Committee meeting with questions asked at that time.)

The beer drinking age in Kansas would be solved by repealing KSA 65-4102 (d). Because the drug that causes more human misery than all other drugs combined is not controlled under the UNIFORM CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT, it must be controlled with other statutes. Raising the beer drinking age to 21 is a controlled substance law.

Article 41.—CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

UNIFORM CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT

65-4101.

CASE ANNOTATIONS

9. Conviction of possession of a narcotic drug upheld even though no evidence was given that cocaine is a narcotic drug within the statutory definition. *State v. Hermerding*, 5 K.A.2d 797, 798, 626 P.2d 210.

10. Specific intent to sell is essential element of offering controlled substance for sale; failure of court to so instruct was error. *State v. Werner*, 8 K.A.2d 364, 367, 657 P.2d 1136 (1983).

11. Board of pharmacy's interpretation of K.A.R. was correct; revocation of defendant's pharmacy registration is affirmed. *Henry v. State Board of Pharmacy*, 232 K. 83, 652 P.2d 670 (1982).

65-4102. Board of pharmacy to administer act; authority to control; report to speaker of house and president of senate on substances proposed for scheduling, rescheduling or deletion. (a) The board shall administer this act and may adopt rules and regulations relating to the registration and control of the manufacture, distribution and dispensing of controlled substances within this state. All rules and regulations of the board shall be adopted in conformance with article 4 of chapter 77 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated and the procedures prescribed by this act.

(b) Annually, the board shall submit to the speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the senate a report on substances proposed by the board for scheduling, rescheduling or deletion by the legislature with respect to any one of the schedules as set forth in this act, and reasons for the proposal shall be submitted by the board therewith. In making a determination regarding the proposal to schedule, reschedule or delete a substance, the board shall consider the following:

- (1) The actual or relative potential for abuse;
- (2) the scientific evidence of its pharmacological effect, if known;
- (3) the state of current scientific knowledge regarding the substance;
- (4) the history and current pattern of abuse;

(5) the scope, duration and significance of abuse;

(6) the risk to the public health;

(7) the potential of the substance to produce psychological or physiological dependence liability; and

(8) whether the substance is an immediate precursor of a substance already controlled under this article.

(c) The board shall not include any nonnarcotic substance within a schedule if such substance may be lawfully sold over the counter without a prescription under the federal food, drug and cosmetic act.

(d) Authority to control under this section does not extend to distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages or tobacco.

History: L. 1972, ch. 234, § 2; L. 1974, ch. 258, § 2; L. 1982, ch. 269, § 1; July 1.

Journal of the House

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY

HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
TOPEKA, KAN., February 13, 1984—11:00 a.m.

HB 2182, An act amending the Kansas uniform gifts to minors act; amending K.S.A. 38-901, 38-904 and 38-907 and repealing the existing sections, was considered for final action.

On roll call, the vote was: Yeas 98, nays 26; present but not voting 0; absent or not voting 1.

Yeas: Acheson, Adam, Apt, Arbuthnot, Barkis, Braden, Buehler, Bunten, Bussman, Campbell, Chronister, Cloud, Crowell, Crumbaker, DeBaun, Dillon, Douville, Duncan, Dyck, Eckert, Ediger, Erne, Farrar, Flottman, Foster, Fox, Francisco, Frey, R., Friedeman, Fuller, B., Fuller, W., Green, Grotewiel, Guldner, Hamm, Harder, Harper, Hassler, Hayden, Heinemann, Hensley, Hoagland, Hoy, Johnson, M., Justice, King, Kline, Knopp, Littlejohn, Long, Louis, Love, Lowther, Luzzati, Mainey, Meacham, Miller, R. D., Miller, R. H., Miller, V., Moomaw, Moore, Nichols, Niles, Ott, B., Ott, K., Patrick, Patterson, Polson, Ramirez, Reardon, Reinhardt, Roe, Roenbaugh, Rogers, Rolfs, Runnels, Sallee, Sand, Schmidt, Schweiker, Shriver, Smith, Solbach, Spaniol, Sprague, Sutter, Teagarden, Vancrum, Wagnon, Walker, Weaver, P., Webb (Darrel), Webb (David), Whiteman, Wilbert, Williams, Wisdom, Wunsch.

Nays: Baker, Barr, Blumenthal, Brady, Branson, Charlton, Cribbs, Dean, Dempsey, Fry, L., Goossen, Helgerson, Jarchow, Johnson, L., Laird, Leach, Matlack, Miller, D., Murphy, Peterson, Rezac, Roper, Rosenau, Shelor, Sughrue, Turnquist.

Present but not voting: None.

Absent or not voting: Aylward.

The bill passed.

1230

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE

During the Hearing on age 21 before the House Federal and State Affairs Committee, Representative Anita Niles reminded members they passed HB 2182 that very morning on a roll call vote of 98 to 26 changing an "adult" from 18 to 21 years and said a "minor" was a person under 21.

Session of 1983

HOUSE BILL No. 2182

By Representative Heinemann

2-1

0017 AN ACT amending the Kansas uniform gifts to minors act;
0018 amending K.S.A. 38-901, 38-904 and 38-907 and repealing the
0019 existing sections.

0020 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

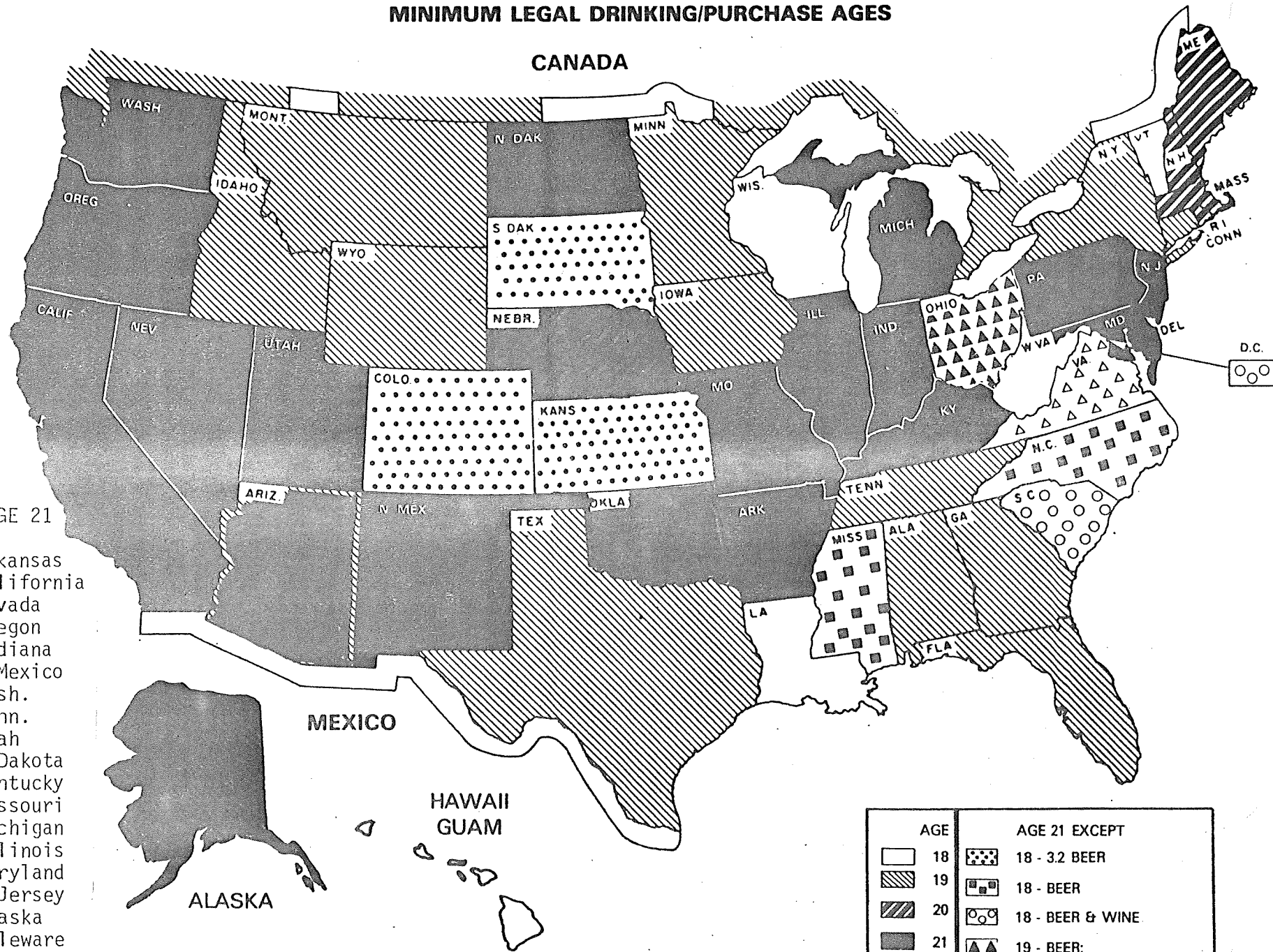
0021 Section 1. K.S.A. 38-901 is hereby amended to read as fol-
0022 lows: 38-901. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

0023 (a) An "adult" is a person who has attained the age of eigh-
0024 ~~teen (18)~~ 21 years.

0089 (n) A "minor" is a person who has not attained the age of
0090 ~~eighteen (18)~~ 21 years.

0130 (d) To the extent that the custodial property is not so ex-
0131 pended, the custodian shall deliver or pay it over to the minor on
0132 ~~his~~ the minor's attaining the age of ~~eighteen (18)~~ 21 years or, if
0133 the minor dies before attaining the age of ~~eighteen (18)~~ 21 years,
0134 ~~he~~ the custodian shall thereupon deliver or pay it over to the
0135 estate of the minor.

**NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD
MINIMUM LEGAL DRINKING/PURCHASE AGES**



AGE 21

- 1925 Arkansas
- 1933 California
- 1933 Nevada
- 1933 Oregon
- 1934 Indiana
- 1934 N Mexico
- 1934 Wash.
- 1935 Penn.
- 1935 Utah
- 1936 N Dakota
- 1938 Kentucky
- 1945 Missouri
- 1978 Michigan
- 1980 Illinois
- 1982 Maryland
- 1983 N Jersey
- 1983 Alaska
- 1983 Delaware
- 1983 Oklahoma
- 1984 Nebraska
- 1984 Arizona

AGE	AGE 21 EXCEPT
18	18 - 3.2 BEER
19	18 - BEER
20	18 - BEER & WINE
21	19 - BEER;
	18 - ON PREMISES BEER, 19 - OFF PREMISES BEER



21-Year National Drinking-Age Law Backed By Large Majority Of Public

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J. — If the American people were voting today in a nationwide referendum on a law making 21 the national minimum drinking age, the large majority, including young people, would vote "yes."

Adults of all ages express support for a uniform national drinking age. Even 18-, 19-, and 20-year-olds vote for the proposed legislation, by a 3-to-2 ratio. These young men and women would not be able to legally buy or drink alcoholic beverages if such a law were enacted. At present, 34 states and the District of Columbia permit adults under 21 to drink all or some forms of alcoholic beverage.

The strongest (6-to-1) backing for the proposal comes from persons 50 and older, with proportionately less support as age decreases. Thus, 83% of those 50 and older favor a national minimum-age law, compared to 77% of 30-to-49-year-olds, 72% of 21-to-29-year-olds, and 58% of 18-to-20-year-olds. Also, men and persons who attended college — population groups in which there is a high incidence of drinking — express somewhat greater opposition to the proposed law.

Accidents Decline

When the 27th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified in 1971, giving 18-, 19-, and 20-year-olds the right to vote in national elections, many states lowered their minimum legal drinking age. This reflected the belief that if young people were old enough to vote, marry, and serve in the armed forces, they were mature enough to drink responsibly. However, with teen-agers disproportionately involved in alcohol-related auto accidents, state legislators have been reassessing their drinking-age laws. As recently as 1979, 12 states permitted 18-year-olds to drink; today only five do.

Spurred by parents of children killed in accidents involving drunk drivers, President Reagan last year named a 32-member commission to study the drunk-driving problem. One of the commission's key recommendations urged states to raise the legal age for buying or consuming alcoholic beverages to 21.

Drunk driving reportedly causes 25,000 auto fatalities and costs the nation some \$24 billion each year. Some states which have taken tough measures to deal with drunk driving, including raising their legal drinking age, report sharp reductions in alcohol-related accidents.

One of the principal arguments for raising the legal age is that it would help prevent high-school seniors, many of whom are now of legal age, from buying alcoholic beverages for their younger schoolmates.

Gallup surveys have shown strong public support for raising the minimum drinking age in states where it is legal to drink at ages 18 or 19. However, a 1981 Gallup Youth Survey of 13-to-18-year-olds found that far fewer teen-agers living in states with lower drinking ages favored raising the legal age, while in states with higher limits, many more teen-agers expressed a preference for lowering the drinking age.

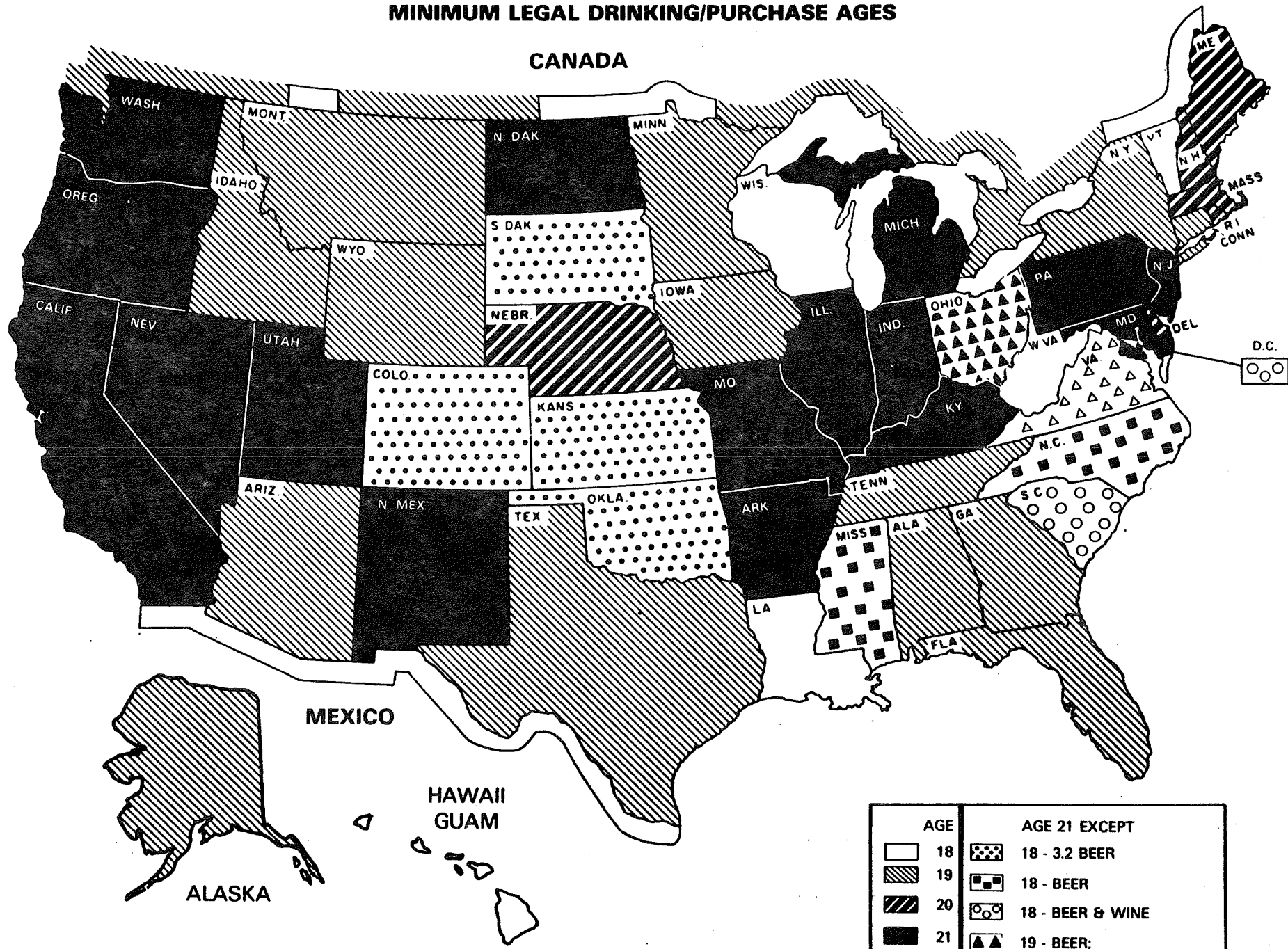
Following is the question asked of adults in the latest survey and the key findings:

Do you favor or oppose a national law that would raise the legal drinking age in all states to 21?

National Drinking-Age Law

	Favor %	Oppose %	No opinion %
NATIONAL	77	20	3
Men	74	23	3
Women	79	17	4
18-20 years	58	38	4
21-29 years	72	24	4
30-49 years	77	20	3
50 and over	83	14	3
College education	70	28	2
High school	80	17	3
Grade school	78	14	8
East	82	16	2
Midwest	78	18	4
South	70	24	6
West	76	21	3

**NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD
MINIMUM LEGAL DRINKING/PURCHASE AGES**



January 1983

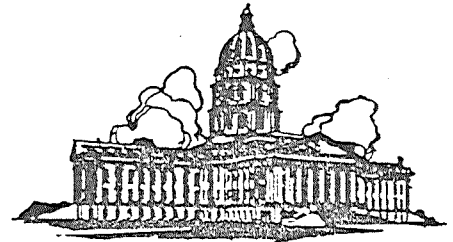
AGE	AGE 21 EXCEPT
18	18 - 3.2 BEER
19	18 - BEER
20	18 - BEER & WINE
21	19 - BEER;
	18 - ON PREMISES BEER, 19 - OFF PREMISES BEER

FILE
COPY

KANSANS FOR LIFE AT ITS BEST!

Richard E. Taylor, Jr.
218½ West Sixth Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66603
Phone 913-235-1866

December 13, 1982



A Proud Land

Governor John Carlin
The Statehouse
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Governor Carlin,

You are to be commended for appointing your COMMITTEE ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. Thanks to you, it was a great honor for me to serve my state in this special way. Members worked hard, spent long hours in public hearings and committee meetings, and shared their special concern in many ways.

I do not want to detract from the dedicated labor of these honorable men. But it is to be regretted that such excellent work should be flawed by their decision on one issue - the legal drinking age. Committee members allowed emotion to dictate this decision, not facts. They did exactly what Kansas beer wholesalers wanted them to do. They refused to recommend raising the legal drinking age for 3.2 beer.

When the committee was working on the rough draft of the final report, Dr. Phillips presented the attached letter from Michigan. I immediately asked these questions:

1. If highway safety is not "influenced by the drinking age", why have any legal drinking age? Every objection raised against 21 can be raised against 18. "Is the committee in favor of abolishing age 18?" I asked.
2. According to the letter, between 1979 and 1980 Michigan auto crashes dropped only 5.9% for ages 18-19-20. THERE WAS NO AGE CHANGE FROM 1979 to 1980. AGE CHANGE WAS NOT A FACTOR BETWEEN THOSE YEARS. I asked the Committee, "If the legal age had continued at 18, would crashes for this age group have gone down at all?" This letter from Mr. Eaton is so lacking in logic it could have been dictated by Michigan beer wholesalers whose sales dropped 10 million gallons from 1978 to 1979, the calendar years when the age change from 18 to 21 took place. With 10 million fewer gallons of beer consumed by this age group, highway crashes for age 18-20 dropped 23% from 1978 to 1979, while crashes for all other age drivers increased 4%. The decrease in beer sales and auto crashes comes the first year of the higher age. From then on, any drop is an added bonus. Enforcement makes a big difference. Enforcement the first year of the higher age was probably better than years following.
3. No person with an objective scientific analytical mind would say there was less improvement for those "who were intended to be influenced" because a legal drinking age maintained at 18 through the years may have resulted in alcohol related crashes increasing for this age group from 1979-80. States that experienced an increase for this age group during 1980 would have called the decrease of 5.9% a great improvement!

KANSANS FOR LIFE AT ITS BEST, users and non-users standing together in a campaign to improve quality of life by refusing to push for increased availability and consumption of our most abused drug. Beverage alcohol causes more human and economic misery than all other drugs combined. Thankful that per capita consumption in Kansas is half the nation's average, we will encourage others to choose freedom from personal or social slavery to alcohol by means of:

- Rehabilitation—Help alcohol-dependent persons adjust to life without the drug.
- Education—Every person informed of effect of alcohol on mind and body.
- Amount—Encourage persons to be non-users and encourage users to use a limited amount.
- Law—Restrict availability and places of consumption.

Kansas has the REAL answer to the nations number one drug problem.

I do not understand why this biased and opinionated letter to Dr. Phillips was included in the final report when the following facts I presented to the Committee are ignored:

1. The Insurance Institute for Highway Safety found that a lower legal drinking age has unwittingly been responsible for more than 1,100 traffic deaths a year.
2. Michigan State Police reports indicate all crashes for ages 18-20 increased 118% from 1971 to 1972 when the drinking age was lowered from 21 to 18. All crashes for age 18-20 decreased 23% from 1978 to 1979 when the drinking was moved from 18 back to 21, while crashes for all other ages increased 4%.
3. The National Transportation Safety Board has written letters to you and Kansas legislative leaders requesting a legal drinking age of 21. (May I see your letter?)
4. The National Council on Alcoholism has called for age 21 nationwide.
5. The National Safety Council has called for age 21 nationwide.
6. Allstate Insurance Company has called for age 21 to save lives and insurance costs.

After presenting these facts to the Committee, I moved that we call upon Governor Carlin and the Legislature to accept the recommendation made by the National Transportation Safety Board and enact into law the legal age of 21 for all alcoholic beverages in Kansas.

One Committee member objected by saying kids under 18 get it now, so changing the age won't change anything. If the legal age makes no difference, I again asked if he favored abolishing the legal drinking age. If changing the legal age doesn't make any difference, why have these national groups presented conclusive evidence that lowering the age causes more teenage highway crashes and raising the age reduces such crashes? Other states have found that some 18 year olds purchase it for their friends who are 17 or 16 or 15. When the age is 21, some persons purchase it for friends who are 20 or 19 or 18. The normal 21 year old does not run around with 15 year olds. The legal age change has made a difference in other states. That is a fact.

One Committee member said there is no question about the higher age saving lives and when it comes to highway safety it should be raised. Then he added, "Personally, I'm against it." What was the purpose of this Committee if our recommendations did not deal with highway safety?

Other Committee members kept expressing their opinions. They refused to consider what happened in other states when the age was raised. The fallacies of the Michigan letter were accepted as final proof that changing the age is unimportant. It alone is in your report. Why?

It was firmly stated that I did not care about their opinions. I don't even care about my own opinion. For example, some people say, "Everybody drinks." They say that because everyone they run around with uses this deadly, deceptive, dangerous social drug. If you ask my opinion, the response would be, "Hardly anyone drinks." The people I run around with do not drink and I'm not invited to many cocktail parties. (I try to go when invited.) My opinion based on my experience is just as flawed as their opinion based on their experience. Opinions are nothing. Facts are everything. How thankful I am to have a degree in Mechanical Engineering.

Drafters of our final report went to great lengths to include the Michigan letter, to omit facts presented by concerned national groups, and even claimed "the legal drinking age was not a major topic of concern in the testimony presented at the public hearings held in Kansas."

At public hearings all across the state I heard the call for age 21. I did not know the persons making the request, they came on their own. The report says such calls came from "special interest groups," implying they were biased and concerned only for self. If support for age 21 comes from a special interest group, we must say their special interest is the life and health and safety of every Kansas young person. Opposition to 21 comes from a very special interest group, those who want to sell more beer and those who think they can not make it through college without being on the drug.

Kansas newspapers have called for raising the beer drinking age in spite of strong objections from beer advertisers. I have seen editorials supporting 21 in these papers. There are probably more.

July 28, 1982 - Independence Daily Reporter

August 4, 1982 - Anthony Republican printing editorial from Hutchinson News

August 11, 1982 - Wellington Daily News

November 29, 1982 - Great Bend Tribune

November 5, 1982 - Salina Journal

reprinted Salina Journal

November 16, 1982 - Hays Daily News

November 24, 1982 - Junction City Daily Union reprinted from Hays Daily News

November 29, 1982 - Topeka Capital-Journal reprinted Hays Daily News

Mr. Henry King of the United States Brewers Association, a member of President Reagan's Commission on Drunk Driving, has added his support for 21 as the legal drinking age for all alcoholic beverages nationwide, according to information from a member of that Commission.

I wrote a letter to Mr. Eldon Danenhauer, Topeka beer wholesaler, asking if he would do as well as Mr. King. Mr. Danenhauer wrote back saying "Age is not necessarily a factor in making people socially responsible in my opinion." That is the position of committee members. Their opinion on the drinking age is more important than what has happened in other states.

Your Committee on Drinking and Driving has presented many fine recommendations for changes which should be enacted into Kansas law. May you and your staff find such recommendations worthy of your support.

It is a recommendation not made that causes great sorrow for those who believe less highway tragedy is more important than more beer consumption. Beer sellers find great joy in this report. Concerned citizens find no joy in this report which refuses to acknowledge that raising the legal age for use of this deadly, deceptive, powerful drug will reduce injury, disability, and death for Kansas youth.

The Kansas Association of School Boards meeting in Topeka on November 28, 1982, called for a legal beer drinking age of 19 or higher. Before the recent election you said you would "support raising the beer drinking age so highway injury and death for Kansas youth will be reduced." Thousands of concerned Kansans are counting on you to give life and limb of Kansas youth a higher priority than beer sellers profits.

Respectfully yours,

Richard Taylor

Rev. Richard E. Taylor, Jr.



WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN, Governor
OFFICE OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
3500 N. LOGAN, P.O. BOX 30035
LANSING, MICHIGAN 48909
BAILUS WALKER, Ph.D., M.P.H., Director

October 1, 1982

Dr. Lorne A. Phillips, Commissioner
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services
2700 West Sixth Street
Biddle Building
Topeka, Kansas 66606

get RID of 18? IF ~~there~~ makes 20 different WH + any age?

Dear Lorne:

At last, I am sending the information I promised. I had hoped to summarize for you but haven't been able to break away enough time.

I will be glad to highlight in a telephone conversation if you wish.

Of greatest significance is looking at trends during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980. The drinking age was raised at the end of 1978. From 1978 to 1979 there appeared to be a significant comparative drop in drinking related accidents among 18-20 year olds. This shows in State Police reports and in the "Douglass" report. However, between 1979 and 1980, this trend did not seem to hold. Note for example (page 3, 1980 Michigan Traffic Accident Digest) that 18-20 year old drinking drivers represented 12% of all drivers involved in accidents in 1978. In 1979 (the first year of the raised drinking age) that proportion moved down to 10%. However, in 1980, that percentage increased to its 1978 rate of 12%. Similarly, between 1979 and 1980 drinking driver accidents involving 18-20 year olds reduced by 5.9%. For the same period, drinking driver accidents involving all age groups decreased by 7.2%.

2
would they show down
I cannot offer a suggestion as to why there was greater improvement among all age groups than among the 18-20 year olds who were intended to be influenced by the drinking age increase. *3* *How can say NOT INFLUENCE all*

All-in-all, what you might see from our experience is confusing and perhaps conflicting. At this point, I would hesitate to draw firm conclusions about the effects of changing our legal drinking age. There are some signs that the initial improvements were temporary. I hope that is not the case, but recent data is somewhat worrisom in that respect. *if age 18?*

I hope this information is helpful to you. Please feel free to call if I can help further.

Sincerely,
Kenneth Eaton/rs
Kenneth L. Eaton
Administrator

Attachment ³ 4
Kathy Page, Senior
Wichita High School West
Wichita, Kansas
April 25, 1984

SENATE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
Edward Reilly, Chairman

4/25/84

It was a warm spring day, ideal weather for West High's Senior Gyp Day which promised good times. There was football, frisbee, and other activities taking place that day in Sims Park. Then, six girls decided to go for a ride in a jeep. The person driving had been drinking beer, and the owner shouldn't have let her behind the wheel, but she did. They were having a glorious time speeding through the park, laughing and screaming as they sped along. No one even thought about the gory Drivers Education Films they had seen. Then, as they approached a puddle of water in the street, they waited for a cool spray. But instead, they hit a chuckhole hidden by the water and lost control of the jeep. The jeep skidded, hit a tree, and flipped over. My best friend was killed in that accident on May 7, 1982, and five other friends were severely injured. Dana Shirkey, 17, suffered a severe concussion, fractured two neck bones, and wore a neck brace for three weeks. Cindy Bohiken, 18, received a cracked jaw and a swollen eye. Peggy Watson, also 18, spent the two weeks following the accident in the hospital with a broken leg, a broken upper jaw, some of her facial bones were replaced with plastic, and she had root canal work done for teeth that were knocked out. Sarah Sloss, 17, received severe leg injuries. Lori Kifer, 17, and also the driver, spent two days in the hospital with a dislocated elbow and a head injury.

The driver's injuries might not be as severe as some of the others, but Lori has to live the rest of her life carrying the burden of knowing that she took someone's life.

I was in the chapel in the hospital when I was told that Joyce didn't make it. I didn't believe them, it couldn't be true, Things like this don't happen to me. This can't be real, you only hear of things like this happening on TV or to other people, but not to me.

She's my best friend, I love her, she can't die! But she did. I have never in my life felt as much pain as I did when she died. I never dreamed it would happen to someone I know and love, only to strangers. There's no one I can blame for what happened. I mean

Atch. 4

she wasn't killed on purpose. They were all just having fun, but it ended up to be the worst day of all our lives, and the last day of Joyce's.

But if the drinking age would have been 21, then they probably wouldn't have been able to get the beer, and maybe the accident wouldn't have happened. An experiment was conducted in New Jersey that shows it helps to have the drinking age at 21. The experiment was to lower the drinking age to 18. But after doing this, the number of persons killed annually by 18 to 20 year olds climbed by 176%. "Statistics have shown us that kids can't handle alcohol," says New Jersey State Senator C. Louis Bassano, sponsor of the bill to raise the drinking age to 21. "It's an experiment that failed."

If you're going to propose to raise the drinking age to 21, then the first thing you have to be sure of is that it will be strictly enforced! You can pass as many laws as you want about alcohol, but until you really crack down and start enforcing them, then it's not going to do any good at all. People say that it won't do any good to raise the drinking age to 21, because if kids want alcohol bad enough, then they'll find some way to get it. But if it isn't as easy to get, then maybe some of them will give up trying, and that could make the difference of saving one life. Now isn't that one life important enough to pass the bill for? Because if one life is gained, then you've already accomplished what you've set out to do, which is to save lives.

So you can see how serious this problem is, and that we need immediate action to take care of this. Many people think this subject is burnt out. But as you can see, the problem is still as severe as ever, if not more so, and I urge you to support this proposal. For after this is taken care of, it will save many lives and also mental pain. Because, who knows, maybe someday someone you love will be involved in an alcohol related traffic accident. You know, you never really think about it, until it happens to you.

I am James Hamilton from Lincoln, Nebraska. I hope you will be like Nebraska in the drinking age but not when it comes to parimutuel wagering. Most dollars gambled away at our race tracks are from Nebraska. Those same dollars spent on main street would produce sales taxes and we would be spared the suffering and problems caused by commercial gambling.

We are fortunate to have lawmakers so concerned for highway safety that they voted for a drinking age of 21. We worked hard for this through the years. We raised the age from 19 to 20 in 1980. That helped. But we wanted to make our highways even safer. So now we are at 21 by a vote of 35 YES, 12 NO, and 2 not voting.

One argument made over and over in Nebraska was that we were surrounded by states with the legal age of 18 or 19. How wonderful it was to have the Omaha World-Herald on January 14, 1984 come out with an editorial saying, "a uniform drinking age - 21 everywhere - would be desirable. But it doesn't follow that Nebraska should keep the drinking age at 20 - and thereby forfeit the potential benefits of a higher drinking age - merely because some other states have lower drinking ages."

Three states next to Kansas are at 21 so you have one less argument against 21.

Why should a man from Nebraska come to Topeka and support 21? Because some of our youth will come to Kansas and drink and drive. Help us make Nebraska highways even safer by moving your age to 21. Missouri border counties understand this problem.

Here is a SPECIAL REPORT in the News-Sun of Lake County, Illinois where the drinking age is 21. They border Wisconsin where the age is 18. DOZENS OF DEAD, DRUNK KIDS - BLOOD BORDER are the headlines. The article states, "Our alcohol toll far exceeds all other border counties combined. . . The lure of Wisconsin's lower drinking age attracts thousands of Illinois teenagers every week and dozens have died from this traffic."

Those who make a lot of money selling beer claim the drinking age does not make any difference because they'll get it anyway. If Illinois youth could get it anyway, why drive to Wisconsin? I don't want the 40th parallel to become BLOOD BORDER. I urge you to vote for 21.

Respectfully submitted,
James S. Hamilton, Executive Director
Nebraska Council on Alcohol Education
Box 6235
Lincoln, Nebraska 68506

Attachment ⑦ #7

4/25/84

TESTIMONY REGARDING THE BILL CHANGING THE
DRINKING AGE TO 21 YEARS OF AGE

by, Bert Falley

My name is Bert Falley; I am the Executive Vice President and Secretary of Falley's, Inc., which owns and operates the Falley's/Food 4 Less retail grocery stores. We now have 19 owned and operated Falley's and Food 4 Less stores; 17 of which are in the State of Kansas.

Because your legislation does permit persons under the legal drinking age to work in grocery stores selling 3.2 beer, I favor raising the age to 21, even though this would reduce our sales.

I do not feel that the environment in a grocery store is harmful to the younger employees. I think that the young lives that this bill would save would more than offset the sales that our company would lose.

Atch. 7

Attachment
4/25/84

8

SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY
BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

Raising the Minimum Legal Drinking Age

Presented by the Kansas Highway Patrol
(Sergeant William A. Jacobs)

April 25, 1984

APPEARED IN SUPPORT

The Patrol appears in support of the concept of raising the minimum legal drinking age to enhance the safety of all motorists on Kansas highways.

Accident statistics in Kansas indicate that drinking drivers ages 18 through 20 are responsible for a significant number of traffic fatalities. In calendar year 1982, there were 1,170 alcohol related accidents involving drivers in the age group 18-20. Thirty-eight of those were fatal accidents that killed 44 persons which is 8.8% of all traffic fatalities in 1982. The following chart is comprised of statistics recorded in calendar year 1982.

ALL ACCIDENTS-1982

<u>All Accidents</u>	<u>Fatal Accidents</u>	<u>Persons Killed</u>	<u>Persons Injured and Possibly Injured</u>
62,263	436	498	59,798

ALCOHOL RELATED ACCIDENTS INVOLVING DRIVERS AGE 18 THROUGH 20 - 1982

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number Accidents</u>	<u>Number of Fatal Accidents</u>	<u>Persons Killed</u>	<u>Persons Injured and Possibly Injured</u>
18	376	11	16	364
19	410	16	17	348
20	<u>384</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>265</u>
Total	1,170	38	44	977
Percent	1.9%	8.7%	8.8%	1.6%

The Patrol also recorded 366 arrests of persons age 18 through 20 for driving under the influence in 1982. The following chart indicates that this was 11.2% of the Patrol's total arrests for that offense in 1982.

Atch. 8

D. W. I. ARRESTS BY KHP - 1982

<u>All</u> <u>Arrests</u>	Age <u>18</u>	Age <u>19</u>	Age <u>20</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
3,269	90	132	144	366	11.2%

In conclusion, we wish to emphasize our support for legislation that would reduce the number of drinking drivers on Kansas highways. Raising the drinking age would also prevent persons from states that have a higher minimum age restriction at this time, from coming into our state and legally purchasing the product.

Attachment

9

4/25/84

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

APRIL 25, 1984

DICK EDINGTON, EDINGTON DISTRIBUTORS, TOPEKA

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today and discuss some of the reasons I feel that raising the drinking age in Kansas is not the solution to a complex social problem.

Many of the statements I will make today are similar to statements I made earlier this year. The arguments presented at that time against raising the drinking age are still valid. You do not teach young adults to function in an adult society by passing laws that exclude them.

Studies that have been made conclude that some young adults ages 18 to 21 are overinvolved in alcohol abuse and related accidents. These studies were based on states that even after raising the drinking age still had higher percentages of accidents than we do under our present laws. These states that Kansas is being compared to had allowed their 18 year olds to drink wines, beer and spirits. Therefore, it is easy to see that these comparisons between our state, which allows only 3.2% beer consumption at 18, and other states is not a good comparison.

I am convinced that raising the drinking age is not the solution to the problem. We must change our social attitudes towards overindulgence and driving. Dr. H. Laurence Ross, in his book Deterring the Drunk Driver: Legal Policy and Social Control, lists three basic criteria for consideration in future drunk driving programs. First, convincing the public that there is a definite

Atch. 9



certainty of apprehension; secondly, making known the severity of penalties; and thirdly, assuring the swiftness of administration of penalties.

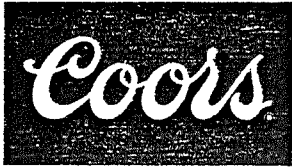
In 1982 the Kansas Legislature took a commendable step with the passage of a strong drunk driving law. This law is working and if the problem is driving under the influence, why force our young adults to drink illegally in their cars. Even the President's Commission on Drunk Driving in its final report stated that, "Social acceptance of intoxication and the presence of the individual passenger car adds up to the continued social acceptability of drunk driving." This report also stated that if social norms are the primary means of prevention, then the private sector will be called upon to become involved in public education. I would like to point out that we, as an industry, are involved and have undertaken our own educational programs. Two industry leaders have developed their own alcohol information programs; one, "Alcohol Information from Miller" and the other developed by Anheuser-Busch called "Know When to Say When." Both stress the humiliation, embarrassment, financial penalties and tragedies that result from not taking the responsibility of knowing and exercising good judgment about their own limits. We also have a program sponsored by the National Beer Wholesalers' Association that Eldon Danenhauer will discuss in detail which stresses the problems surrounding excess consumption. These programs and the vast number of other educational efforts are, in fact, the best way to solve a social concern. It has been proven time and again that the best way to produce change is through personal responsibility by individual members of society. This is the direction that we believe the legislature should take.

Laws alone will not change the problem and, in my opinion, the only long-term solution to alcohol abuse and drunk driving in this country is education concerning the responsible use of alcohol.

Prior to becoming a wholesale beer distributor, I taught and coached for 19 years in Kansas public schools. My experience has shown me that those young people who have a problem with alcohol will not be stopped by raising the drinking age. Those young people who have problems will continue to be able to secure alcohol or beer. But also remember, 99% of our young people are responsible law abiding citizens and deserve that status.

In closing, I want to say that I believe our state's 18 year old 3.2% malt beverage law is good in the respect that it allows our young adults the freedom to stay within the law, not outside it.

Attachment  
4/25/84



LAPEKA, INC.
P.O. Box 1436 4435 N.W. Hwy. 24
Topeka, KS 66601
(913) 234-8611

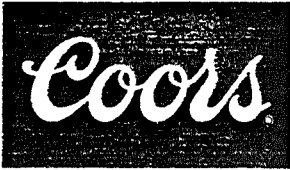
SENATE FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
SEN. ED REILLY, CHAIRMAN
WEDNESDAY, 8:00 a.m., APRIL 25, 1984

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, I AM ELDON DANENHAUER, PRESIDENT OF LAPEKA, INC. A COORS DISTRIBUTORSHIP FOR LAWRENCE AND TOPEKA, AND CHAIRMAN-ELECT OF THE NATIONAL BEER WHOLESALERS ASSOCIATION. HOWEVER, I AM TALKING ONLY FOR MYSELF AND MY DISTRIBUTORSHIP.

I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS ONE AREA STILL LACKING THAT I BELIEVE WILL HELP THE ALCOHOL ABUSE PROBLEM. I DO BELIEVE THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED LAW IS WORKING AND HAVING AN EFFECT ON CONSUMPTION AND ON HIGHWAY FATALITIES. THE AREA THAT I BELIEVE IS LACKING IS EDUCATION AND EDUCATION CAN HAVE A LONG TERM EFFECT ON THE ALCOHOL ABUSE PROBLEM.

THE NATIONAL BEER WHOLESALERS ASSOCIATION HAS DEVELOPED A MULTI-LEVEL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR ELEMENTARY, JUNIOR HIGH AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS. THIS CURRICULUM IS DESIGNED TO PRESENT FACTUAL, NON-JUDGEMENTAL INFORMATION ABOUT ALCOHOL AND INTEGRATES EASILY INTO LANGUAGE ARTS, MATH OR HEALTH CLASSES. THE N.B.W.A. NAME FOR THIS EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IS "PREVENTING ALCOHOL ABUSE." THERE IS A FOLD-OUT PAMPHLET WITH YOUR MATERIAL AND I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE YOU TURN YOUR ATTENTION TO THE PAMPHLET.

Atch. 10



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SENATE COMMITTEE, cont. 2

THE LEARNING UNITS ARE FOR ELEMENTARY, "TOO MUCH OF ANYTHING IS NO GOOD": FOR JUNIOR HIGH THE UNIT IS "CONSIDER THE CONSEQUENCES": AND "RESPONSIBLE DECISIONS" IS THE HIGH SCHOOL UNIT. EACH UNIT COMES WITH LESSON PLANS, TEACHER'S GUIDES, POSTERS, FILMS, TEST, UNIT TEST ANSWER SHEET AND UNIT TEST SCORING SHEET. THE "PREVENTING ALCOHOL ABUSE" KIT IS A COMPLETE EDUCATIONAL UNIT AND I AM PROUD TO HAVE BEEN PART OF THE N.B.W.A. BOARD THAT APPROVED THE FUNDING TO F.L.I. LEARNING SYSTEM, INC. OF PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY TO DEVELOP THIS PROGRAM.

TURN ATTENTION TO THE PRESS RELEASE.

TURN ATTENTION TO LAPEKA, INC. GUIDELINES FOR MALT BEVERAGE MARKETING ON UNIVERSITY CAMPUS!.

THERE ARE SEVERAL OTHER EDUCATIONAL TOOLS DEVELOPED BY BREWERS. ONE GREAT PROGRAM IS CALLED "AIM" "ALCOHOL INFORMATION FROM MILLER" BY THE MILLER BREWING COMPANY. ALSO, ANHEUSER BUSCH HAS DEVELOPED A PROGRAM CALLED "KNOW WHEN TO SAY, WHEN."

I BELIEVE THIS SHOWS THE BEER INDUSTRY IS CONCERNED ABOUT OUR YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOL ABUSE. THE NEED TO EDUCATE CITIZENS AND ESPECIALLY YOUNG CITIZENS IS CRITICAL TO OVERCOMING THE IGNORANCE, THE MISCONCEPTION AND MYTHS THAT HAVE GONE ON FOR A LONG



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SENATE COMMITTEE, cont. 3

TIME ABOUT ALCOHOL AND DRINKING. ALONG WITH GOOD ENFORCEMENT OF THE
D.W.I. LAWS AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS SUCH AS YOU HAVE JUST HEARD
ABOUT, I BELIEVE, IS THE SENSIBLE APPROACH TO DRINKING AGE. THEREFORE,
I ASK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN, AND YOUR GOOD COMMITTEE TO VOTE NO ON RAISING
THE DRINKING AGE IN KANSAS.

THANK YOU FOR GIVING ME THIS TIME. ARE THERE ANY QUESTIONS?

“Preventing Alcohol Abuse”

a realistic,
thought-provoking
approach to the
question of
using alcohol.

“Preventing Alcohol Abuse”

An elementary, junior high and high school curriculum designed to present factual, non-judgmental information about alcohol, its use and abuse.





involve drunkenness.
(Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism—NIAAA)

- **child abuse**—child abuse is frequently the result of drunkenness.
(Source: NIAAA)
- **cost to society**—alcohol abuse in the U.S. costs over \$49 billion in medical, motor vehicle, productivity and associated losses.
(Source: NIAAA)

However, these problems are not just a product of adult consumption of alcohol. There is also alcohol abuse among young people. NIAAA reports that approximately 70% of teenagers are social users of alcohol, 5% are abusers or problem drinkers and 25% are occasional drinkers or abstainers.

These realities indicate a serious need for the early presentation of factual alcohol information. Because alcohol is socially and legally acceptable, there exists a growing public recognition that alcohol education must begin at the elementary level in order to establish responsible attitudes about the use or non-use of alcohol beverages.

Unprepared by a formalized educational effort, children are left to peer influence and the observation of adult alcohol usage. Both are educationally deficient, and do not equip youngsters with the tools needed to make mature decisions about the issue of drinking. It is this deficiency that has led many states to pass laws mandating alcohol education at the elementary, junior and senior high school levels.

- Preventing Alcohol Abuse offers students:
- information on the effects of alcohol on the body.
 - information on the effects of alcohol on behavior, family, work, and other people.
 - exposure to the legal issues involved in drinking and driving.
 - practice in coping with peer pressure situations.
 - facts to dispel common myths about the use and abuse of alcohol.
 - expanded knowledge on which to base decisions about alcohol use.

“Preventing Alcohol Abuse”

IT'S EASY TO USE

The three-level “Preventing Alcohol Abuse” curriculum is designed for use in any existing classroom structure, and integrates easily into language arts, math or health curriculum. The teaching materials are adaptable to multiple learning needs and can be used over and over again. The program is strong enough to be a complete educational effort, and yet is flexible enough to be integrated easily into an existing alcohol curriculum, providing up-to-date, exciting audio-visual and project materials.

Each “learning unit” provides a series of detailed lesson plans, supplemented by numerous optional activities to expand the learning opportunities.

multi-media program with 11 lesson plans that presents activities which are realistic and thought-provoking in approach. Students learn about the physical, emotional and psychological effects of alcohol abuse. They consider the impact of alcohol abuse on themselves, the family and their peers, and learn methods of coping.

The program contains:

- **“Route One”**—a 16mm film which increases student knowledge about the physical effects of alcohol on the body.
- **“Consider The Consequences”**—a 16mm film which presents a penetrating, factual look at the consequences of alcohol abuse and the effects of peer pressure.
- **Alcohol Poster, Body Transparency, Body Copy Master**—materials to illustrate and reinforce the discussion of the physical effects of alcohol on the body.
- **BAC Chart and Time Game**—copy masters that illustrate the effects of alcohol on behavior and demonstrate the mechanics of calculating Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC).
- **Just The Facts 1 and Just The Facts 2**—copy master quizzes that present common misconceptions about alcohol for class discussion.
- **Unit Test, Unit Test Answer Sheet and Unit Test Scoring Sheet**—copy masters that test both pre and post unit knowledge and attitudes.
- **Teacher's Guide**—11 lesson plan curriculum presenting program objectives, preparation and procedures.

The program contains:

- **“Too Much Of Anything Is No Good”**—cartooned audio-visual filmstrip designed to give youngsters information about what alcohol is, how it affects the body and how excessive use affects behavior.
- **Vocabulary Cards**—cards to cover alcohol-related words, giving definitions and examples of use in context.
- **Picture-Word Match, Chugo and Rebus Puzzle**—copy masters to reinforce the vocabulary work.
- **Chug's Woes**—copy master to reinforce the overall program message using a math “crack the code” format.
- **Body Parts Poster and Body Parts Sheets**—poster and copy masters to study the location of selected body organs and the effects of alcohol on those organs.
- **Chug Poster**—display of the main character and the overall message of the program.
- **Chug Decals**—200 iron-ons to reinforce and bring the message of the program to the home.
- **Teacher's Guide**—8 lesson plan curriculum presenting objectives, suggested classroom procedures and optional activities designed to expand learning opportunities.
- **“As The Vision Blurs”**—cartooned filmstrip designed for upper elementary use. Informs students about the effects of alcohol on the body, the social consequences of alcohol

multi-media program with 11 lesson plans that presents activities which are realistic and thought-provoking in approach. Students learn about the physical, emotional and psychological effects of alcohol abuse. They consider the impact of alcohol abuse on themselves, the family and their peers, and learn methods of coping.

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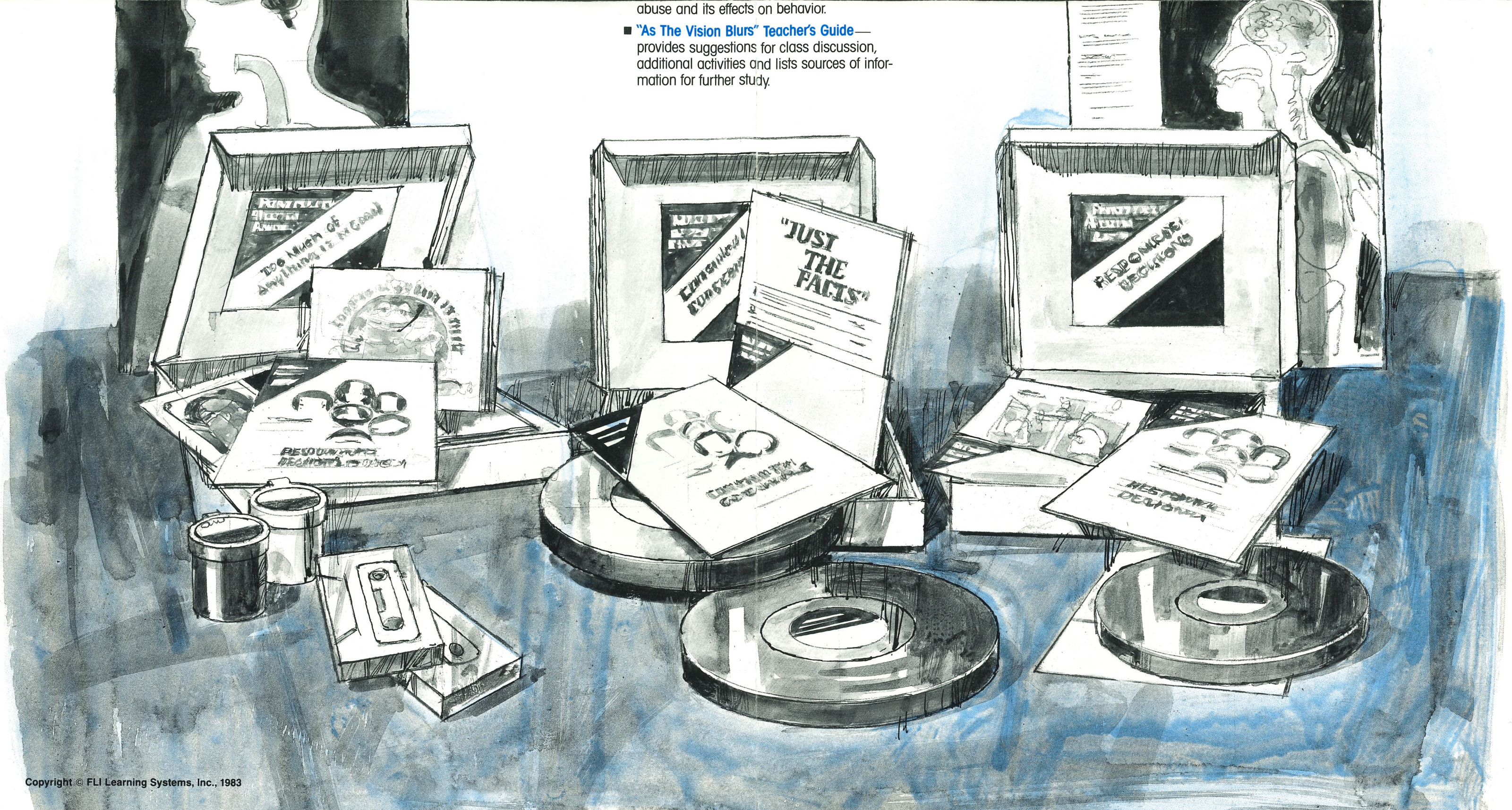
multi-media program with 12 lesson plans that focuses on the facts about, and legal consequences of, drunk driving. Emphasis is placed on developing a mature, responsible attitude toward not using alcohol when driving and a complete understanding of the legal implications of driving while intoxicated (DWI).

The program contains:

- **“Responsible Decisions”**—16mm film designed to trigger discussion on the consequences of drunk driving, and to develop viable alternatives to driving drunk or riding with a drunk driver.
- **Alcohol Poster, 6 Body Transparencies, Body Copy Master**—materials to illustrate in detail a discussion of the physical effects of alcohol on the body.
- **Mock Trial sheets**—7 copy masters to set up a classroom trial of an accident situation, requiring students to study state laws on DWI, and giving students a “hands-on” understanding of the judicial process.
- **It's The Law**—copy master that introduces third party liability in a drunk driving accident.
- **BAC Chart and BAC Wheel**—copy masters that illustrate the effects of alcohol on behavior and demonstrate the relationship between body weight, number of drinks and BAC level.
- **Just The Facts 1 and Just The Facts 2**—copy master quizzes that present common misconceptions about alcohol for class discussion.
- **Unit Test, Unit Test Answer Sheet and Unit Test Scoring Sheet**—copy masters that test both pre and post unit knowledge and attitudes.
- **Teacher's Guide**—12 lesson plan curriculum presenting program objectives, preparation and procedures.

abuse and its effects on behavior.

- **"As The Vision Blurs" Teacher's Guide**— provides suggestions for class discussion, additional activities and lists sources of information for further study.



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■ fire deaths—83% of all fire deaths

"Preventing Alcohol Abuse" offers

too much of anything is no good is a multi-level, computer-aided education

consider the consequences is a multi-media program with 11 lessons

responsible decisions is a multi-media program with 10 lessons



FLI Learning Systems, Inc.

P.O. Box 2233

Princeton, NJ 08540

All three levels of the "Preventing Alcohol Abuse" curriculum
are available from your local beer wholesaler at the following address:



LAPEKA, INC.
P.O. Box 1436 4435 N.W. Hwy. 24
Topeka, KS 66601
(913) 234-8611

April 4, 1984

PRESS RELEASE

CONTACT: ELDON DANENHAUER
(913/234-8611)

ALCOHOL ABUSE IS A PROBLEM AND THE COORS DISTRIBUTORS OF KANSAS, ALONG WITH THE ADOLPH COORS COMPANY, ARE PROUD TO DONATE TWENTY "PREVENTING ALCOHOL ABUSE" KITS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN KANSAS.

THE TWENTY KITS WILL BE USED FOR A PILOT PROJECT IN KANSAS WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DOING THE SELECTION OF SCHOOLS AND EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM.

THE "PREVENTING ALCOHOL ABUSE" KIT IS A MULTI-LEVEL EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR ELEMENTARY, JUNIOR HIGH AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS. EACH OF THE PROGRAMS COME IN A SELF-CONTAINED KIT WITH TEACHERS' GUIDES, TEACHING AIDS, DISCUSSION MATERIALS, READINGS, CLASS ASSIGNMENTS, TESTS WITH MASTER ANSWER SHEETS, FILMS AND EVALUATION FORMS. NONE OF THE TEACHING MATERIALS ARE CONSUMED DURING THE PROGRAM.

THESE MATERIALS HAVE BEEN CREATED BY FLI LEARNING SYSTEM, INC. OF PRINCETON, N.J., WHO HAVE HAD OVER TEN YEARS OF EXPERIENCE SPECIALIZING IN ALCOHOL EDUCATION. WE BELIEVE THE "PREVENTING ALCOHOL ABUSE" PROGRAM IS OF THE HIGHEST PROFESSIONAL LEVEL AND INTEGRITY.

(OVER, PLEASE)

PRESS RELEASE, CONT.

THE COORS DISTRIBUTORS IN KANSAS FEEL THAT EDUCATION IS ONE OF THE BEST METHODS TO STOP THE HIGHWAY CARNAGE AND THE SOCIETAL ALCOHOL ABUSE PROBLEMS. WE ARE HAPPY THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HAS SEEN FIT TO USE THE NATIONAL BEER WHOLESALER ASSOCIATION KIT FOR THEIR PILOT PROJECT.

WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO YOUR SELECTION OF SCHOOLS AND TO YOUR EVALUATION IN KANSAS. WE ARE COMMITTED TO HELP YOU IN THE FUTURE WHEN YOU DECIDE THE RESULTS ARE POSITIVE.



LAPEKA, INC.
P.O. Box 1436 4435 N.W. Hwy. 24
Topeka, KS 66601
(913) 234-8611

**Colleges & Universities
Malt Beverage Marketing Guidelines
February, 1984**

Our marketing efforts are intended for law abiding people who make responsible decisions about their use of malt beverages and are designed to encourage a positive, healthy life-style. All of our Young Adult Marketing efforts will reflect this philosophy and specifically:

- o We believe that education and individual motivation are the most effective approaches to preventing the misuse and abuse of malt beverages. We will encourage and support this philosophy.
- o Marketing efforts will be directed at those of legal drinking age.
- o All laws and institutional policies will be adhered to.
- o Appropriate institutional officials will be informed of our activities and wholesalers will be encouraged to do likewise. We will encourage, and work with, the buyer to satisfy all applicable institutional policies and guidelines.
- o In addition to adherence with the industry's advertising code, we will reinforce the importance of academic and social success. Advertising on-campus or in institutional media, including that which promotes events as well as product advertising, should not portray drinking as a solution to personal or academic problems of students or as necessary to social, sexual, or academic success.
- o We will only encourage and support activities which are positive and in good taste.
- o All activities that glamorize misuse and abuse or portray unsafe behaviors, especially the unsafe use of automobiles, other machines or equipment, will be avoided and discouraged.
- o Local wholesalers and retailers will be encouraged to support the principles embodied in these guidelines and do whatever they can to encourage consumers to make safe decisions and avoid the potential harm that can occur from the misuse or abuse of the products.

lm/jd/d2/

David
Reavis
4/23/84
Attachment #10a



Name FOP STATE.
represent 1500 police officers throughout Kansas

Many ramifications in this Bill that have not been adequately explained.

- Questions need answers.
- impact on ^{increase} false ID's,
M&T corruption, ability of law enforcement to enforce the laws and courts to prosecute violations.

current legislation of 19 years
serves only to ~~make~~ ^{create} a whole age
group of ^{potential} violators.

Right now have enough trouble with 15 to 17 year olds
and 19 to 20 year olds.

→ Example

Ages 15 thru 21 are exploratory years.
Ways will be found to consume
alcoholic beverages, what we do now
will have a historical impact
much as the liquor laws of the
1930's.

We need more information.

*Attachment #11
April 25, 1984*

Mr. Chairman, members of the Senate Committee on Federal and State Affairs, my name is Mark Tallman, and I am the Executive Director of the Associated Students of Kansas. We deeply appreciate the opportunity to state our case against a higher drinking age one last time for this session.

Members of the Committee, the proponents of a higher drinking age have stated their case, based on the considerations of health and safety. These are important issues. But they have ignored another consideration: that of justice. For a law must not only be effective; it must be just. If not, it cannot command respect, and will not be obeyed. In that case, it becomes worse than no law at all.

This issue tests the balance between a government's legitimate power to address the health and safety of the citizenry, and the limits of government's ability to regulate the actions of free people. Earlier this century, our entire nation tried the so-called "Noble Experiment": Prohibition.

It is now commonly accepted that "Prohibition didn't work" - even though, as Rev. Taylor can attest, there certainly were certain health and social benefits. No, Prohibition did not work because far too many Americans rejected the idea that government should take away the rights of all Americans to consume alcoholic beverages when only a minority abuse that right.

This push to raise the drinking age is nothing less than a revival of Prohibition, selectively applied. Because it would affect only a small segment of the adult population, it is politically possible. It appears to offer a solution to alcohol abuse problems without taking rights away from, or imposing additional restrictions on, or further taxing, the majority of the population. It lays the entire blame for drunk driving on the feet of the youngest, most

politically inexperienced citizens of Kansas, and forces them to pay the entire price. That may be good politics, but it is certainly not good Law.

Mr. Chairman, we base our case on facts and common sense. To thoroughly document our arguments, we have presented each member of this committee with a packet of information, containing statistical evidence, studies, articles, editorials, and examples of positive efforts being undertaken. Several times in my remarks, I will refer to these documents. I have enclosed an outline of our arguments with my testimony.

I. RAISING THE DRINKING AGE IS UNFAIR.

Central to our position is the fact that both Kansas and the United States has chosen to bestow the rights and responsibilities of adulthood on persons when they turn 18. The phrase "Old enough to fight, old enough to vote, old enough to drink" has become a cliché, but has not lost its truth. We entrust 18-year-olds with the right to vote, to enter into contracts, marry and begin a family, join the army and register for the draft. Think about it. If HB 2405 were to pass, an 18-year-old man or woman could be earning a living, buying a home, and having a child, but could not pick up a six pack at the grocery store. Meanwhile, his or her younger brother still living at home could easily be helping himself to beer in the family refrigerator.

Raising the drinking age is discriminatory because it in a very real sense violates due process: it denies an adult a legal right without being convicted of any crime. We would have no objection to prohibition for drunk drivers or others who abuse alcohol. We do object to denying all members of certain age group of adults rights because of criminal actions by a few.

Because a higher drinking age is blatantly unfair, it will not be respected by those affected. This was the true failure of Prohibition. A free society

simply cannot allow the votes of the majority to strip away the rights of a minority - of race, religion OR age - without a loss of freedom.

Because this selective prohibition is such a drastic departure from our system of rights and responsibilities, it can ONLY be justified, if at all, by the absolute certainty of result, if the benefits overwhelmingly outweigh the harms, and if no other method can achieve those benefits.

II. "SELECTIVE PROHIBITION" WILL NOT WORK ANY BETTER THAN GENERAL PROHIBITION.

A. A HIGHER AGE CANNOT BE EFFECTIVELY ENFORCED.

The great myth of raising the drinking age is that it will stop underage consumption. This is untrue. Even total Prohibition of all alcoholic beverages in every state in the Union failed to stop drinking. How can we possibly stop a small segment of the population from obtaining alcohol when the vast majority either approves, or at least condones, drinking?

Even the supporters of raising the drinking age admit alcohol will remain readily available. "At least this will slow it down," they say. But is it just, or even logical, to pass a law we KNOW will be widely ignored?

Raising the age will slow the flow of alcohol in only one way: the person who now, legally, purchases 3.2 beer for himself and his adult friends. It will not stop the person who has access to beer or harder alcohol at home, or at friends' homes. Or who uses a fake ID, or knows a store that does not check ages. Or who finds a way to purchase harder alcohol. Of the alcohol-related accidents in Kansas, how many were in that first category? How many would have been stopped by a higher age? Unless we know, raising the age is just a guess.

B. THE BENEFITS OF A HIGHER DRINKING AGE HAVE BEEN EXAGGERATED.

Proponents of a higher age claim it will save lives. Our research has shown this is not always the case. One study often cited is by the Insurance Institute

for Highway Safety, which examined nine states and claimed an average 28% reduction in night-time fatalities for the affected age group.

But look at charts for ALL alcohol-related fatalities in the affected age group, prepared by the obviously independent reporters of the Kansas City Times. Only two states, Iowa and Tennessee, showed a marked and lasting decrease in fatalities, and those two only raised the age to 19. Another state raising the age to 19, Montana, showed a dramatic increase in deaths, as did Maine, which went to 20. After registering a drop in the change year, both Illinois and New Hampshire showed an increase the following year, suggesting the benefits are not permanent. Massachusetts, Michigan, and Minnesota showed little change at all.

Based on this evidence, we find it incredible that proponents of raising the age claim it will unquestionably save lives. The results from these nine states show no clear pattern at all.

One reason is that it is impossible to fairly compare states because each state, each year, and each circumstance is unique. For example, one state may have accompanied its age increase with a great deal of public awareness, stricter enforcement, and other anti-drunk driving measures. In this case, it is impossible to tell how much of a role an increased age played. Decreased deaths could have been a result of the exceptional publicity. When that wore off, deaths went back up.

C. RAISING THE DRINKING AGE MAY INCREASE ALCOHOL ABUSE PROBLEMS.

Our arguments in this section are based largely on common sense, but we would refer to the report "Why Wisconsin's Legal Drinking Age Should Not Be Raised," by Michael Birkley, a meticulous study of the issue which supports many of the points we will make, backed up by over 60 references.

Why would a higher drinking age actually increase youth alcohol abuse?

First, because young people who choose to drink (and we have established we cannot stop them) will be forced out of controlled, somewhat supervised environments such as bars and restaurants (unless the law is ignored). They will instead tend to drink in un-supervised areas, such as their cars, out-of-the-way places reached by country roads. This movement from "bars to cars" should give pause to anyone concerned about drunk driving.

Second, they will have to develop illicit sources for obtaining alcohol, unless, again, the law is not enforced.

Third, they may well turn from beer to harder drinks, which contain more alcohol in a smaller volume, and are easier to conceal and transport.

Finally, we need to remember that some young people are swayed by the glamour of something illegal; it becomes a "forbidden fruit." Raising the age may make beer or other alcohol even more tempting.

The fact is, those young adults who will obey a higher drinking age are not the ones who cause the problem. The problem drinker will drink anyway. Ironically, the only people punished by raising the drinking age are those who obey the law.

At best, raising the drinking age is a gamble. There is no certainty of result. There is as great a chance a higher age will compound the problem as reduce. Probably the most likely result will be no permanent change at all. If we are going to gamble, let's not gamble with people's rights.

III. RAISING THE DRINKING AGE PRODUCED GREATER DISADVANTAGES.

There is one point we can probably all agree on: a great number of young adults like to drink, as do a great number of older adults, and will continue to drink whatever the legal age. (Just as adult society did during Prohibition.)

The questions are: where, how much, and how responsibly.

There is no question a higher drinking age will have an adverse social impact on college campuses, because the "dividing line" between legal and underage drinkers will run right through the college population. This will create major enforcement problem. We will either need a much greater police presence at Greek and off-campus parties, or the law will be ignored.

College programmers have told me that, because of enforcement problems, they will likely stop serving beer at university functions, such as coffee-shops, union activities, etc. This will likely reduce student participation, as students seek a less controlled environment.

A higher drinking age will have an adverse economic impact. Despite the "Pizza Hut" amendment to HB 2504, many jobs for students in taverns will be lost to 18-year-olds. This will be more serious if the age is raised to 21. Further, many "18 bars," which sell only beer, will lose business, go out of business, or go into the club business; all with the loss of employment.

Finally, if 18-20-year-olds cannot go into taverns for beer, they will certainly find a way into clubs - where they will be more likely to drink harder alcohol.

Clearly, there are serious disadvantages to raising the age. These must be weighed against the benefits, which we have shown to be only speculative.

Members of the committee, I suspect that by this time, you are very torn. On the one hand, we want to do everything we can to save lives. On the other hand, we have seen that raising the age may well backfire, unfairly takes away rights, and would have a negative impact on many young adults. You are probably asking yourself, must we choose between these two extremes? Fortunately, no. You have another choice. You can work for health and safety without raising the age.

IV. RAISING THE AGE IS NOT THE ONLY, OR THE BEST, SOLUTION

First, it is important to recognize that 18-20-year-olds are not even the most serious part of the problem. Several charts support this. Looking first at DWI arrests in Kansas, we see that the 16-20-year-old age group, as a percentage of the total, decreased from a high of 19.4% in 1979 to 17.5% in 1982. Meanwhile, arrests in the 21-24-year-olds age group rose from 18% to 20.5% over a five year period.

There are similar results in looking at alcohol-related accidents involving 18-20-year-olds. Not only did the total number of 18-20-year-olds involved fall each year from 1980 to 1982, their percentage of the total for all ages dropped each year. In other words, the alcohol-related accident rate for 18-20-year-olds fell faster than that of the population as whole - WITHOUT RAISING THE DRINKING AGE.

Given the fact that this age group is doing better than the rest of the population, it seems most unfair, at this point in time, to single this age group for prohibition.

You see, members of the committee, raising the drinking age now is not more appropriate, it is less appropriate. As public attitudes are changing, as drunk driving is becoming less and less tolerated, those opinions will filter down to young drivers. The proponents of a higher age haven't told you the good news: we're beginning to win the war on drunk driving without taking away anyone's rights.

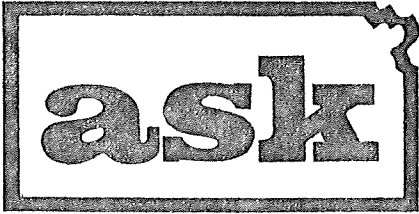
We have a long way to go. As you deliberate on what course of action you will recommend to the Senate, we ask you to reject an increase in the age. Instead, call for the quick implementation of the recommendations of the Governor's Committee on Drinking and Driving regarding education. (They can be

found in the Summary of the Committee's Report, which we have included.) In the past two sessions, while controversy over the drinking age has raged, where were the advocates of these programs? Why have we ignored the steps this select Committee DID recommend, while arguing over raising the drinking age, which it did NOT recommend?

We believe these steps, which would simply help young people understand the legal, health and safety implications of drinking, would have a much greater impact than a higher age. Right now, young people learn about drinking through trial and error. The errors can be tragic. AT BEST, a higher drinking age simply puts this process off. These recommendations are not controversial; they are supported by experts, the industry, and the students. They are solutions that unite us, rather than divide us.

Part of the reason for the successes we have seen is that young people themselves have enlisted. There has been a dramatic increase in groups such as Students Against Drunk Driving in Kansas high schools, as many excellent programs have been launched by prevention and treatment professionals. At the college level, we have begun our own Alcohol Education Project, which other conferees will tell you more about. This type of effort by young people has never been tried before. To raise the drinking age now would not only be premature; it would be a slap in the face for the many students who have been working to prove they are responsible members of society.

Members of the committee, we know the motives of proponents of a higher age are good. But they make the mistake turning the war on drunk driving into a war on young people. They mean the best for Kansas youth, but no one likes strong medicine poured down their throat. Challenge the students of this state to solve these problems themselves, and you will not be disappointed. Take away their rights and you only lose their respect. We, the young people of Kansas, your fellow citizens, ask you to make us your partners, not your enemies.



Attachment  12
4/25/84

ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF KANSAS

1700 College
Topeka, Kansas 66621
(913) 354-1394

STATEMENT BY
CHRISTOPHER S. EDMONDS

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF KANSAS

BEFORE THE
SENATE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

IN OPPOSITION TO

RAISING THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE

APRIL 25, 1984

Atch. 12

Representing the Students of:

Emporia State • Fort Hays State • Kansas State • Pittsburg State • University of Kansas • Washburn University • Wichita State

Senator Riley, members of the Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee, my name is Christopher S. Edmonds and I am the director of the Associated Students of Kansas at the University of Kansas. I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for allowing me to speak before you today on the issue of the legal age for the purchase and consumption of cereal malt beverages in the State of Kansas. As you are aware, the Associated Students of Kansas, representing the nearly 80,000 students at the Regent's institutions and Washburn University, are in adamant opposition to any increase in the legal age for the purchase and consumption of cereal malt beverages in the state of Kansas.

We are in opposition to such legislation for many reasons. The most compelling argument, of course, is that of the rights of adults in American society and especially in the state of Kansas. It seems clear that if an eighteen year old must register for the draft, is eligible to vote, enter into contractual agreements or marry without consent, that same individual has the right to drink a beer. Not a month ago, a colleague of this committee argued against child restraint legislation as it would be an unfair infringement upon the rights of four year olds and a flagrant violation of democratic liberties. If such an argument holds true for four year olds, although a mandatory seat belt / child restraint bill would conclusively save five times as many lives as any increase in the legal drinking age, it certainly is correct for the age of majority -- 18. Through the passage of House Bill 2598 -- an act concerning the sale of tobacco to minors, making sales to anyone under eighteen years of age illegal -- the Kansas legislature, in 1984, has determined age 18 to be the age of majority. Simply, this body has no right to retriect the sale of cereal malt beverages to eighteen year olds. Such a move is grossly unfair, unjust, and blatantly discriminatory.

I need not make a more persuasive argument. For students, or rather adults, across the state feel that you -- as representatives of them -- will respect such rights. Most of the people filling this room today are not here because such legislation will affect them, but rather because they believe in the rights of adults and of certain freedoms guaranteed to all citizens -- be they four or four-hundred -- in this democratic nation.

However, I wish to devote a major part of my time to the facts. Although, when I appeared before the House Federal and State Affairs Committee in February I concurred with the Governor's Committee on Drinking and Driving - that evidence in support of raising the drinking age was not conclusive, I have been swayed to believe otherwise. Rather, it seems that if all the statistics are examined, one is led to conclusively reason that an increase in the legal drinking age will not reduce highway carnage in the state of Kansas. Micheal Birkley, speaking before the Wisconsin Citizen's Advisory Council indicated that, "Evidence from several hundred scientific studies of adolescent drinking and the effects of differences and changes in the legal drinking age indicates that raising the age is likely to result in more, not less alcohol abuse among the underage population."

An exhaustive review of research conducted by the National Restaurant Association concludes:

Although public interest groups argue that raising the drinking age has resulted in a reduction in drunk driving, close scrutiny of the data does not bear this out. Research in this area does not establish a clear cause and effect relationship between the drinking age and alcohol-related crashes, AND IT DOES NOT ADEQUATELY ADDRESS A NUMBER OF UNDERLYING VARIABLES WHICH AFFECT TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

Many are perplexed and unbelieving -- especially those in favor of an increase in the legal age -- when confronted with such data.

Similarly, the public seriously questions the legitimacy of such data, which indicates that restricting the sale, use, and possession of alcohol could result in more abuse among those to whom the restrictions apply. However, when one views and understands the nature of adolescent drinking and abuse and the sociological affects of legislation which seeks to control behavior, the statistics become abashingly obvious.

Drinking is a commonplace, accepted practice in American society. Youngsters -- beginning as a toddler -- learn about alcohol consumption in the same manner they learn of other adult behavior -- through the observation of thier adult companions. Elementary age children form opinions about drinking as early as first and second grade, and most children, according to a historic study on the sociological aspects of alcohol by Dr. Jessor at the University of Colorado, have had their first experience with alcohol be age thirteen.

The same study goes on to indicate that regardless of the legal drinking age, the effective drinking age, the age most young people begin to drink, is sixteen. Such a conclusion is supported by the fact that, according to a 1979 survey of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, less than fifteen percent of high school freshman consumed alcohol (where the average age is fifteen), yet fifty-two percent of high school sophomores (age=16), seventy-three percent of juniors, and eighty percent of seniors drink in social settings outside the home. Furthermore, the National Institute concluded that an extensive review of several hundred studies done in the past twenty years reveals no significant differences in adolescent drinking within or among the states due to differences in the legal drinking age. Hence, a primary conclusion is quite evident -- consumption of alcohol is a learned cultural experience.

To deal with any social issue, the government has two alternatives: punitive action and substantive action. Punitive action infers punishment. Substantive action infers aid and governmental help.

There is no doubt that an increase in the legal drinking age is an unfair punitive solution. Punitive legislation must meet two criteria. Such legislation must be fair and must be effective. The issue of fairness has already been addressed. The question now is effectiveness. Will such legislation serve its intended purpose? The answer is conclusive -- NO.

The effect of an increase in the legal drinking age will be none. After review of several studies that relate to the minimum drinking age, there appears to be no difference in states where higher and lower drinking ages remain unchanged in the last decade.

According to the National Institutes on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, there is more adolescent drinking in states where the legal drinking age remained at 21 than states where drinking remained legal at 18. Although proponents report the success of age increases, a case study of four Midwestern States by Birkley found no statistically significant change in alcoholic beverage sales over the past ten years in any state that raised the age. The studies conclusion is painfully simple and obvious -- there was no corresponding increase in sales when the drinking age went down, and no corresponding decrease in sales when the drinking age was increased.

The results from a number of states which have seen an increase in the legal age seem to equate to these conclusions. For example, if one is to examine states that have recently increased the legal drinking age and in which sufficient data is available, of nine states, six saw no change in fatality rates among the targeted groups. In one state, Michigan, research reports only an insignificant reduction in

deaths (from 61 in 1981 to 60 in the first ten months of 1983) that were alcohol related between the ages of 18 and 20. However, research indicates that two of the nine states experienced dramatic increases in alcohol related fatalities as a direct result of an increase in the drinking age.

Birkley quite aptly reviews the statistics:

Immediately after raising the age to 19, highway deaths involving 18 year old drinking drivers in the State of Minnesota rose to 71 per 100,000 drivers; the highest death rate for any driver age group in that state's history, four times the previous death rate for the same age group. Alcohol related highway death rates for all underage drivers have remained consistently higher relative to drivers not affected by the drinking age change in Minnesota. In Massachusetts, the Commissioner of Probation reported a 27 percent increase in alcohol related highway fatalities involving underage drivers, compared with an 18 percent decrease among older drivers, (a relative increase of forty-five percent among underage drivers) after the state raised the drinking age from 18 to 20.

The conclusion of the study by the National Restaraunt Association best summarizes in late February of this year:

...analyses reveal no consitent or predictable pattern of changing highway crash involvement attributable to raising the (purchase) age. Studies which attribute a decrease in traffic accidents to an increase in the drinking age have not taken into account such factors as increases in gasoline prices, number of miles driven, changes in DWI enforcement, increased public awareness programs and changes in police reporting practices. Other evidence demonstrates that there are vast year-to-year changes in the number of traffic fatalities, regardless of whether the drinking age has been changed.

Clearly, this new data is conclusive. An increase in the legal age for the purchase and consumption of cereal malt beverages will have no positive impact upon alcohol related illls in Kansas.

The news, however, members of the Committee, is more revealing. As in Minnesota and Massachusetts -- it seems an increage in the legal drinking age will be counter-productive.

Research by the North Carolina based Triangle Institute reported that, "One important variable in adolescent drinking is the setting in which drinking occurs." Other research has shown that where young people are denied the opportunity to drink in supervised, licensed establishments they do their drinking in unsupervised, more remote and hazardous settings: at friends homes, in parking lots, riding around in cars in out-of-the-way parks, beaches and rural areas where they are less likely to be caught. The locations in which illegal underage drinking occurs generally involve more after-drinking driving and greater risks of highway crashes than would drinking in licensed settings.

Professor Birkley best explains:

As Straus and Bacon discovered in the Yale University study of drinking in college and Golbetti confirmed in his study of adolescent drinking in two Mississippi communities: where drinking is more restricted or restrictions are more rigidly enforced, there is less drinking but more abuse, more drunkenness, more alcohol-related highway crashes, crimes, disturbances and personal dysfunctions among the target population than where drinking is less restricted or restrictions are less rigidly enforced. THESE AND SIMILAR FINDINGS BY OTHER RESEARCHERS HAVE LED TO THE PREDICTION THAT, THE CLOSER THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE IS TO THE EFFECTIVE DRINKING AGE, (THE NORMATIVE AGE OF ONSET FOR SOCIAL DRINKING OUTSIDE THE HOME), THE MORE LIKELY IT IS THAT DRINKING WILL OCCUR IN SUPERVISED SETTINGS AND THE LOWER THE RISK OF EXCESSIVE CONSUMPTION AND ALCOHOL RELATED CRASHES, CRIMES AND DISTURBANCES WILL BE. CONVERSELY, THE HIGHER THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE IS RELATIVE TO THE EFFECTIVE DRINKING AGE, THE GREATER THE RISK WILL BE AMONG UNDERAGE DRINKERS.

Again, case experiences seem to concur. Not only did Minnesota and Massachusetts experience negative repercussions as a result of the increased age, so did many other states. Deaths among nineteen and twenty year olds drinking alcohol increased from 35 to 49 in Illinois between 1980 and 1981 after an age increase went into effect. According to U.S. Department of Transportation statistics, both Maine and Montana experienced a two fold increase in alcohol related traffic deaths among the targeted age groups after increases to 20 and 19 respectively. Illinois

also experienced an increase in high school alcohol abuse as a direct result of the age increase. Similarly, Georgia, Nebraska, Kentucky and Texas have seen similar problems as a result of increases in the legal drinking age.

On the basis of these findings, chances appear to only be thirty-three percent that an increase in the drinking age will make any difference at all in alcohol related fatalities and two-to-one that the difference, if any, will be more, not fewer deaths involving underage drinking drivers. The study concludes that raising the age raises an 11 percent chance that underage drinking driver fatalities will decrease but a 22 percent chance of increasing alcohol related fatalities among underage drivers.

The economic impact of such legislation is also catastrophic. A survey taken in Lawrence, Kansas indicates that in any given year, almost 55 percent of the average tavern's business is between the ages of 18 and 19. To raise the legal drinking age would be to place fair, law abiding citizens out of their livelihood. As over the past few years tavern owners have supported increased education of alcohol problems, tougher ID and DWI laws, as well as the abolition of "drink and drown" specials, such a move would seem to be a degrading "slap in the face."

A word about Michigan -- The example before you today as a success story is the "Michigan experience." However, what proponents fail to mention is that Dr. Alexander Wagenaar of the Highway Safety Research Institute at the University of Michigan and the leading expert on the Michigan laws has indicated that certain limitations should be applied to the Michigan example. He says, "Before a blanket recommendation is made that all states should be encouraged to raise the legal drinking age, one must consider other arguments for a lower drinking age."

Similarly, Dr. Richard Douglas writes, "Every state's experience is unique, and the reduction in underage drinking-driving fatalities in Michigan cannot be attributed solely to the higher legal age."

Many people have a tendency to use the Michigan example as a quick-fix to the problem, similar to the way a drunk uses a street-light -- not for illumination, but rather for support. Simply, the context in which the Michigan example is used must be carefully scrutinized.

Kansas has always been a leader in safety for its people. I am afraid, however, that we are close to becoming a follower. We have become painfully tired of searching for the best package of solutions and are willing to give in to an emotional "stop-gap" that looks good on paper. I'm reminded of an experience from my childhood when my parents would not allow me to follow my friends as they played after dark. I complained, "It must be alright. All my friends are doing it." My mother emotionally replied, "Would you jump off a cliff if everyone else did?"

Chairman Riley, members of the committee, we are about to jump off of that cliff. Those who advocate raising the legal drinking age tell us that, while it is not THE solution to the adolescent drinking problem and while it may not do much good, it certainly can't do any harm and is at least a step in the right direction. They are wrong on all counts.

Not one or two or even fifty, but rather two hundred experts on this issue have found evidence that raising the age is not even a partial solution to the problem. IT IS LIKELY TO DO MORE HARM THAN GOOD, AND IT IS A STEP IN THE EXACT WRONG DIRECTION.

We have so many positive options available - new ID laws, elimination of drink and drown specials, stiffer DWI penalties, new open container

legislation, and, most importantly, education to combat the myths about alcohol - are all ways Kansas can remain a leader in safety without unfairly and counterproductively discriminating against adults.

EMOTION -- this issue is filled with it. No one can argue that alcohol related deaths are "just" in any way. However, legislating on the basis of pure emotion, as your honorable chairman pointed out on the floor of the Senate just weeks ago, is the most dangerous type of legislation to American democracy. I guarantee that if you legislate as a representative of the people, especially those here today, and you view the statistics in a rational manner you will find that an increase in the drinking age is futile at best and fatal at worst.

If Kansas can focus instead on mechanisms for changing the social attitude which common sense and research have clearly identified as the single, most important factor of influencing the youngster and propose substantive legislation to address the real issues, we will remain a fair leader, not fatal follower, of promoting LIFE AT ITS BEST in the state of Kansas.

Thank you very much for this opportunity to speak before you. I would be happy to answer any questions at this time.

IN OPPOSITION TO RAISING THE LEGAL
DRINKING AGE IN KANSAS

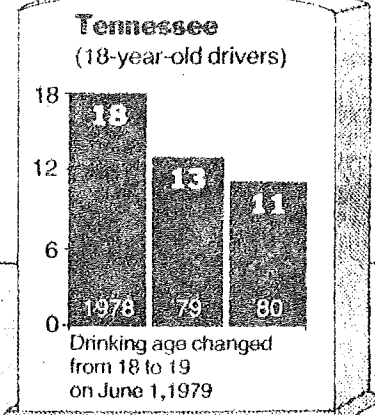
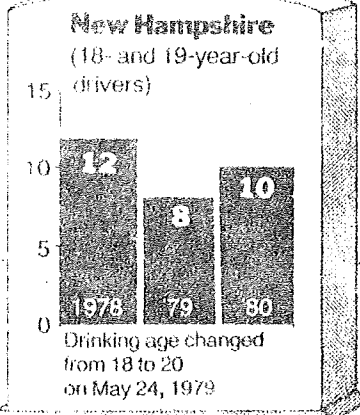
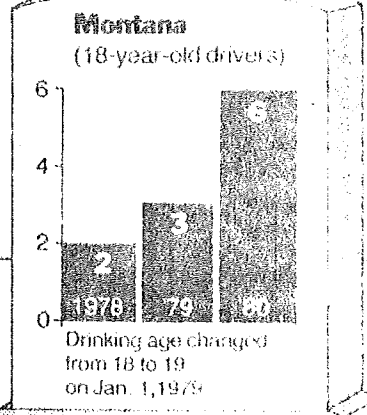
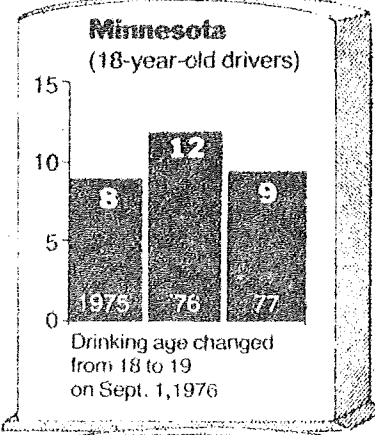
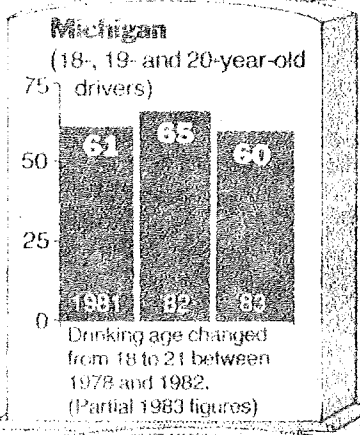
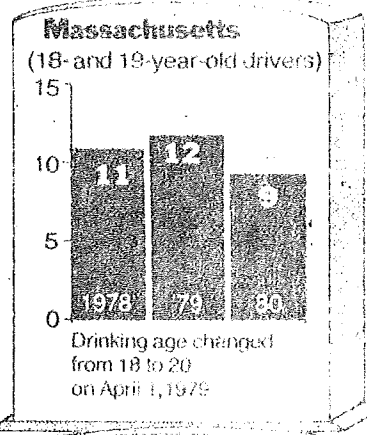
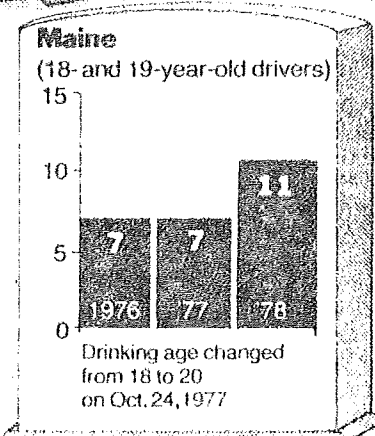
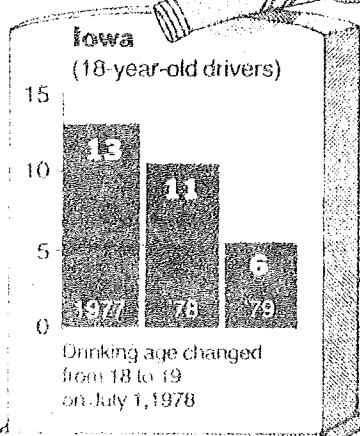
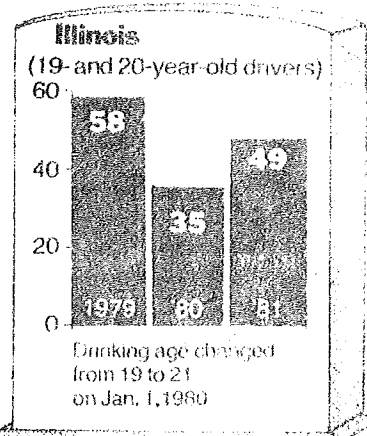
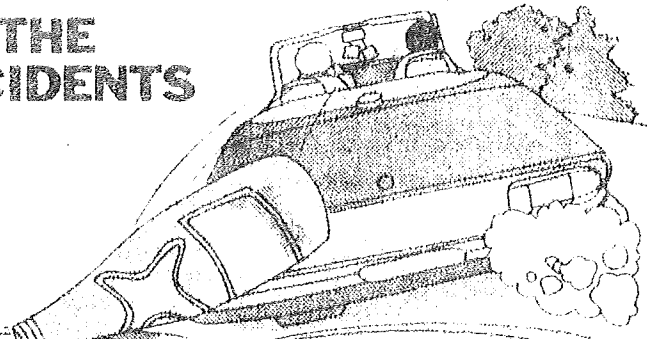
Prepared by: The Associated Students
of Kansas

DRINKING TEENS AT THE WHEEL IN FATAL ACCIDENTS

BEFORE AND AFTER CHANGES IN MINIMUM AGE

Numbers of drivers in the affected age groups with blood alcohol content at least 0.1 percent who are involved in fatal traffic accidents.

Reporting procedures for alcohol-related accidents vary by state.



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation

The Star/Tom Dolphens

AGE OF MAJORITY ACCIDENT DATA
18 - 20 Years Old

One of the most publicized aspects of the drinking and driving problem has been the emphasis on the "young driver", 18 to 20 years of age. Very diverse opinions as to the significance of the data exists among the concerned interest groups.

The Michigan data reveals that the young drivers are in a downward trend (80-82) since a steady upward trend (74-78). Year 1979 was the first year the drinking age was 21 since 1972.

In an attempt to display the most pertinent information, the following schedules have been selected from the complete study for this publication.

DRINKING DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS

ACCIDENT TYPE	18 - 20 YEARS				ALL AGES			
	1980	1981	1982	81-82 % Change	1980	1981	1982	81-82 % Change
All	9,056	7,659	6,859	-10.4	56,459	51,205	44,427	-13.2
Fatal	164	125	122	-2.4	938	827	723	-12.6
Injury	4,062	3,439	3,090	-10.1	25,430	23,157	20,154	-13.0
Property Damage	4,830	4,095	3,647	-10.9	30,091	27,221	23,550	-13.5

ALL DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS

ACCIDENT TYPE	18 - 20 YEARS				ALL AGES			
	1980	1981	1982	81-82 % Change	1980	1981	1982	81-82 % Change
All	75,398	68,092	63,983	-6.0	517,829	499,699	491,993	-1.5
Fatal	344	262	241	-8.0	2,345	2,192	1,927	-12.1
Injury	23,203	20,835	19,504	-6.4	163,417	155,578	150,498	-3.3
Property Damage	51,851	46,995	44,238	-5.9	352,067	341,929	339,568	-0.7

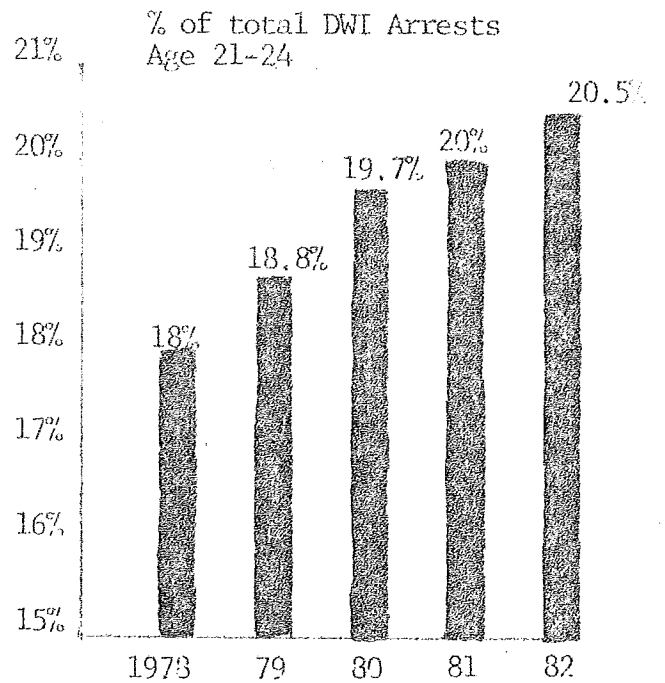
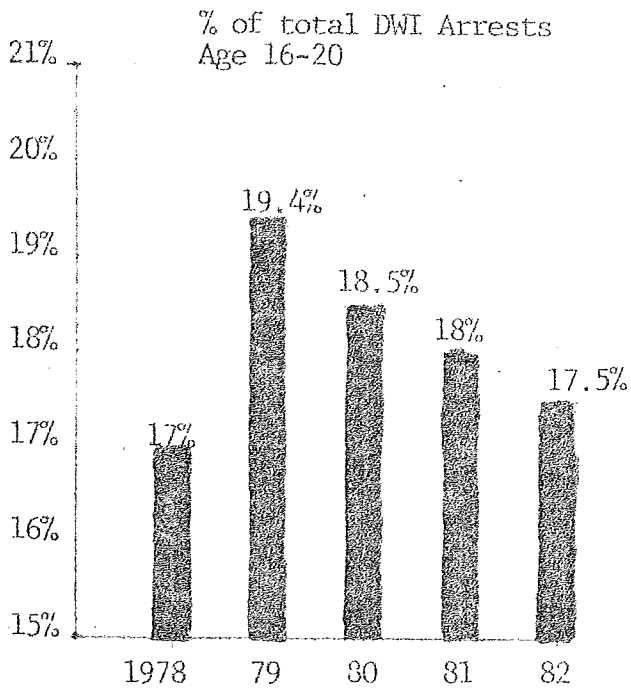
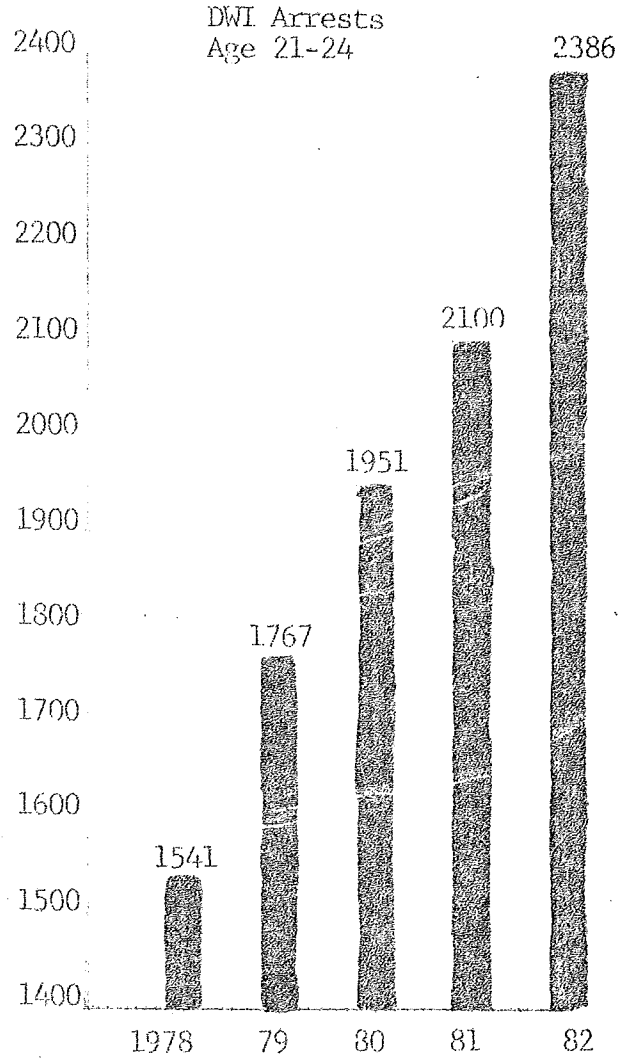
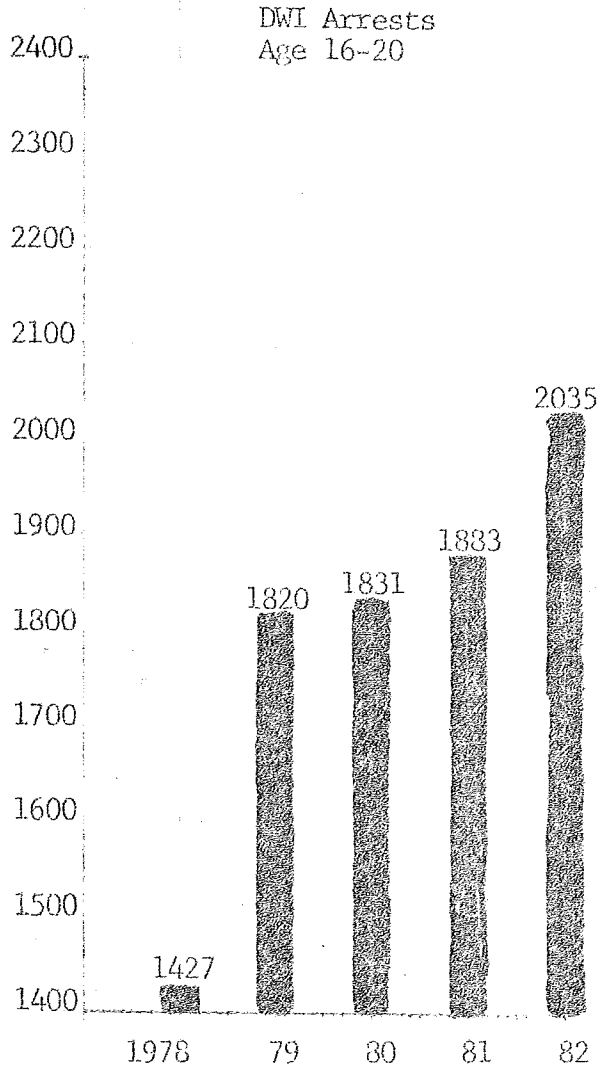
DRINKING DRIVERS IN PERCENT OF ALL DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS

ACCIDENT TYPE	18 - 20 YEARS				ALL AGES			
	1980	1981	1982	81-82 % Change	1980	1981	1982	81-82 % Change
All	12.0	11.2	10.7	-0.5	10.9	10.2	9.0	-1.2
Fatal	47.7	47.7	50.6	+2.9	40.0	37.7	37.5	-0.2
Injury	17.5	16.5	15.8	-0.7	15.6	14.9	13.4	-1.5
Property Damage	9.3	8.7	8.2	-0.5	8.5	8.0	6.9	-1.1

**DRIVERS ARRESTED FOR DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE
OF LIQUOR (O.U.I.L.) -- (UCR)**

ARRESTS	18 - 20 YEARS				ALL AGES			
	1980	1981	1982	81-82 % Change	1980	1981	1982	81-82 % Change
Total	4,005	4,443	3,779	-14.9	41,032	47,511	41,129	-13.4
Male	3,628	3,991	3,332	-16.5	37,299	42,795	36,623	-14.4
Female	377	452	447	-1.1	3,733	4,716	4,506	-4.5

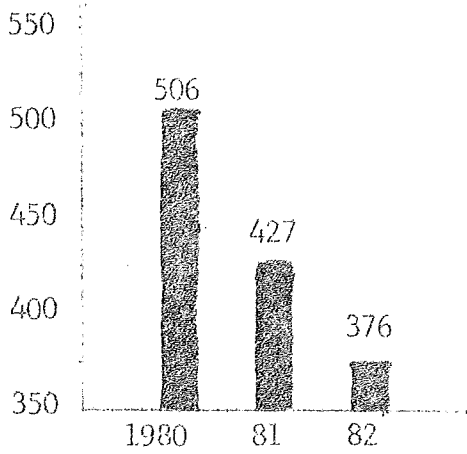
The State of Kansas



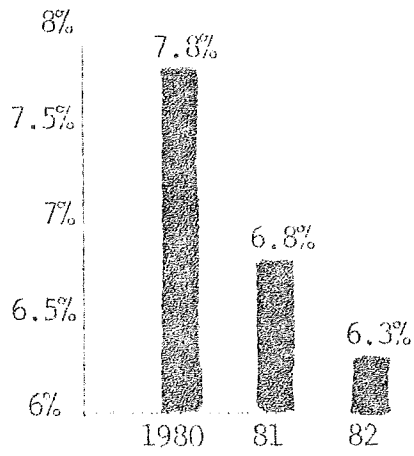
Source: KBI

The State of Kansas

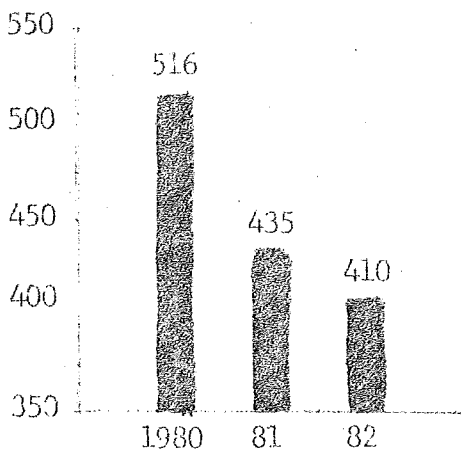
Alcohol-Related Accidents
Age 18



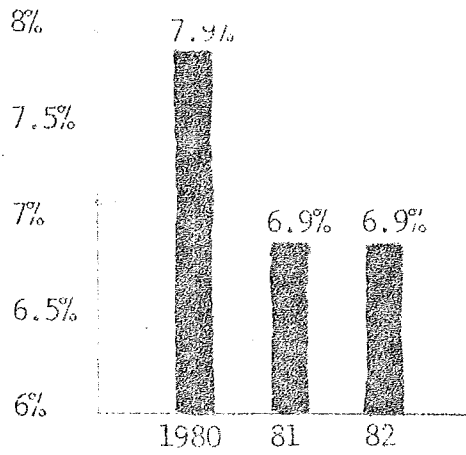
% of total Alcohol-Related Accidents
Age 18



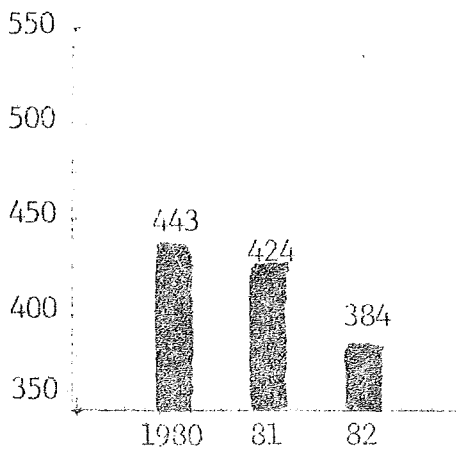
Age 19



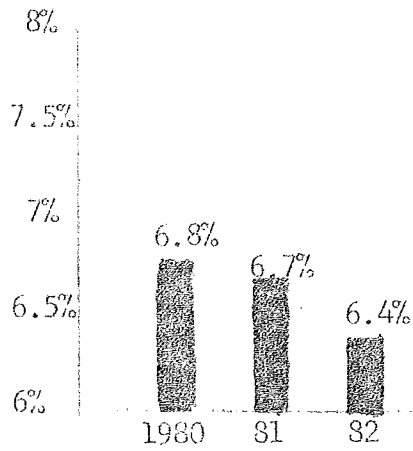
Age 19



Age 20



Age 20



WHY WISCONSIN'S LEGAL DRINKING AGE
SHOULD NOT BE RAISED

Michael M. Birkley

Presentation to the State of Wisconsin Citizens
Advisory Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 11, 1982

Why Wisconsin's Legal Drinking Age
Should Not be Raised

by

Michael M. Birkley

SUMMARY

Evidence from several hundred scientific studies of adolescent drinking and the effects of differences and changes in the legal drinking age indicates that raising the age is likely to result in more, not less alcohol abuse among the underage population. *Regardless of the legal drinking age, where drinking is a normative aspect of adult social behavior, the normative age of onset for social drinking outside the home is age sixteen.* More than fifty percent of the nation's high school sophomores, seventy percent of the juniors and eighty percent of the seniors do drink in social settings outside of the home. Researchers have found no difference in the percent who drink or the amounts consumed at any given age due to differences in the states' legal drinking ages.

Where alcohol is readily available to adults, it is not difficult for underage drinkers to obtain illegally from legal or illegal sources. Raising the age does make it more difficult for underage drinkers to "get it when they want it," thus reducing the frequency of their drinking occasions. Evidence indicates that underage drinkers drink more and drive more per drinking occasion than legal drinkers of the same age in lower drinking age states.

Where drinking in adult-supervised or licensed settings is prohibited adolescents drink in unsupervised settings; in cars, parks and remote locations involving more after-drinking driving. Thus, the results of raising the age (imposing age-based restrictions on sale, purchase, use and possession) are likely to be: fewer drinking occasions due to reduced availability; more drinking per occasion due to lack of supervision and reduced drinking opportunities; and increased highway crashes due to additional after-drinking mileage and increased consumption. *Chances given for change in highway fatalities among underage drinkers subsequent to raising the age are: no change, 67%; reduction, 11%; and, increase, 22%.*

Informal social standards and adult behaviors are the most influential factors in controlling adolescent drinking behaviors. Laws cannot control individual social behaviors which informal social attitudes tolerate and encourage. Raising the age is futile at best and fatal at worst. Changing social attitudes is the key to reduction of youthful and adult alcohol abuse.

WHY WISCONSIN'S LEGAL DRINKING AGE SHOULD NOT BE RAISED

by

Michael M. Birkley

Presented to the Wisconsin State Citizens
Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse,
January 11, 1982

Thank you Mr. Chairman and members of the Council for inviting me to participate in today's discussion of the legal drinking age. Adolescent alcohol abuse is a major health and social problem here in Wisconsin as it is throughout the United States and other industrialized nations of the world. It is also one of the most frequently studied and heavily researched areas of human behavior.

In the past decade, hundreds of scientific investigators for the world's most prestigious institutions of higher learning, social, medical, and behavioral research, the National Institutes for Health, the World Health Organization and many others have conducted extensive studies of adolescent drinking patterns and behaviors in the fifty United States, Canada, Europe, Africa, Australia, Japan and the Soviet Union. The findings and conclusions presented in these many different studies are remarkably consistent; and, consistently at odds with the popular notion that raising the legal drinking age can, or will effect any reduction in youthful alcohol abuse. Indeed, the evidence strongly indicates that raising the legal drinking age is likely to result in more, rather than less, alcohol abuse among the underage population, as it has in at least two of the fourteen states which have recently raised their legal drinking ages.¹

Just as officials in those states have been perplexed by the negative consequences of their actions, the public generally finds it difficult to

understand how restricting the sale, purchase, use and possession of alcohol could result in more alcohol abuse among those to whom the restrictions apply. Given an understanding of the causes, effects, nature and extent of adolescent drinking and youthful alcohol abuse, and an understanding of the functions and limitations of formal social policies (laws) in controlling these widespread social behaviors, the answers seem almost embarrassingly obvious.

Drinking is essentially a learned, adult social behavior. Young people learn about drinking as they learn about table manners and other adult behaviors; by observation, imitation and experimentation. Interviews with first and second graders reveal that they know a good deal about drinking and its effects on others, and they have opinions about why, where, when, how and how much people should drink. By age thirteen, most young people have had their first drink, usually at home with their parents and families, on holidays and special occasions.²

Sociologists have found that where drinking is a normative aspect of adult social behavior, the onset of social drinking outside the home is a normative aspect of the transition from childhood to adulthood. In their historic study of this transition-marking behavior, Jessor and Jessor found that, by measuring normal developmental shifts in attitudes toward independence, achievement, religiosity, authority, peers and parents, one can predict when an adolescent is ready to make the transition; to begin experimenting with adult drinking behaviors.³

The Jessors found, as many others have, that whatever the legal drinking age may be, the effective drinking age; the age at which most young people begin drinking in social settings outside the home, is sixteen.⁴

Among American high school students less than fifteen percent of the freshmen,

but more than fifty percent of the sophomores (52%), seventy percent of the juniors (73%) and eighty percent of the seniors (80%) drink in social settings outside the home.⁵ The percent who drink and level of drinking activity among adolescents varies from state-to-state and from community-to-community within the same state.⁶ Researchers have found that differences in adolescent drinking patterns do reflect and parallel those of adults in the same communities. Citing numerous studies on the subject, the Research Triangle Institute recently reported that adolescent drinking is "directly related to parents' and peers' attitudes toward drinking and drinking practices" and "parental attitudes toward drinking are the best predictors of adolescent drinking."⁷ Nationwide surveys of social attitudes and drinking practices conducted since the repeal of prohibition reveal that adolescent and adult drinking have been increasing at a relatively steady rate and statistically parallel since 1933.⁸

In the early 1970's, concurrent with reduction of the legal age in twenty eight states, there was a significant increase in the number of highway crashes, crimes and disturbances involving teenage drinkers.⁹ Analysis of these disturbing increases reveal that they were not the result of changing drinking patterns among teenagers, but the result instead of a teenage population explosion which began, in 1970-71, as drinking ages were lowered and subsided seven years later, as drinking ages were being raised.¹⁰ The increases and decreases in teenage drinking occurrences, attributed by some to lowering and raising the legal drinking age, were generally within the range attributable solely to changes in the numbers of teenagers.¹¹ Analysis of several hundred studies done in the past twenty years reveals no significant differences in adolescent drinking within or among the fifty states due to differences in the legal drinking age.¹²

As researchers for the National Institutes and World Health Organization have discovered, where alcohol is readily and widely available to adults, it is not difficult for most underage drinkers to obtain; and, where young people are denied legal access, they obtain it illegally through cooperative third parties, parents, older-looking or adult friends and relatives and unlicensed dealers, or they purchase it directly, with or without false identification, from unwitting, careless or cooperative legal sellers.¹³ Although young people in states which have recently raised the age report somewhat more difficulty in obtaining alcohol,¹⁴ there appears to be no difference in states where higher and lower drinking ages remained unchanged in the past decade.

According to the National Institutes on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, there is more adolescent drinking in states where the legal drinking age remained at twenty-one than states where drinking remained legal at 18 throughout the past decade.¹⁵ Wisconsin studies show no appreciable difference in ease of obtaining alcohol among underage high school students after the drinking age for wine and liquor was lowered from 21 to 18 in 1972.

Despite exuberant reports of success from those who fought and voted for the higher legal drinking age, in our study of alcoholic beverage revenues in four midwestern states, we found no statistically significant change in alcoholic beverage sales over the past ten years in any state. That is, there was no corresponding increase in sales when the drinking age went down, and no corresponding decrease in states which subsequently raised the age.¹⁶

As researchers for the Triangle Research Institute report in their study for the National Institutes of Health, "one important variable in

adolescent drinking is the setting in which drinking occurs."¹⁷ Other researchers have found throughout the world that, where young people are denied the opportunity to drink in supervised, licensed establishments they do their drinking in unsupervised, more remote and more hazardous settings; at friends homes, in parking lots, riding around in cars and in out-of-the-way parks, beaches and rural areas where they are less likely to be caught. The locations in which illegal underage drinking occurs generally involve more after-drinking driving and greater risk of highway crashes than would drinking in licensed settings.¹⁸ As young people approach the legal age in years or appearance, they begin to drink in supervised, licensed establishments, "bar drinking" increases and "car drinking" decreases.¹⁹

As Straus and Bacon discovered in the Yale University study of drinking in college; and Globetti confirmed in his study of adolescent drinking in two Mississippi communities: where drinking is more restricted or restrictions are more rigidly enforced, there is less drinking but more abuse, more drunkenness, more alcohol-related highway crashes, crimes, disturbances and personal dysfunctions among the target population than where drinking is less restricted or restrictions are less rigidly enforced.²⁰ These and similar findings by numerous other researchers have led to the prediction that, the closer the legal drinking age is to the effective drinking age, (the normative age of onset for social drinking outside of the home), the more likely it is that drinking will occur in supervised settings and the lower the risk of excessive consumption and alcohol-related crashes, crimes and disturbances will be. Conversely, the higher the legal drinking age is relative to the effective drinking age, the greater the risks will be among underage drinkers.²¹

UP } The results from a number of states which have raised their legal drinking age appear to be consistent with these scholarly observations. Analysis of alcohol-related highway incidents in the nine states for which

sufficient experience and consistent data are available reveals that, in six of those states, raising the age had no statistically significant effect. In only one state, the State of Michigan, researchers report a reduction in alcohol-related crashes attributable to the higher drinking age. But, in two of those states, alcohol-related highway incidents dramatically increased with the increased drinking age.²²

Immediately after raising the age to 19, highway deaths involving 18-year-old drinking drivers in the State of Minnesota rose to 71 per 100,000 drivers; the highest death rate for any driver age group in that state's history, four times the previous death rate for the same age group. Alcohol-related highway death rates for all underage drivers have remained consistently higher relative to drivers not affected by the drinking age change in Minnesota.²³ In Massachusetts, the Commissioner of Probation reported a 27 percent increase in alcohol-related highway fatalities involving underage drivers, compared with an 18 percent decrease among older drivers, (a relative increase of forty-five (45%) percent among underage drivers) after that state raised the drinking age from 18 to 20.²⁴

On the basis of these experiences, chances appear to be only three out of nine, or 33 percent, that raising the age will make any difference at all in alcohol-related highway crashes; and, two-to-one that the difference, if any, will be more, not fewer deaths involving underage drinking drivers. That is, raising the age raises an 11 percent chance that underage drinking driver fatalities will decrease, but a 22 percent chance of increasing alcohol-related fatalities among underage drivers.

As Disraeli said, "There are lies, damned lies, and statistics." Certainly, statistical data can be and frequently are misused, and presented out of context or twisted to suit the situation. Most people use

statistics like a drunk uses a street light, not for illumination, but for support. In the continuing debate over the legal drinking age we have all been exposed to headlines, newspaper articles and wire service releases which tell us that, according to a recent scientific study, raising the drinking age reduced highway crashes and other indicators of alcohol abuse among those affected, followed by another which says just the opposite. Recently, for example, newspapers throughout the nation carried an Associated Press item which selectively quoted from a study by Dr. Alexander Wagenaar of the world-renowned Highway Safety Research Institute at the University of Michigan. The headline read: "Raising the age reduces fatalities." The story which followed quoted Dr. Wagenaar's finding that raising the age had reduced highway fatalities in the State of Michigan. The story failed to mention that Dr. Wagenaar and his associates had also studied data for a number of states in which raising the age had not had any impact on highway crashes, or that he had warned against generalizing the Michigan experience to other jurisdictions, saying, "Before a blanket recommendation is made that all states should be encouraged to raise the legal drinking age, one must consider [] other arguments for a lower drinking age;"²⁵ Nor have news accounts revealed that Dr. Wagenaar and his colleagues at the Highway Safety Research Institute have repeatedly found, in Dr. Richard Douglass' words, "Every state's experience is unique"²⁶ and that the reduction in underage drinking-driving fatalities in Michigan cannot be attributed solely to the higher legal age.²⁷

Last summer, the press reported that the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, the same folks who mistakenly concluded in an earlier study that driver's education increased the risk of highway crashes, had now found that "any state which raises the legal drinking age can expect a 28 percent reduction in fatal crashes among those affected by the law."²⁸

While that may be music to the ears of those who support raising the age, to the people of Massachusetts and Minnesota, who had raised the age expecting a change for the better only to experience tragic increases in underage highway fatalities, the Insurance Institute's prediction is clearly at odds with reality. They have found, as have people in Maine, Montana, Georgia and Nebraska, that raising the legal drinking age does not, in itself, effect any change for the better . . . that it does, indeed, increase the risks and reality of increased alcohol abuse among those whom it is intended to protect.

In this state it is illegal for an adult to sell or provide alcohol to a minor. But every year, there are more than seven million underage drinking occurrences. Behind every one of those occurrences there is an adult who unknowingly, carelessly or deliberately provided the alcohol, yet there are few arrests and fewer convictions of underage drinkers or their adult accomplices.²⁹

Citizens don't report violations, witnesses refuse to testify, police don't arrest, prosecutors don't prosecute, juries don't convict and judges defer sentence on all but a handful of the millions of violators in this state annually. The existing law doesn't work because it isn't enforced; and, it isn't enforced because the general public is unwilling to risk the social consequences of exercising their duty to report and testify against underage drinkers "who don't get drunk or cause trouble" or the adults who provide them with alcoholic beverages, even when it results in death, injury or other negative consequences.³⁰

Given the failure of the general public to participate in, cooperate with or demand effective enforcement of the existing drinking age laws,
there is little likelihood that raising the age one, two or even three years

will be any more enforceable than the present drinking age. Indeed, responses to public opinion polls indicate that the higher the legal drinking age is, the less willing the general public is to assist in its enforcement.

The futility of attempting to control the use of alcohol among young people by law alone is most clearly demonstrated by the fact that, although the overwhelming majority of the citizens oppose the use of marijuana; despite the fact that it is illegal everywhere and that there is not one single legitimate outlet for smoking marijuana anywhere in the United States, it is available throughout the land, it is the most frequently used drug next to alcohol and tobacco, and the drug most frequently used on a daily basis by the nation's high school seniors.³¹ Certainly, if laws cannot successfully control our children's access to and use of marijuana, there is no likelihood at all that laws can effectively control their access to and use of alcohol, which is available in 18,500 different licensed establishments, more than two million households and virtually every picnic, party, graduation, church social, fundraiser and social event at which more than two adults are present in this state.

Those who advocate raising the legal drinking age tell us that, while it is not the solution to the adolescent drinking problems and while it may not do much good, it certainly can't do any harm and is at least a step in the right direction. They are wrong on all counts.

Not one, two or two dozen, but more than two hundred experts in the field have found evidence that raising the age is not even a partial solution to the problem; it is likely to do more harm than good; and, it is a step in exactly the wrong direction.

Because it is futile at best and fatal at worst, I ask you to reject this proposal and to focus instead on mechanisms for changing the social

attitudes which common sense and scholarly research have clearly identified
as the single, most influential factor in controlling the behaviors of our
children.

Thank you.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Minnesota and Massachusetts both experienced significant increases following the raised drinking age. See below.
- (2) National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1974; Johnston, etal, 1979; Blane, 1977.
- (3) Jessor and Jessor, 1973.
- (4) Bruun, 1963; Blackford, 1977; Davies, 1972; Gallup, G. 1977; Johnston, 1979; Kandel, 1980; Mandell, 1962; Marden, 1977; Mulford, 1960; NIAAA, 1974.
- (5) Johnston, 1979; Brehm 1975; Rachal, 1980; Wisconsin School News.
- (6) Abelson, 1977; Birkley, 1978; Blackford, 1977; Blane, 1977; Mandell, 1962.
- (7) Rachal, 1980, p. 137.
- (8) NIAAA, 1974; Blane, 1977; Rachal, 1980.
- (9) Wagenaar, 1981 (Nov.)
- (10) Birkley, 1978, p. 5. See also: Characteristics of the Population, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1971.
- (11) Although in some states analyses of highway crashes and alcohol-related crimes and disturbances found per capita increases among those affected by the lower drinking age, in most there was either a statistically declining or stable rate per capita. See: Douglass, 1977, Cuchiaro, 1974, Naor, 1975, Birkley and Quirke, 1979.
- (12) NIAAA, 1874; Gallup, 1972; Brehm, 1975; Harris, 1975; Rachal, 1980. Balne, 1977.
- (13) NIAAA, 1974; Bruun, 1975; Bonnie, 1980; Globetti, 1964; Matlins, 1975; Popham, 1973; Birkley, 1979.
- (14) Maisto, 1980.
- (15) Non-change states by drinking ages and () rank in apparent consumption among adults and adolescents fifteen and older are:

Age 21: Oregon (24), Nevada (1), California (7), Washington (21), New Mexico (22), North Dakota (23).
Age 18: New York (20), South Carolina (29), Louisiana (33).
(Source: Reports of Single State Agencies to NIAAA, 1976)
- (16) See Birkley, 1978, p. 19.
- (17) Birkley, 1981.
- (18) Rachal, 1980, p. 137.

- (19) Wisconsin School News, 1979; NIAAA, 1974; Massachusetts, 1978; Bacon, 1979; Bruun, 1963; Blackford, 1977; Bruun, 1975; Maisto, 1980; Matlins, 1975; Room, 1971; Zylman, 1974, 1976.
- (20) Globetti, 1964; Straus and Bacon, Drinking In College, New Haven: Yale University, 1964.
- (21) Zylman, 1974; Naor, 1974; Chafetz, 1979.
- (22) Douglass, 1979-80; Massachusetts, 1980; Wagenaar, 1981 (Nov.); Williams 1981; See Minnesota data, attached.
- (23) See data attached.
- (24) Massachusetts, 1980.
- (25) Wagenaar, (JPHP) 1981, p. 16.
- (26) Douglass, 1977.
- (27) Douglass, 1979-80. Also Wagenaar, (JPHP) 1981, p. 14.
- (28) Williams, 1981. See also Birkley, M.M., Analysis and Comment, Unpublished, Attached.
- (29) In Wisconsin, convictions of adult providers numbered less than 20 per year prior to 1980. Juvenile arrests for violations totaled less than 1,500 annually.
- (30) Birkley, M.M., 1978, pp. 40, 41, 84, 85.
- (31) Johnston, et al, 1979.

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DRINKING AGE FACTS

Few social problems are more pressing than the need to reduce and prevent the often tragic effects of alcohol abuse among our young people. And, few proposals directed at reducing those problems have generated as much interest, discussion and misinformation than those to raise the legal drinking age.

In this section, the theories, information and arguments used to support raising the age are examined along with the results of scientific studies of adolescent and young adult drinking behaviors conducted by the world's most respected research institutions, and the observations of highway safety researchers, social scientists and officials of the effects of raising the age in other states.

The statements presented in this column have been made so often, by so many otherwise well-informed opinion-makers, public officials and supporters of the higher legal drinking age that their validity is rarely challenged. But, none of these are true:

Alcohol abuse is more of a problem among young people today than it has been, and it's getting worse.

Alcohol-related highway crashes involving younger drivers are increasing.

Drivers under the age of 21 are more likely to be involved in serious alcohol-related crashes than older drivers.

Raising the age will reduce alcohol-related highway crashes among those affected.

Raising the age, prohibiting purchase, and consumption by persons under the legal age will make alcohol harder to obtain, and reduce consumption among those affected, thereby reducing sales and alcohol beverage tax revenues.

Prohibiting legal purchase and drinking in legal settings will make alcohol harder to obtain, and prevent at least some young people from getting it when they want it.

The statements presented in this column reflect the findings of medical, social, and behavioral scientist, highway safety researchers, and government officials in states which have recently raised their legal drinking ages.

Since 1978, the percent of young people who drink, the frequency of drinking occasions, and alcohol-related crimes and disturbances involving persons under the age of 21 have decreased in Wisconsin and the nation as a whole. (Adolescent Drinking Behavior, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1982; Crimes and Arrests reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Drugs and the Nation's High School Students, Five Year National Trends, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1979)

Alcohol-related highway crash rates for drivers under the age of 21 significantly decreased in Wisconsin in both 1981 and 1982. (Wisconsin Accident Facts)

In 1981 and 1982 drivers aged 21 through 24 were involved in more serious alcohol-related crashes per 1,000 drivers than were younger drivers. (Wisconsin Accident Facts)

Raising the age did not have any effect at all in four out of nine states studied. In two other states, alcohol-related crashes increased among those affected.

Fatal crash rates are higher for 18 through 20 year-olds where the drinking age is 21 and lower where it is 18. (See below)

In Michigan, Minnesota and Illinois, raising the age had no effect on consumption, sales, or alcohol beverage tax revenues. (See below)

Manufacture, sale and use of Marijuana are totally prohibited. Except for experimental medical use, there is not one legal outlet for sale of marijuana anywhere. Yet more than 90% of the nation's high school students say it is "easy" to "fairly easy" to obtain marijuana when they want it. (See below)

DRINKING AGE FACTS

Assertions (false):

Lowering the age to 18 made it easier for younger drinkers to obtain alcohol. Raising it will reduce availability, abuse and highway crashes among younger drivers.

Although raising the age won't entirely solve the problem, it can't do any harm.

Raising the drinking age will prevent young people from "taking that first drink" at 18.

Raising the age will change underage drinking patterns.

Tavern owners have a vested interest (profit) in keeping the age at 18.

Facts:

Researchers found no change in alcohol-related highway crash involvement among drivers under the age of 18 attributable to lowering or raising the legal drinking age in 11 states. (See below)

Where young people are denied the opportunity to drink legally in supervised settings, they drink illegally in unsupervised settings where they tend to drink more and get into more trouble. (Alcohol and Health, New Knowledge, Report to the U.S. Congress, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism)

Highway fatalities are higher among 18-20 year-olds where the legal drinking age is 21 and lower where it is 18. (See below)

More than half of the nation's young people "take their first drink" outside of the home, with their peers before age 16, regardless of their state's legal drinking age. (Adolescent Drinking Behaviors, NIAAA, 1982)

Adolescents' and young adults' drinking patterns and behaviors are determined by older adults' attitudes and drinking behaviors, not laws. (Adolescent Drinking Behaviors, NIAAA)

Alcohol beverage sales and revenue figures from Minnesota, Michigan, and Illinois show no loss of business due to raising the age. Profits are not at stake. (See below)

WHAT RAISING THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE WILL DO . . .

Raising the legal drinking age will:

Prohibit some legal adults from legally purchasing, possessing, or drinking alcoholic beverages unless accompanied by parent or guardian;

Criminalize an otherwise normal adult behavior for one group of adults;

Prohibit "underage" adults from locally participating in normal social activities with older adult friends, team-mates, classmates and co-workers;

Expose older adults to risk of arrest, fine or imprisonment for permitting "underage" adult friends, to drink in settings under their control at normative social events and occasions;

Expose campus authorities, employers, and others in control of public places where adult social events occur, to risk of arrest, fine or imprisonment for permitting "underage" adults to drink or be served alcoholic beverages on their premises;

Expose licensed beverage sellers to increased risk of inadvertent violation due to increased use of falsified age identification, and supportive testimony of accompanying older adult companions.

WHY RAISING THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE DOESN'T WORK

Unless you think about it, raising the legal drinking age sounds like a good way to prevent alcohol abuse among young people.

But, underage drinking, providing alcohol to a minor or intoxicated person, drunk-driving, and alcohol-related crimes, vandalism, and disturbances are already illegal. These problems are the result of violations of the existing laws committed by the irresponsible few, not by the overwhelming majority of young people who drink responsibly without getting drunk or causing trouble.

Raising the legal drinking age doesn't work because rescinding the legal drinking privileges of those who obey the existing laws and use the privilege responsibly will not prevent the illegal behaviors of the few who don't.

It's like taking away everybody's driver's license to prevent driving by those who abuse the privilege, violate the highway laws and drive without licenses despite the law.

Raising the legal drinking age will not:

Increase the public's willingness to report violations or testify against violators of the drinking age law. (Public opinion surveys show that the higher the drinking age and the older the illegal drinker, the less likely it is that the respondents would report or testify against either the underage drinker or the older adult provider.)

Highway Safety Director Reports: RAISING AGE HAD NO EFFECT IN IOWA CRASHES

On February 9, 1983, Sven Sterner, director of the Iowa Highway Safety Office reported that changing the legal drinking age had not affected the numbers or rates of alcohol-related highway crashes among younger drivers in that state.

In 1972, the Iowa legislature lowered the drinking age from 21 to 19, and alcohol-related fatalities increased among drivers under the age of 21. But after the age was lowered to 18 on July 1, 1973 there was no change in alcohol-involvement among those affected.

The legislature again raised Iowa's legal drinking age to 19 in mid-year 1978. In 1979 alcohol-related crashes increased among those affected by raising the age, according to Sterner. But, in 1980, 81 and 82, the Governor's Highway Safety Director reported, crash rates among drivers under the new legal age returned to and remained at their 1973-78 levels.

"It just looks like there has not been much of an impact since we changed it (to 19)" Sterner told the Governor's Task Force on Drunk Driving.

Researchers Agree CHANGING AGE HAS NO EFFECT ON 16 - 17 YEAR-OLD DRIVERS

Researchers examining the impact of lowering and raising the legal drinking age in eleven states report no significant changes in alcohol-related highway crashes among 16 and 17 year-old drivers attributable to changing the legal age in any of the states studied.

Lyle D. Filkins, who directed the University of Michigan Highway Safety Research Institute's study on the impact of lowering the legal drinking age from 21 to 18 in the state of Michigan reported no significant change among drivers aged 17 and younger as a result of the lower age. ("Michigan's Eighteen-Year-Old Legal Drinking Age, Its Impact on Youth Crash Involvement" Ann Arbor, UM, 1977)

In Wisconsin, Naor and Nashold (1975), Birkley and Quirke (1979) and Coady (1978) found no significant change in highway crash involvement among drivers of any age attributable to lowering the legal drinking age for wine and liquor to 18 in 1972.

Williams, Zador, Harris and Karpf of the Insurance Institute, who studied the effect of raising the age in nine states reported that, although "there was some indication of decreased fatal crash involvement of drivers in law-change states who were younger than drivers the law changes applied to, [those] changes were not statistically significant" that is, the changes found were within the range attributable solely to chance fluctuation. ("The Effect of Raising the Legal Minimum Drinking Age on Fatal Crash Involvement", Washington, D.C., The Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, 1981)

Alexandar C. Wagenaar found "no significant effect of the raised drinking age on injury and fatal crash involvement among Michigan drivers age 16-17," and "no observed effect of the raised drinking age on the frequency of property damage crashes among 16 and 17 year-old drivers" in that state. ("Effects of Raising the Legal Drinking Age on Traffic Accident Involvement of Young Drivers," Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Highway Safety Research Institute, 1981.)

In Florida, Michael F. Morris found no significant change in highway crashes at any age attributable to raising that state's legal drinking age from 18 to 19 in 1980. ("Drinking-Driving Behavior in Florida", Pensacola, Pensacola Junior College, 1983)

Researchers for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration also found no significant changes in highway crashes

among 16-17 year old drivers attributable to raising the age in Maine and Illinois. ("The Effect of Raising the Minimum Legal Drinking Age on Traffic Accidents in the State of Maine," T.M. Klein, 1981, "Impact Analysis of the Raised Legal Drinking Age in Illinois," D.M. Maxwell, 1981)

Surprising Results: 18 - 20 FATALITIES HIGHER WHERE AGE IS 21, LOWER WHERE AGE IS 18

In his recently published study "The Effect of Minimum Drinking Age Legislation on Youthful Auto Fatalities, 1970-1977," Phillip J. Cook of the Duke University Department of Economics reported what he called "surprising results". A cross-sectional analysis of fatality rates among 18 through 20 year old drivers in forty-one states in which the legal drinking age for beer was either 18 or 20 in 1970 and 1975 revealed that "in 1970 the medians were virtually identical, and in 1975 the 18-minimum states actually have a lower median fatality rate than the 21-minimum states."

Comparing rates for the 22 states in which the drinking age remained the same (12 at 21, and 10 at 18) throughout the period 1970-75, other researchers discovered that "where the drinking age has remained at 21, median crash rates among 18-20 year-olds were 8% higher (.54 per thousand) than where the legal drinking age remained 18 (.50 per thousand)."

According to Cook's data, fatal crash rates were higher among 18-20 year old drivers in Arkansas, Missouri, North Dakota, Nevada, New Mexico and Oklahoma where the drinking age was 21, than in Wisconsin where the age was 18 throughout the study period.

University Research Report NO CHANGE IN FLORIDA DUE TO RAISING AGE

A recently completed study of involvement in alcohol-related crashes and arrests in the State of Florida for the three year period 1979-81 revealed no change among 18 year-olds attributable to raising that state's legal drinking age to 19 in October 1980.

According to the study "Drinking-Driving Behavior in Florida", by Michael F. Morris, Professor of Sociology at Pensacola Junior College, (March, 1983) "drivers in the age group 21-24 account for more accidents, injuries, and fatalities than any other age group during the three-year period without exception."

Morris also found that although alcohol-related crashes and arrests involving 18 year-olds decreased after the drinking age was raised to 19, "a similar decrease was reflected for the 19 and 20 year-olds for whom the change did not apply."

The Florida data also revealed no significant change in alcohol-related crashes or arrests involving 16 or 17 year old drivers attributable to raising the age to 19.

"The rationale for raising the drinking age is that young people would have more difficulty obtaining alcohol, so they would obtain less, consume less, do less driving under the influence of alcohol and be involved in fewer alcohol related motor vehicle accidents, injuries, and deaths", Morris wrote. His study found no evidence to support those assumptions.

In Neighboring States ALCOHOL BEVERAGE REVENUES GO UP WITH DRINKING AGE!

"On the assumption that there will be substantial compliance with the new drinking age requirements" and that "18 year olds will be largely unable to replace alcoholic beverage purchases through illegal means," fiscal analysts in the Wisconsin Department of Revenue predict that raising the legal drinking age to 19 would result in a \$2,048,000 reduction in alcohol beverage tax revenues. (Fiscal note to 1983 Senate Bill 1, dated January 25, 1983.)

Despite expectations that the higher legal drinking age would reduce consumption, sales and revenues from alcoholic beverage taxes, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota officials report no significant reduction in alcohol beverage receipts attributable to raising the age. (See Revenue Table, below.)

In Illinois, revenues remained relatively constant throughout the period. In two of the three states, Minnesota and Michigan, revenues increased after the drinking age was raised.

STATE ALCOHOL BEVERAGE TAX REVENUES 1972-1981*

	MINNESOTA REVENUES	MICHIGAN REVENUES	ILLINOIS REVENUES
1972	\$45,266,981	\$72,018,676	\$74,040,115
1973	47,041,468	73,418,865	74,163,128
1974	49,480,520	75,705,912	76,438,587
1975	49,224,861	79,116,934	77,074,955
1976	50,353,720	80,184,221	76,898,840
1977	51,511,936	82,822,788	76,605,008
1978	52,158,319	85,784,125	76,260,325
1979	54,116,655	85,565,415	77,038,565
1980	55,348,023	87,899,007	76,429,981
1981	55,922,880	90,426,612	76,673,633
Change Date	18-19 9/76	18-21 12/78	19-21 1/80

*Sources: Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois Alcohol Beverage Tax Authorities

Prohibition No Obstacle MARIJUANA TOPS LIST OF DAILY DRUG USE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, marijuana is used on a daily basis by more than 10% while alcohol is used daily by less than 7% of the nation's high school seniors.

In a special study for the National Institute "Drugs and the Nation's High School Students, Five Year National Trends" researchers at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research reported that while marijuana use had significantly increased, alcohol use had remained relatively stable among high school seniors throughout the five year study period.

Despite the fact that the use, sale and manufacture of marijuana is totally prohibited throughout the United States the University of Michigan researchers found that, "marijuana appears to be almost universally available to high school seniors; 90% report that they think it would be 'very easy' to 'fairly easy' for them to get."

Offprint from the July 1983 Bulletin of the Tavern League of Wisconsin. Additional copies may be obtained by writing to: TLW, P.O. Box 170, Madison, WI 53701.

Insurance Institute Finds: BORDER-CROSSING FATALITIES TOO FEW TO MEASURE

According to the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, the effect of different legal drinking ages on border-crossing cannot be measured by analyses of fatal crash data.

In the report "The Effect of Raising the Legal Minimum Drinking Age on Fatal Crash Involvement," June 1981, the Institute reported that "the number of drivers of the age group studied with out-of-state licenses in fatal crashes in law-change and comparison states in pre-and post-law periods was small (less than 10 percent of the total). More importantly, the number of drivers that were licensed in the comparison states (and fatal crash-involved drivers in comparison states that were licensed in the law-change states) was less than one percent of the total."

The researchers also found that "analyses based only on drivers licensed in the state in which the crash occurred produced the same results as analyses based on all drivers."

NINE STATE BOX SCORE: 3 UP, 3 DOWN, 3 NO CHANGE

First-year changes in Highway Crashes Among Drivers Affected by Raising the Age*

CRASHES UP	CRASHES DOWN	NO CHANGE
IOWA (1)	MICHIGAN (2, 5)	FLORIDA (6)
MONTANA (2)	NEW HAMPSHIRE (1)	ILLINOIS (3)
MASSACHUSETTS (3, 4)	TENNESSEE (2)	MAINE (8)

*Relative to older drivers within states and drivers of the same age relative to older drivers in non-change states.

From observations of the Iowa Highway Safety Office (1), Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (2), Massachusetts Commissioner of Probation (3) and Registrar of Motor Vehicle (4), Highway Safety Research Institute (5), Pensacola Junior College (6), National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (7) and Maine Highway Patrol (8).

THE TAVERN LEAGUE OF WISCONSIN'S POSITION ON THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE

Drinking is a normative aspect of adult social behavior. The Tavern League of Wisconsin supports the right of every adult to fully participate in all of the privileges, responsibilities, and activities permitted by law to other legal adults including the right to purchase, sell and consume alcoholic beverages without discrimination on the basis of age.

We believe the evidence is overwhelmingly clear that discriminating against a small minority of legal adults; criminalizing otherwise normative adult behaviors for one group and not another; and, prohibiting one group of adults from participating in normal adult social activities with other legal adults does not serve any compelling public purpose.

The evidence is also clear that higher legal drinking ages do not serve to drive young people to drink in illegal, unsafe and unsupervised settings where they tend to drink more and get into more trouble than by drinking in safe, supervised, licensed establishments.

We object to raising the legal drinking age, not because it would lose any part of our incomes (sales and revenues did not decline in any of our neighboring states), but because it would expose members of our industry, our children, and our neighbors' children to unnecessary risks (fatalities are higher in higher drinking age states) and hardships (segregation, criminalization, and discrimination).

Kansas

Governor's Committee on Drinking and Driving

P.O. BOX 4052 TOPEKA, KANSAS 66604

SYNOPSIS OF THE FINAL REPORT
OF THE KANSAS GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON
DRINKING AND DRIVING

Submitted to
Governor John Carlin
December 13, 1982

SYNOPSIS OF THE FINAL REPORT
OF THE KANSAS GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON
DRINKING AND DRIVING

Background

The tragic consequences of drunk driving have been identified by Governor John Carlin as a major problem in Kansas. In response to this concern, in his 1982 State of the State Address, Governor Carlin committed Kansas to the implementation of a plan to reduce the number of alcohol-related traffic offenses. On March 9, 1982 the Governor's Committee on Drinking and Driving was established to study the issue and subsequently make recommendations to the Governor for use in future policy formulation. After reviewing the literature and conducting eleven public hearings statewide, the Committee delivered its final report, containing the package of recommendations, to Governor Carlin on December 13, 1982.

Reducing the number of alcohol-related traffic offenses entails changing the collective social attitude ("norm") that accepts the practice of drinking and driving, as well as toughening the law. The Committee's recommendations are based on the three major requirements for effective deterrence of drunk driving: 1) a high level of public awareness about the issue; 2) the perception that those who drink and drive will be apprehended; and 3) the perception that those who are apprehended will suffer the consequences. It is suggested that the recommendations be implemented as a comprehensive plan, administered by a Drinking and Driving Coordinating Board comprised of relevant governmental agencies and private sector entities. Although there are no specific recommendations regarding funding for the State and local governments to implement the plan, the need to explore various possibilities is emphasized. One potential source of funding for the state is the federal government, due to the passage of House Bill 6170 (amended) which was signed by President Reagan on October 5, 1982. The intent of this law is to encourage the establishment of effective alcohol traffic safety programs by states; seed grants will be awarded to those states which adopt and implement programs meeting the criteria specified. The Committee took these criteria into consideration as the recommendations were developed. The recommendations of the Committee are categorized as follows: Prevention - Education - Public Awareness; Law Enforcement; Adjudication; the Legal Drinking Age; and Senate Bill 699.

Review of the Recommendations by Category

A. Prevention - Education - Public Awareness:

The major focus of attention in both oral and written testimony presented to the Governor's Committee on Drinking and Driving was prevention through public awareness. One-time campaigns will not work. Media programs and other effective methods of informing and educating the public must be provided on a continual basis in order to persuade the driving public to reduce alcohol consumption before driving. This list comprises the specific recommendations for prevention of drinking and driving, with the initial two of primary importance:

1. An on-going public information effort to inform and educate the public about the drinking and driving effort should be implemented.
2. A statewide program of long term education to prevent alcohol and other drug abuse, specifically focused on traffic safety, should be mandated as a required part of the curriculum in kindergarten through 12th grade. The program would emphasize scientific information, self-image enhancement, and life skills training. More generic education should be provided at the lower grade levels, with traffic safety information emphasized in junior high and high school.
3. Curriculum content relative to Alcohol Traffic Safety for private drivers' education pupils/schools should be mandated.
4. Alcohol and drug information and education should be provided for college students.
5. Comprehensive coverage of alcohol/drugs and driving should be included in the Kansas Driver's Handbook, with provisions for failure of the portion of the test covering that material to result in withholding of the driver's license until an acceptable score is achieved.
6. Required alcohol and other drug education and training should be provided by the state for all criminal justice personnel who work with DUI offenders.

The Committee recognizes that it is more cost-effective to prevent the problem than to pay for the damage caused to persons and property by drinking and driving.

B. Law Enforcement:

The public's perception of suffering the consequences, and to a lesser extent the perception of apprehension, are inherently tied to law enforcement practices. The majority of recommendations related to law enforcement constitute a revised offender code which extends the amount of discretion that criminal justice personnel can exercise. The chart attached to the end of this synopsis presents the suggested changes in a format which makes their interrelationships apparent, and includes some recommendations for changes in Senate Bill 699. The Committee makes these proposals regarding law enforcement:

1. A new offense of Driving While Impaired (DWI) should be added. Driving While Impaired would be a lesser offense than Driving Under the Influence, applying to persons whose blood alcohol content (b.a.c.) was .05% or above, but less than .10%. Currently reckless driving is the charge that would be applied in such cases, although it is not inherently an alcohol-related offense. The Committee supports the option of considering all alcohol-related offenses in determining the penalties for a Driving While Impaired or Driving Under the Influence conviction. (The designation DWI throughout the rest of this synopsis refers to Driving While Impaired.)
2. A fourth alcohol-related offense in a five (5) year period should constitute a Habitual Violators category, which would be a Class E Felony.

3. There should be a minimum of ninety (90) day license suspension for the first alcohol related offense, and a minimum of one (1) year suspension for a second offense.
4. The blood alcohol concentrations for Driving While Impaired and Driving Under the Influence should constitute Per Se evidence of an alcohol-related offense. The Per Se law raises the legal significance given to standards for b.a.c. from prima facie evidence of being affected by drinking alcohol to conclusive evidence of illegal alcohol consumption when coupled with driving. Consequently, the need for some of the more subjective methods of establishing the offenses of DWI and DUI (e.g., behavioral tests, slurred speech, etc.) is eliminated, thus increasing the probability of conviction.
5. An alcohol-related offense with property damage and/or personal injury should be included in the law as a separate offense, equivalent to either a Class A Misdemeanor or Class E Felony, contingent upon the mitigating circumstances. In addition, the alternative penalty of Restitution could be utilized.
6. An alcohol-related offense with fatality(ies) should be incorporated in the Revised Offender Code with a Class D Felony as the corresponding classification.
7. Driving with a license that has been suspended due to an alcohol-related offense should receive the same classification as the current Driving on a Suspended license (Class B Misdemeanor), in conjunction with the additional deterrent of Automatically Impounding the vehicle.
8. Anyone who refuses to have a breath analysis when asked to do so by the authorities should automatically lose his or her license for a predetermined amount of time, such as ninety (90) days for a first offense and one (1) year for a second offense. The benefit of an administrative hearing would be impermissible. A procedure whereby arresting officers would confiscate licenses and send them to the Department of Motor Vehicles, with that Department returning them to operators at the appropriate times, is suggested.
9. Written consent for a breath test should be stated on the driver's license and signed as a part of the agreement to hold the license. Persons refusing to sign their name to that clause on their driver's license would be denied the privilege to drive; no license would be issued.
10. Preliminary Breath Testing Procedures should be utilized as a tool for determining probable cause in what appears to be an alcohol-related offense. A preliminary breath test is an alternative or addition to field sobriety tests for making arrest determinations. The results of a preliminary breath test would not be admissible as evidence, but the consequences of refusing to take a preliminary test would be the same as for actual tests, and the fact that a person refused to take the test would be admissible as evidence.
11. Sanctions corresponding to those for refusal to take breath-tests for alcohol consumption should be instituted for refusal to take tests for other drug use, once such tests are developed and utilized.

Furthermore, after the tests are developed and utilized, driving under the influence of (or impaired by) other drugs should be included in the Offender Code, consistent with the alcohol provisions.

12. The Records Keeping System should be improved so that it is functional as a systematic mechanism for tracking prior offenses, and as a permanent log of all alcohol-related offenses. Wherever the records are stored, an optimal system will require that municipal courts report appropriate information and law enforcement personnel have acceptable uniform reporting procedures. A national system should be developed.
13. Roadblocks should be utilized specifically for the purpose of finding drinking drivers.
14. The use of camera equipment to film persons during their field tests is encouraged. Filming could be especially useful in cases where drugs other than alcohol have been used, given that the breath test does not work for other drugs and it is necessary to know what drug to test for if blood tests are to be valuable.
15. Obtaining equipment for the testing and laboratory analysis of specimens in DUI (or DWI) cases, to be utilized by law enforcement personnel, is encouraged.

C. Adjudication:

The recommendations regarding the sentencing process include the concept of a dram shop law, which would actually present ramifications for both law enforcement and adjudication; the courts would probably be more directly affected by it due to the civil liabilities that are inherent in the concept. Adjudication might be expedited by taking these measures:

1. A Dram Shop Law should be considered as a means to enhance the comprehensive plan to deter drunk driving. The Dram Shop Law is a concept providing for third party liability, wherein establishment owners and potentially others (such as parents or party hosts) could be held liable for personal and/or property damages for serving alcoholic beverage(s) to an intoxicated person who subsequently caused such damages, with his/her intoxication a contributing factor. The laws Kansas now has prohibit the sale of liquor to intoxicated persons and minors, but civil liability is not explicit in those laws. A training/education program for beverage sales personnel might be implemented in conjunction with a Dram Shop Law.
2. Judges from districts or areas where caseloads and dockets are lighter should be utilized to help clear up heavy dockets in districts other than their own; this is essentially "borrowing" judges.
3. (Additional) night-courts should be used to alleviate lengthy court dockets.
4. A judicial guidelines manual for all courts dealing with drunk driving issues should be developed.

5. Community Service, as an option in the sentencing process, should become more widespread.
6. Alternative detention facilities should be utilized for DUI (or DWI) offenders, in addition to cooperative efforts among various localities in the housing and incarceration of such offenders. Options include work-release centers, halfway houses, and juvenile detention and holding centers.
7. Centralized minimum security (or non-security) units should be operated by either the state or local governments.
8. DUI (or DWI) laws in Kansas should apply to juveniles consistent with their application to adults.
9. Juveniles who are incarcerated for traffic offenses should be completely separated from adult offenders. The standards for separation should achieve complete isolation from adult offenders: not just physical separation with bars between cell blocks, but sight and sound separation as well.
10. A uniform definition of Indigent or Indigency should be developed. It is reasonable to assume that the criteria for determining Indigency in many criminal cases would not be appropriate for DUI cases. The definition and application procedure would be a logical part of the recommended Judicial Guidelines Manual.

D. Legal Drinking Age:

Determining a recommendation in regard to the minimum legal age for purchasing alcoholic beverages was the most difficult part of the Committee's task. The drinking age is a controversial and emotional issue, with no simple solutions. From the Committee's perspective, the question of whether the legal drinking age should be changed is still unanswered.

The legal drinking age was not a major topic of concern in the testimony presented at the public hearings. Based on what was stated in the testimony, it is impossible to reach a consensus about what should be done. Furthermore, the literature on the subject is confusing; at best it can legitimately be purported that the evidence is suggestive, but not conclusive, that raising the drinking age will reduce the statistics for alcohol-related traffic accidents. Other possible causes for changes in the statistics after raising the drinking age include increased public awareness and stricter enforcement of alcoholic beverage control laws. The Committee believes that a more thorough analysis of the impact of raising the legal minimum drinking age is in order, and recommends the following:

1. A Special Sub-Committee should be assigned the task of further studying the single issue of the legal drinking age. The Committee encourages the establishment of a special legislative committee or blue ribbon committee to investigate the data relative to the issue and consider the ramifications of instituting such a change in

Kansas. In its analysis, this committee would need to address the fact that the age to buy 3.2% beer is 18 in Kansas, while the age to purchase all other alcoholic beverages is 21.

E. Senate Bill 699:

There are problem areas with Senate Bill 699 which the Committee reviewed but could not resolve because they involve constitutional issues. Specific types of corrective action are suggested to "clean up" certain other parts/problems of SB 699 on which the Committee is comfortable making comments. The Committee has the following comments about SB 699:

1. The prohibition of plea-bargaining should be retained as an integral part of an effective deterrence model. Plea-bargaining for reasons other than to avoid penalties should also be disallowed. File-bargaining for the purposes of curtailing the prerequisites of the DUI law is counter-productive to the deterrence needed, but it is not feasible to prohibit all file-bargaining in order to eliminate this problem.
2. Unless a Supreme Court ruling dictates otherwise, a defendant's refusal to submit to a chemical breath test should remain admissible as evidence.
3. The law should provide enforcement ability in the case of persons who are intoxicated on a drug or drugs other than alcohol.
4. The language of the law should be revised to provide consistency in the testing possibilities for all drugs.
5. The inclusion of diversion as a sentencing option for initial DUI offenses should be retained, and applied to Driving While Impaired as well.
6. The language of the law should be revised so that out of state offenses/records can be utilized in the sentencing process.
7. The inherent impracticalities of indigency requirements (especially for municipal courts) should be considered if a uniform definition of indigency for DUI offenses is devised.
8. The policy that the arresting officer is not required to be present for the administrative hearing (before the Department of Revenue-Driver's License Division) should not be changed.
9. Problems with the use of Community Service should be alleviated; perhaps recent Attorney General's opinions will help.

Conclusion:

The Governor's Committee on Drinking and Driving encourages the implementation of the recommendations contained in the final report. Such action would reduce the impact of what the Committee views as the greatest health and safety problem in our state.

REVISED OFFENDER CODE

DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED Misdemeanor
(Greater than or equal to .05% and less than .10%)

1st Offense = Any combination of - fine (\$50.00 - \$200.00), Community Service, d.l. restriction/suspension, ADIS, diversion.
2nd Offense = Any combination of - fine (\$50.00 - \$200.00), d.l. suspension/revocation, ADIS, Treatment (No diversion)
3rd Offense = 48 hours jail, (\$200.00 - \$500.00) fine, automatic d.l. suspension/revocation
(Per Se Standard)

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE
(0.10% or greater B.A.C.)

1st Offense = Not less than 48 hours or more than 6 months in jail or 100 hours of Public Service, fine of \$200 to \$500, restriction of driver's license, completion of ADSAP program and treatment program if ordered (diversion). 90 day automatic suspension consistent with Fed. Regs.
2nd Offense = Not less than 90 days nor more than 1 yr. in jail, fine \$500 to \$1,000, treatment program completed sentence reduced, but not less than 5 days, and suspension of driver's license for 1 yr (or completion of treatment). 1 year automatic suspension consistent with Fed Regs. (without restoration).
3rd Offense = Not less than 90 days nor more than 1 yr. in jail, fine \$1,000 to \$2,500, and revocation of driver's license for not less than 1 yr. (No changes)
4th Offense = Habitual Violator = Class E Felony (within 5 years)

DRIVING WITH A B.A.C. OF 0.10% OR ABOVE
(Per Se Law)

1st Offense through 4th Offense = Same as D.U.I.

ALCOHOL RELATED OFFENSE/with property damage - (Restitution)
/with personal injury

Could be Driving While Impaired or Driving Under the Influence.
Offender could be convicted/sentenced to either misdemeanor (Class A) or felony (Class E) depending upon mitigating circumstances (left to prosecutor's, judge's discretion). No Probation or Diversion.

ALCOHOL RELATED OFFENSE/with fatality(ies)
Class D Felony
No Probation/Diversion

DRIVING WHILE ON A SUSPENDED LICENSE/FOR AN ALCOHOL RELATED OFFENSE
Class B Misdemeanor - Impoundment - consistent with Fed. Regs.

(Could be used as an additional charge or an individual, separate charge, but not for use as a file/plea-bargaining item.)

This revised Offender Code does not allow for either Plea-Bargaining or Probation/Suspended Sentences (until the minimum sentence has been satisfied), in any of the categories. It does allow for diversion in certain categories.

Chart 20A

The Kansas Governor's Committee on
Drinking and Driving

Members

Chairman:

Judge Herb Rohleder
Administrative Judge
20th Judicial District
Great Bend, Kansas

Committee Members:

Dr. Lorne A. Phillips, Commissioner
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services
Social and Rehabilitation Services
Topeka, Kansas

Reverend Richard Taylor, President
Kansans For Life At Its Best
Topeka, Kansas

Dr. David L. Trudeau, Medical Director
St. Joseph's Medical Center
Alcoholism Treatment Unit
Wichita, Kansas

Colonel David Hornbaker, Superintendent
Kansas Highway Patrol
Topeka, Kansas

Mr. Charles Baxter, General Manager
Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Companies
Manhattan, Kansas

Mr. Bruce Beale, Director
Douglas County Counseling and Resource Center
Kansas Community Alcohol Safety Action Project
Lawrence, Kansas

For further information, write to the Governor's Committee on Drinking and Driving, P.O. Box 4052, Topeka, Kansas, 66604; or call the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services in the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, (913) 296-3925.

JK:ss

Editorials

Tuesday, December 27, 1983

— In God We Trust

The drunken driving debate

A topic of continuing interest and debate revolves around the problem of drunken driving, especially among young adults ages 18 to 21.

In an effort to combat drunken driving among the younger set, several states have raised the legal age to drink alcoholic beverages, a measure which has received the vocal support of the president.

But will a raise in the legal age to drink really strike at the root of the drunk driving problem? The solution, a partial one at best, assumes that most drunken drivers are in the targeted age group. One hopes that the age prohibition would really have marked effect on deaths caused by drunken drivers, but as in the real period of Prohibition 50 years ago, those who want to acquire alcohol — of any age — can readily get it without too much trouble. When forced by law to forego alcohol for the sake of driving safety, persons under the legislative prohibition would likely still get it, through simple purchase or by using an innocent third-party as a go-between.

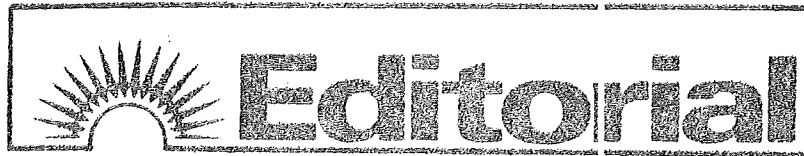
A raise in the legal drinking age would do

nothing to combat the young drunk or those drinking drivers whose beverage of preference is beer, and would indirectly create a "criminal" underclass to supply the college-age drivers with the alcohol of their choice.

In the holiday season as at any other time, when you've had too much to drink, you've had too much to drink. Period.

Perhaps a better way to combat drunken driving and encourage better traffic safety is already being tried. Regular traffic checks, euphemistically called "license checks" or "drunk driver lanes," can be instrumental in taking the dare out of driving while intoxicated, for drivers of every age. Also, stiff enforcement of DWI violations, including license revocations, would instill a chilling effect toward future drunken driving incidents among young adults.

Let no one doubt that drunken driving is a serious problem with serious consequences. However, to lay the recurring problem at the feet of one group deemed responsible appears random at best, and may be wrong in the long run.



THE PARSONS SUN

"Our liberty depends on freedom of the press and that cannot be limited without being lost." — Thomas Jefferson

Monday, October 31, 1983

Page 6

Law misses the mark

Local retailers and tavern owners in Coffeyville find their liquor business to be brewing of late.

The reason? Starting in September of this year, Oklahomans who are between 18 and 20 years old can no longer buy beer in their home state. The legal drinking age in that state has been raised to 21. But there's nothing to stop thirsty "red-necks" from crossing the state line to buy their suds.

There is also a big push underway for a federal law setting the legal drinking age at 21.

Everyone is against drunk drivers. A score of states have raised their drinking ages already and the idea is mentioned in Kansas. More than half the young people killed in auto crashes had consumed alcohol. Statistics in states that have raised the drinking age to 21 report declines in fatal highway crashes.

Perhaps most compelling is the tragic sight of a 19-year-old smashed behind the wheel.

Nonetheless, Oklahoma's new law and a proposed federal law setting the legal drinking age at 21 are discrimi-

minatory and miss their mark.

The 20-year-old driving drunk is no more disgusting than the 21-year-old driving drunk, or the 35-year-old, or the 69-year old. Bar the bourbon to any age group and you would avoid some crashes.

People 18 to 20 years old are U.S. citizens. Most of them work, pay taxes, buy and sell property. They are called upon to defend this country with their lives in the armed forces. They raise families, vote and hold public office.

Why brand a generation because some of their fellows are involved in a national problem? It would be just as reasonable to pick on those who are, say, age 37 to 44, when the midlife crisis drives them to drink.

If 18- to 20-year-olds can't buy beer, they will smoke pot or take "coke" — or worse.

If any federal law on drinking makes sense, it would be to prohibit it for everyone. We tried that and Oklahoma bootleg "moonshine whiskey" flourished.

The problem is everyone's. It is wrong to indict our young people simply because they are young.

Prohibition, 18-20?

25-20-34-44-33-23-28-18-21-23-43-21.

"That's not the measurements of a bevy of beauties nor the signals for a football quarterback calling a complicated play.

"They're the ages of 12 persons listed under traffic offenses in Saturday's Telegram. All were convicted of driving under the influence of liquor.

"It's just a random sampling, of course. But it is pertinent to show that drinking drivers come in all ages. Note that only two on the list are under 21, but that is the group, 18 to 20, that some Kansas legislators are singling out for selective prohibition.

"We haven't seen any statistics that make the 18-20

age group, legally limited to weaker beer, a higher risk than any other age group.

"The best answer is to concentrate on removing problem drinkers of all ages from the highways. Harsher driving laws mandating jail sentences, loss of driving privileges and counseling and rehabilitation programs are having some effect.

"But when you realize the enormity of the problem (most drunken drivers are seldom caught, only one out of every 2,000 is stopped), you can see why we're only scratching the surface."

— Garden City Telegram

Appeared in T. Cap Jnl
2-27-84

Role reversals

"Again last week the old arguments about minimum drinking age echoed across Kansas. Should the limit be raised from 18 to 21? Or 20? Or 19?"

"Again the do-gooders have cited statistics from other states that indicate lives are saved when the minimum drinking age is raised. Fewer young people are maimed. Fewer are sent to prison. Thus, they say, that Kansas should raise the drinking age.

"But the opponents have sound arguments, too. One thing, they say, teenagers will get liquor if the legal drinking age is raised. And young people point out that they are more apt to act like adults when they are treated like adults.

"The most convincing argument of all, though, is the one that relates to military service. If a boy is old enough to die in a war, he is old enough to drink hard to disagree with that.

"What this issue needs is a fresh approach. It is written that wars should be fought by men? . . . Why not raise the minimum draft age with a maximum of 75? That would make members of the Congress and the administration eligible to serve. (No doubt the number of interventions would decline drastically.)

"A higher draft age also would eliminate the argument against allowing teenagers to buy legally and Kansas could raise the drinking age or older."

— Emporia Gazette

Age is not the problem

The recent push by the Kansas Legislature to raise the drinking age for 3.2 percent beer is a slap in the face of Kansas' young adults.

This week, the House Federal and State Affairs Committee approved raising the drinking age for 3.2 percent beer in Kansas from 18 to 19.

If passed by both House and Senate and signed by Gov. John Carlin, the increase will go into effect July 1.

Most legislators support the recommendation because they think it will help prevent loss of life at the hands of drunk drivers.

But the proposal is only a partial solution to the problem. The recommendation only serves to insult people who society and government have determined to be fully responsible for their actions.

Raising the drinking age won't change people's attitudes toward

drinking and driving. Adults must realize that drinking even one beer before getting behind the wheel is enough to kill someone.

Tougher drunk driving laws, thorough enforcement and stiffer sentences are sorely needed to instill a strong sense of responsibility in people of all ages who consume alcohol.

It is unjust to punish all 18-year-olds, legally recognized as adults, for being incapable of being responsible drinkers, simply because some people in the same age group abuse that responsibility.

Obviously, raising the age of when a person can legally drink is a way to reduce deaths from drunk driving. But this logic steps on the rights of every responsible person who falls in the path of an arbitrary drinking age whether it be 18, 19, 21 or more.

ASU

2019 Collegio

Age increase is no solution

One of the major issues the Associated Students of Kansas is going to lobby against this year in the state legislature, is the drive to raise the drinking age in Kansas.

While this may not seem to be a major issue in light of the economy, budget cuts and other issues, it is still worth fighting against.

One of the major arguments for increasing the drinking age is related to movements aimed at ridding the highways of drunk drivers. These arguments, however, are not as closely related as the proponents of the bill would have you believe.

Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J., studied alcohol-related deaths when the state tried to raise the drinking age from 18 to 19.

The study showed that more than 90 percent of the drunk drivers in alcohol-related deaths were over 21.

Raising the drinking age will be an over-simplified solution to the problem of drunk driving.

Rather than aim a law at 10 percent of the drunk driving population, we need to aim at all drunk drivers.

Kansas, as well as many other states, have enacted stiffer laws and penalties to fight the drunks on the highway.

The state should give the new laws a chance to work against drunk drivers rather than enacting another law.

Another argument for raising the drinking age is to keep 3.2 percent alcohol from high school students.

This argument does not seem to stand up very well either. It is not going to attack the problem of drunk drivers.

By raising the age, it might make it a little more difficult for high school students to get the alcohol, but it would not eliminate the students from obtaining it.

The situation may resemble that of the nation during Prohibition. Everyone knew it was illegal to have the alcohol, people were just more careful in obtaining and consuming it.

The solution to getting rid of drunk drivers does not lie in passing new laws. The solution lies in strictly enforcing the laws already on the books.

We hope ASK is successful in its lobby against the bill to raise the drinking age in Kansas. It seems that the proponents of the bill have more support than they have had in previous years.



Beer bill unimportant

Kansas lawmakers have more important things to do this session than waste time fighting over another beer bill.

Sometime after the session officially opens Monday, a measure will be offered to raise the legal beer-buying age from 18 to 21. Similar bills were defeated last year and we hope the same fate awaits any new proposal.

Some who support raising the age say it would reduce the number of drunken drivers on the highways. But the stronger argument is that those 18 and over are adults in most other ways, including voting and serving in the military. Nor is there any reason to believe that 18-year-olds would be denied easy access to 3.2 beer, new law or not.

Besides, Kansas already has laws on the books that make it a crime to drive while intoxicated. If the public is really concerned about carnage on the highway, it should bring pressure on law enforcement agencies to vigorously enforce those laws.

For more than 30 years, 18-year-olds have been able to buy and consume 3.2 beer. The state would be much better served this session if lawmakers would address the pressing problems early on and ignore all the silly proposals, including the beer bill.

Our Opinions 2/15/83

Manhattan Mercury

Bier barrel polka

Be assured that any significant tampering with the Kansas laws governing drinking age will lead to only one thing: Increasing the number of lawbreakers.

We've made it clear in the past that we think alcohol abuse is a serious problem. The problem drinkers include many under 21.

But as this nation proved during the wretched and hypocritical years of Prohibition, those who want to drink—will. Mississippi, the bottomest state of them all, made a mockery for years of rigidly proscriptive liquor laws. The all-but total ban was in name (or law) only: It enabled bootleggers and their friends, the sheriffs, to clean up on illegal liquor sales.

A kid 18 who wants a six-pack of beer or a pint of whisky is going to get it, whether the Rev. Richard Taylor and the Methodist dry forces like it or not.

This doesn't mean we condone unrestrained commerce in liquor. Nor do we hold any particular brief for or against for commercial interests that make their money off beer sales.

The most effective way to control alcohol is through the attitudes of those who drink. Intensive alcohol education in schools—and in the home—is the best restraint on alcohol use.

Drinking doesn't have to be an ingrained way of life, here in Kansas or anywhere else. But as long as it's acceptable to the larger segment of society—the adult population—it will be sought after by the adult-to-be. The forces of conformity and unreality and reckless hypocrisy have been trying to outlaw sexuality for centuries, and to as much success as anyone would have in devising the lipless kiss.

Talk of raising the drinking age to 21 is nonsense. Why not raise the marriage age to 21 as well? Why not raise the draft age to 21? Why not raise the driving age to 21? Why not raise the age of parenthood to 21? Better yet, why not raise the drinking age to 65 so older citizens would have something to look forward to in their years of liquid sunsets?

The same irresponsibilities, the fears, the abuses, and the excesses that apply to under-21 drinkers apply equally to under-21 drivers, under-21 marrieds, under 21 soldiers.

Alcohol is made out to be some kind of monster—which, to be sure, it can be. But a birthday, whether it's 18 or 21, doesn't suddenly change the character of the monster, if that's what it is, or what one is destined—or determined—to make it.

Experience has shown time and time again that you don't change morals by law. You change morals by understanding and education, and only accidentally by force of circumstance.

We hope our legislators won't be seduced by talk that raising the drinking age to 21 will wipe out the state's alcohol abuse problem, and let live each year several hundred persons who might otherwise be victims of drunken driving.

We say again, if the legislature wants to do something useful in its drinking laws, it will forbid the sale of beer at service stations, which is an open invitation to trouble. Every time we buy gas for our Guzzler, and pay for it with a cooler full of Coors and Bud and Miller at our

USA TODAY

OPINION

John Seigenthaler, Editorial Director
John J. Curley, Editor
Allen H. Neuharth, Chairman

The Topic: DRINKING AGE — 21

Each day, USA TODAY explores a major news issue. Today's page includes our opinion that setting 21 as the national age for drinking won't solve the problem, a dissent from the administration, views from Connecticut, Florida and New York, and voices from across the USA.

Why deprive many to punish a few?

There are 12,878,000 Americans aged 18 to 20. They vote, defend their country, even hold public office. They buy cars and homes, get married and have children. They are an important part of America's culture and its economy. And because some of them drink alcohol and drive, two top Reagan administration officials would treat the whole age group as second-class citizens.

Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis and Health and Human Services Secretary Richard S. Schweiker want all states to set 21 as the national minimum drinking age, with the hope that it will cut down on alcohol-related traffic accidents. This would mean that persons under 21 would not be permitted to drink alcoholic beverages, regardless of their personal driving records and the fact that they might well treat alcohol responsibly. Or whether they drive at all.

Statistics show that when the drinking age is raised, the number of alcohol-related traffic accidents drops. But raising the age from 18 or 19 in no way solves the drinking problem among teen-agers, and it does not stop drunken driving.

Approximately 3 million young people between 14 and 17 have alcohol problems. Most youngsters can qualify for a driver's license at 16, so raising the drinking age to 21 would

not get these drinking teens off the roads.

About one in every four students in grades 10 through 12 drinks at least once a week, many of them heavily. So most of these teens are already under the permissive drinking age, raising that age to 21 wouldn't automatically dry up their sources of booze.

About 26,000 people are killed each year in alcohol-related traffic accidents, 10,000 of them young persons. But the 20-24 age group involves the highest number of auto deaths, which means that if officials really want to save lives they are setting the minimum age too low.

Why stop at 21? Why not set the minimum age at 22, 23 or 24, the age levels at which the other 16,000 alcohol-related deaths occur? Because that's prohibition — and it didn't work either.

The 24 states that have raised their minimum drinking age to 21 haven't solved their alcohol problems among teen-agers. What's needed is more aggressive educational programs among teens about alcohol abuse, and strict enforcement of the drunken driving laws already on the books.

What isn't needed is further inconsistency in the rights and responsibilities that we grant to our young adults. We would permit them to hold office, but not to drink; to own property, raise families, and die on the battlefield, but not to drink. Because comparatively few can't treat their rights responsibly, we would deny the privilege to all of them. And that just isn't the way that America is supposed to work.

QUOTELINES

"Alcohol abuse is the number one problem in schools."
— *Bertram Holland, executive secretary, Mass. Secondary School Administrators*

"We are upset with the accusation that we have caused teen-age drinking. We say the legislators caused it."
— *Robert Pressman, Ill. Liquor Dealers Association*

"Now that the age of 18 (is the legal drinking age) alcohol filters down to the 13- and 14-year-olds."
— *Laurence E. Shapiro, Conn. high school principal*

"It's ridiculous (to raise the drinking age.) I would raise the drinking age instead."
— *Alan Tannenbaum, lounge manager, Cellblock Eleven, Hartford, Conn.*

"Statistics have shown us that kids can't handle alcohol. It's an experiment that has failed."
— *N.J. state Sen. C. Louis Basson*

"The recent raising of the legal drinking age by some states and the bad publicity about teen-age drinking are ways for older people to express resentment and to try to curtail young people's activities."
— *B. T. Cheney, student, Southeastern Massachusetts*

Scapegoating drivers under 21 won't solve drunken-driving problem

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WASHINGTON — No harm: Another presidential commission. This time the Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving.

We get these presidential commissions on just about every problem that causes Americans to worry . . . problems that presidents are afraid to tackle, don't know how to tackle, but want gullible voters to believe that they are about to solve.

Ever since George Washington set up a commission to study rebellious groups in Pennsylvania in 1794, presidents have been

CARL T. ROWAN

hiding behind these commissions, in recent years naming about four a year.

We've had commissions on the sad state of education, drug abuse, pornography, violence in families, urban violence, the status of women, white-collar crime, organized crime, the plight of black colleges, children and youth. The list goes on and on. And so many of the reports by so many commissions have been ignored, or publicly rejected, by presidents that they have become jokes. Bad jokes.

Still, I wish that the drunken driving commission could stagger into a posture where it really points the way to the easing of a terrible problem. We all know enough horror stories about friends and neighbors killed by drunken drivers that we are mindful of the peril, especially in this season of mindless good cheer.

I fear, though, that the commission is but a carbon copy of so many others — a group of people ducking the hard but workable solutions, and again rejected by the president who appointed them because they have recommended something that rankles his ideology.

This commission on drunken driving

you won't get your share of \$12 billion a year that Uncle Sam is handing out for highway construction."

An administration that woos votes with a claim of loyalty to "state's rights" says it just can't bring itself to impose such a rule on the states, even though it really wants a 21-year-old limit on drinking.

It's probably just as well. Because raising the drinking age to 21 is not going to solve the

drunken-driving problem. If 12-year-olds in junior high school can get plentiful supplies of beer and booze (not to mention marijuana and hard drugs), a statutory change in the minimum drinking age is not going to keep 18-, 19- and 20-year-olds dry — or off our streets and highways.

I don't know why we need a presidential commission to tell us why drunken driving is so prevalent in this society when two things

are patently obvious:

First, citizens do not support laws that are enforced only at the whims of policemen, and where violators are punished at the discretion of judges — always with discrimination rampant on the basis of wealth and social status.

I remember a powerful friend in Minneapolis, where I lived for 15 years, who couldn't talk let alone drive a car, after three or four

drinks. But he always tried. He would laugh about the times the police stopped his weaving, took his car keys, put him in the squad car and drove him home. No charges, no bad publicity, no nothing.

Our society has no certainty of punishment for drunken driving. Thus we are dangerously permissive compared with the Finland I saw when I was ambassador there in the 1960s. Nobody had to prove you were "legally intoxicated" in Finland. If you drank and drove and got caught, you went to the rockpile to swing a sledgehammer, no matter who you were, how much money you had, or whatever. So people carpoled to parties in Finland. Passengers got sauced; the driver abstained — absolutely.

I've had a few teen-agers around in my time. I know that they often drive recklessly when sober, and are loose cannons after two beers. But scapegoating drivers under 21 will not solve the drunken-driving problem.

Only when we are willing to say, "No rides home by the cops; no malarkey about going to a driver's education class, and no special escape hatches for celebrities, no matter what," will drivers know that if they are caught on the streets and highways full of booze, they will go to jail. Period.

Which brings me to point two. This society has removed the stigma from drunkenness in general, and drunken driving in particular. Our comic strips and TV shows glamorize getting plastered and nursing hangovers.

A football or basketball player found in possession of a few grams of cocaine will be drummed out of his sport (unless he is a super superstar), but a television announcer can be arrested for drunken driving two or three times and keep his job. It is as though an athlete with marijuana in his glove compartment is a heinous criminal while the businessman, broadcaster or other celebrity who is driving while drunk is just an amusing aberration.

Chicago Tribune

FOUNDED June 10, 1847

Sunday, December 19, 1982

Should drinking ages be raised?

Stephen Chapman

Presidential commissions exist mainly to be ignored, and the Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving would be no different, except for one recommendation. Buried among 21 bland, high-minded proposals—such as “Police should encourage citizens to report drivers under the influence”—is one challenging the birthright of every 18-year-old. “States,” the commission declares, “should immediately adopt 21 years as the minimum legal drinking age for all alcoholic beverages.”

The commission’s proposal is the latest in an intemperate backlash against teenaged tipping. Earlier this year the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) called for a 21-year minimum in every state, a request endorsed by Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis and Health and Human Services Secretary Richard Schweiker. The New Jersey legislature recently voted to raise that state’s legal age from 19 to 21.

Since 1976, 14 states have raised their drinking ages. Only 15 states now allow 18-year-olds to buy alcohol. That reverses the trend of a decade ago, when 24 states lowered their drinking ages.

Teenage drunkenness is one reason for the backlash, but more important is the alleged connection between low drinking ages and drunken driving. The presidential commission claims that “studies show that raising the legal drinking age produced an average annual reduction of 28 percent in nighttime fatal crashes involving 18 to 21-year-old drivers.” The commission says that in nearly half of the fatal crashes involving drivers in this age group, the driver had been drinking.

No doubt a state can lower its

traffic death toll by making it illegal for 18-year-olds to buy alcohol. It could reduce traffic deaths even more sharply by making it illegal for 28-year-olds or 48-year-olds to buy alcohol. After all, roughly half of the nation’s 50,000 annual traffic fatalities involve drinking drivers. And most of them are older than 21.

It is by no means clear that teenage drunk drivers are any more numerous or dangerous than their older counterparts. The figures cited by the commission demonstrate only the obvious: that the number of traffic deaths from a specific age group will drop if the people in that age group can’t legally buy alcohol. Of course it will—just as a ban on coal mining would reduce the number of workers killed in mine accidents. Does that justify outlawing coal mines?

The figures don’t answer the interesting questions: Are teenagers more likely than their elders to drive drunk? Are those who do more likely than older drunken drivers to be involved in fatal accidents? For all we know, the typical teenage driver may be more sober and less accident-prone than his father.

If auto fatalities are the only criterion, as the commission’s logic implies, then everyone should be forced onto the wagon. Prohibition undoubtedly would save lives. But if the commission isn’t willing to follow that logic on Americans older than 21, why pick on 18-year-olds?

Obviously because no one places much importance on the rights of teenagers. It is one thing to weigh the

costs of a higher drinking age against the benefits and another to pretend, as the commission does, that there are no costs whatever.

But the freedom to buy a drink has some value—otherwise adults wouldn’t insist on keeping it. Taking that right away from the 13 million Americans between the ages of 18 and 21 will require them to make a tangible sacrifice. But no has considered their rights.

The change would create some incongruities. If the commission gets its way, an 18-year-old will be free to vote, get married, sign a contract, enlist in the armed forces, drive a car, get an abortion or renounce his citizenship—even write a newspaper column—but not to walk into a restaurant and order a beer. If 18-year-olds can’t be trusted with demon rum, how can they be trusted with all those other awesome responsibilities?

Most of them can be trusted with alcohol—just as most of their elders can. The 18-year-olds who endanger themselves and others by driving drunk are a small minority. If drunk driving is the problem the commission believes, then the answer is stiffer penalties for the guilty, not punishment of the innocent.

No commission would consider a ban on drinking by all Americans. Only because this proposal is directed at a small minority does it have a chance of becoming law in the states which now allow teenage drinking. But 18-year-olds who are regarded by state legislators as irresponsible and immature can prove them wrong and defend their rights—by exercising their constitutional prerogative to go to the polls in the next election and vote them out of office. Here’s to that.

Reprinted with permission from the Chicago Tribune

Teen alcoholism defies easy solutions

Drinking-age laws are no panacea

The New York Times

NEW YORK — Gordon LeMatty, a high school baseball coach in Union, N.J., opened a local newspaper one day to see his photograph on the front page. It showed him in Shea Stadium receiving a plaque as coach of the year. In the back of the same paper, he read the story of his arrest for drunken driving.

That was 10 years ago. Today Mr. LeMatty is a recovering alcoholic, a certified alcoholism counselor and head of the "Here's Looking at You II" program in the Union school system. It is one of two programs chosen by the National Institute on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse to be copied by other schools, he said.

Given his credentials, one might expect Mr. LeMatty to voice enthusiastic support for proposals to raise the legal drinking age in some states to 21. But his reaction is mixed.

"As the father of a 16½-year-old," he said, "I'm hoping what all parents are hoping, that the law will bring about some magical change. But, as a counselor, I know it won't. . . . What scares me is that people will see raising the drinking age as the answer to the problem of alcohol use among young people. It's not."

Others share his fear. To them, the higher drinking age poses a paradox. No one can argue with the stated purpose of the proposal, to reduce traffic fatalities and injuries. Some do argue, however, that legal controls are largely ineffective in curbing alcohol use and abuse among the young.

What concerns them most is that such laws can fail to address the need for educational programs to help young people develop responsible attitudes about drinking by giving them facts, not myths, about alcohol, and by teaching them skills to resist peer pressure to drink.

"I don't think this law will provide the solution many people are looking for," said Gail Milgram, director of education and training at Rutgers University's Center of Alcohol Studies, referring to a recent law that raised the legal drinking age in New Jersey from 19 to 21. "I would have voted for it only if it had been tied to a comprehensive alcohol-education package, and even at that I don't know that raising the age is as significant a factor as some people believe it is."

A more significant factor, according to Ms. Milgram and others, would

be a campaign to dispel myths about alcoholism. Studies show that parents who drink introduce their children to alcohol between the ages of 10 and 13, typically on a special occasion. But parents often fail to recognize this ritual as drinking, Ms. Milgram said, perhaps because they do not think of themselves as drinkers.

"As a society we're very ambivalent about alcohol," she said. "Many parents say, 'I'm not a drinker. I only have wine with dinner.' For some reason, they assume that all drinking is problematic, and that they are not one of them."

Parents also assume that youngsters are better off drinking beer or wine, rather than hard liquor, because those beverages are less intoxicating. The alcohol experts point out that this myth is supported by laws in several states where the drinking age for beer and wine is lower than for distilled spirits. There is no difference in the alcoholic content of a 5-ounce glass of wine, a 12-ounce can of beer or 1½ ounces of whiskey, they say.

Still another myth centers on the double standard for teen-age drinking. "It is still more acceptable for a young man to be drinking too much whether he's breaking the law or not, because boys will be boys," said Emily Schroeder, who works on an alcoholism rehabilitation unit in a hospital in Berkeley Heights, in Union County, N.J. "With girls, there's still a stigma attached to drinking. Parents are less likely to excuse it."

During the emotional debate that culminated in New Jersey's drinking age change, proponents argued it would give support to parents concerned about teen-age drinking. Some family therapists, Patricia Moldawsky of Chatham among them, see logic in this argument.

Ms. Moldawsky, who is also a psychology professor at Kean College of New Jersey, suggests that even those parents who disagree with the law would do well to uphold it. "It is extremely helpful, especially to young people, if the generational line is clear and parents don't join kids in winking at the law," she said.

Other family therapists, although not discounting the importance of generational lines, believe they will be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain in many homes.

Polly Miller, as chairman of the Parents Council of Greater Princeton, N.J., helped draw up its guidelines for

teen-age parties. The guidelines, which recommend that alcohol not be served at parties, have been distributed to parents by some, but not all, of the public and private high schools in the area.

"This is a very touchy issue with parents," Mrs. Miller said.

Mrs. Miller and others are coping with the problem of driving and drinking by starting a Safe Rides service, modeled on one in Darien, Conn. Run by a team of trained youngsters with an adult adviser, the service maintains a hot line and provides free rides home on weekends to anyone who has had too much to drink.

TRB

FROM WASHINGTON

DRUNK ON SOBRIETY

In one of his recent Saturday radio chats, President Reagan declared that drunk driving is as great a threat to America as a foreign enemy. Drunk driving makes a nearly ideal political issue. There aren't many ways a politician can please so many and offend so few without even proposing to spend a lot of money. The opposition lacks a constituency. As the final report of the President's Commission on Drunk Driving put it, "No one is in favor of drunk driving, not even drunk drivers."

But drunk driving is not a social problem terribly amenable to political solutions. What can we do about it? The President's Commission has many sound but unexciting suggestions for better law enforcement. Changing public attitudes is the best hope, and it seemed to me over the Christmas holidays that all the recent publicity really has made drivers more careful. But you can't legislate attitudes. Looking for something you *can* legislate, the sobriety lobby has zeroed in on raising the drinking age to 21.

President Reagan supports this proposal but, typically, opposes federal government action because he feels it is a matter that should be left to the states. The Presidential Commission, hypocritically, opposes a national drinking age on federalist grounds, but urges a cutoff of federal highway funds to any state that doesn't go along. In fact, the drinking age is a classic example of something that should *not* be left to the states, since lack of uniformity is a large part of the problem. Right now drinking ages vary, in no particular pattern, between 18 and 21. Twenty-year-olds

will drive a long way, if necessary, to a state where they can drink. Trouble is, then they have to drive home. But this problem could be addressed just as well by the solution I would prefer: a national law lowering the drinking age to 18.

It would be silly to present this as a civil rights issue, involving fundamental questions of either discrimination or freedom. Most people under 21 become people over 21, and even more would do so if they were forbidden to drink. Apart from libertarian extremists, we're all willing to tolerate restrictions on freedom for the public good, even for the paternalistic purpose of protecting people from themselves. Young drivers, both drunk and sober, kill themselves and others (though mostly themselves) in disproportionate numbers. The National Safety Council estimates that 730 lives a year could be saved with a national drinking age of 21.

On the other hand, it's equally silly to be absolutist in the other direction and say that any burden on freedom is justified if it will save 730 lives. Far more than 730 traffic deaths were avoided in 1982 by the recession, which led to less driving, but nobody would say we should therefore avoid prosperity.

A national mandatory seat-belt law would save thirteen thousand lives a year, but somehow that proposal gets people's libertarian juices flowing in a way the higher drinking age does not. Why the difference? Obviously one reason is that drunken drivers endanger others besides themselves (though the fatality figures would be far less alarming if they only counted innocent victims). But there are two other reasons. First is a failure of empathy. Most people won't be affected by a higher drinking age. Second, there's a sense that drinking has no positive value, and freedom to drink needn't be weighed in any social cost-benefit analysis.

A Gallup Poll shows that 77 percent of the population favor a uniform drinking age of 21. Not surprisingly, the majority increases with age. But even a 54 percent majority of 18-to-21-year-olds say they favor raising the drinking age to 21. How can this be, when other polls show that the vast majority of high school seniors do drink occasionally, if not to excess? Do they plan to stop if the law is changed? Unlikely. The answer, I think, is that teenagers, like other people, switch into an artificial civic mode of thought when engaged in public policy questions. They become

intoxicated with high-mindedness—drunk on sobriety—and their judgment is not to be trusted.

The National Safety Council, for example, passes out a speech for business executives to give in their local communities which begins, "The world probably would be a better place if no one drank alcoholic beverages." Oh, please. Drinking in moderation—which is what most people, even teenagers, do—is one of life's pleasures. Sensible public policy in a free society takes the positive value of pleasure into account, even a minor pleasure with no civic benefit. Prohibition was a mistake not just because it was unenforceable, but because it was wrong on principle.

Prohibition for 18-to-21-year-olds is an easier case to make than prohibition in general. The imposition on individual freedom is only temporary, and the potential social benefit is disproportionately large. But even so, that imposition deserves some consideration in the cost-benefit analysis.

After all, about 99.4 percent of 18-to-21-year-olds are *not* involved in alcohol-related traffic accidents every year. If the United States Congress compiled the same record, there would be fewer than three drunken accidents a year involving members of Congress, a standard the national legislature would be hard pressed to meet.

Promoters of age-21 laws say they really don't aspire to prevent younger people from drinking; they just want to discourage it. Indeed, their most optimistic forecasts are that only about a fifth of drink-related traffic deaths in the 18-to-21 age group would be avoided by making drinking by this group illegal. The fact that a law will be widely disobeyed doesn't make it wrong. On the other hand, it's no defense of a law restricting freedom to say that most people will ignore it.

Many states lowered their drinking age during the Vietnam War, on the theory that if you're old enough to fight and die for your country, you're old enough to drink. This argument still strikes me as hard to answer, especially these days when young Americans are dying for their country again, at President Reagan's behest. Maybe we make an exception for soldiers. But what about policemen, Olympic athletes, garbage men, even college students—it's ridiculous to tell these people they shouldn't have a beer or two on Saturday night.

Alcohol and teen-agers: A volatile issue is uncorked

By Mike Anton
and Sean Holton
staff writers

Mel Woods made a lot of friends last week when he told a packed assembly at Rockhurst High School that he was against raising the minimum drinking age in Kansas from 18 to 19.

Mr. Woods, an area coordinator for Students Against Driving Drunk, believes that if an 18-year-old can go to war then that person is old enough to tip a beer.

He also knows what teen-agers are doing.

"How many of you have been at a party in the last six months where there was drinking?" he asked the students, who ranged in age from 14 to 18.

Almost every person in the gymnasium raised his hand.

Then he asked what they thought about the possibility that lawmakers

might raise the drinking age. A chorus of boos banged off the walls.

Those boos weren't heard in Topeka, where a proposal to increase the legal age for drinking 3.2 percent beer from 18 to 19 will again be considered when the Legislature returns to its session later this month.

By raising the drinking age some lawmakers hope to curtail alcohol abuse in the high schools as well as drunken driving by teen-agers, said state Rep. Robert H. Miller, chairman of the House-Senate conference committee which considered the proposal.

"Raising it to 19 will take a big step in drying up the pipeline of beer to younger people in the high schools," he said. "No one up here is burying their heads in the sand and saying that this is going to cut out all underage drinking."

Since 1976 at least 20 states have raised the minimum drinking age.

See Teens, pg. 5A, col. 1

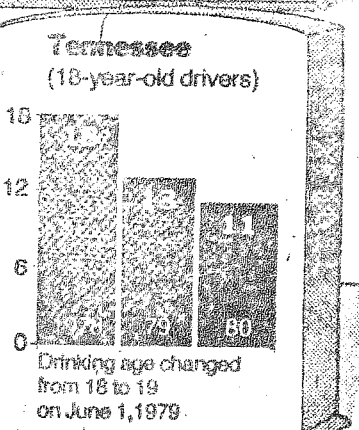
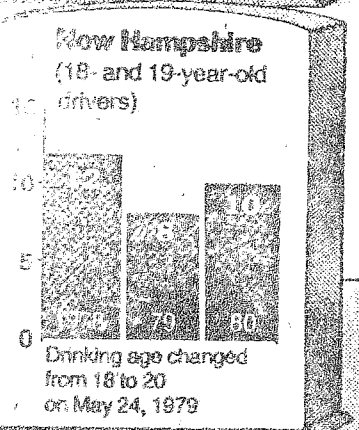
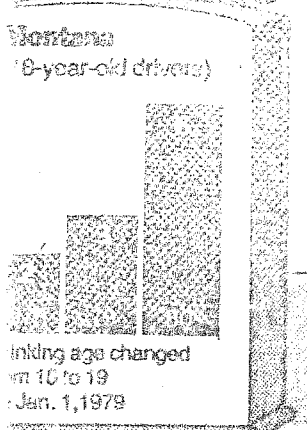
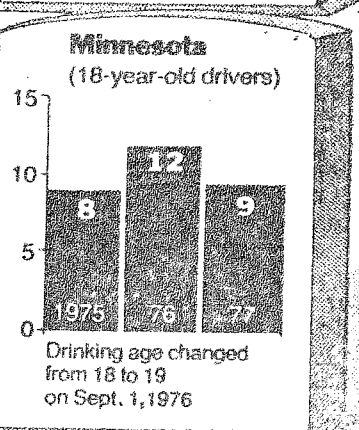
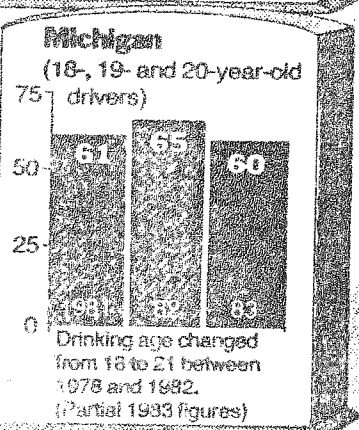
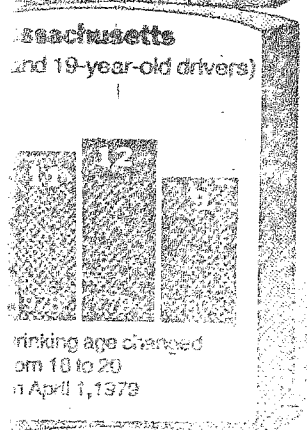
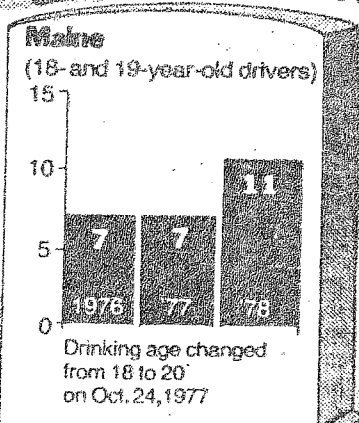
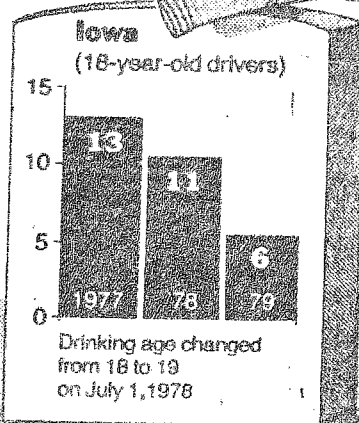
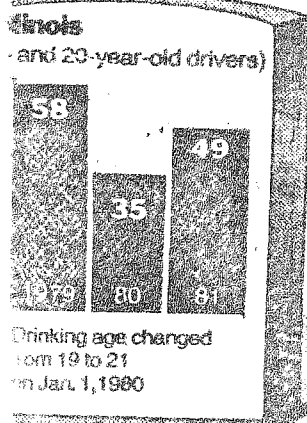
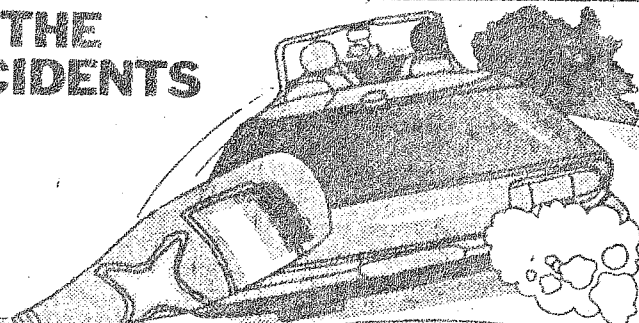
The Kansas City Star, Mo

DRINKING TEENS AT THE HEEL IN FATAL ACCIDENTS

BEFORE AND AFTER CHANGES IN MINIMUM AGE

Members of drivers in the affected age groups with blood alcohol content at least 0.1 percent are involved in fatal traffic accidents.

Charting procedures for alcohol-related accidents by state.



U.S. Department of Transportation

The Star/Tom Dolphens

Teens continued from pg. 1A

A 1981 study of traffic crashes in nine of those states by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety showed that in all but Montana the number of nighttime fatalities involving young drivers in the affected age groups dropped by an average of 28 percent.

But U.S. Department of Transportation figures for the same nine states show that raising the drinking age does not always cut the number of drunken drivers in the affected age groups who are involved in fatal traffic accidents.

In Illinois the number of 19- and 20-year-old drinking drivers involved in fatal accidents increased in the second year after the law was changed after dropping in the first year.

Many experts feel the key to controlling teen-age drinking is education.

Catching children as young as fifth grade and explaining facts about alcohol is vital, they say.

When Kansas teen-agers were asked in a 1977 study when they took their first drink the mean age was 11 or 12 years old, said Kansas Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, the government agency which coordinates funding for prevention programs and state treatment centers.

Alcohol and drug-abuse counselors who work with teen-agers say there is no doubt that more junior and senior high school students are drinking and starting to do so at a younger age.

"The kids still haven't bought the issue that this is serious business," Diane Wertz, director of the Drug Abuse Education Center in Olathe, said. "They still think it's all fun."

The extent of teen-age drinking in the Kansas City metropolitan area is unclear. But state and national figures tell this story:

• A study released in 1980 by the Research Triangle Institute in North Carolina found that 18 percent of teen agers in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa considered themselves to be "heavy or weekly" drinkers.

• Last year 2,771 Kansans under the age of 20 were admitted to alcohol and drug treatment centers, according to Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services.

• A spokesman for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services quoted national figures she said were applicable to Kansas—60 percent of high school seniors drink once a month; 49 percent of high school students drink in cars; 23 percent of those drive after drinking.

• A Kansas Department of Transportation study of accidents in the state between 1978 and 1982 showed that while 12- and 16-year-olds represented

only 4.6 percent of all licensed drivers, they were involved in 14.2 percent of the alcohol-related crashes during those years.

"According to the insurance companies, everybody's life expectancy is rising in this country," said Everett McBride, regional administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, "except in the 16-to-24 age group."

Counselors and other observers support raising the drinking age but call for expanded education and prevention programs to teach responsible drinking.

"We're not going to stop teen-age alcoholism and we're never going to stop teen-age drinking," said Jack Gallagher, community services coordinator for the Baptist Medical Center's adolescent care unit in Kansas City and a supporter of the law change. But he added, "The best that we can hope for is a series of Band-Aids."

Janet Baker, coordinator of the Shawnee Mission Schools Alcohol Education Program, said more programs also are needed to help teens deal with stress, improve family communications and provide young people with living skills not involving alcohol abuse.

"We need to get kids in the fifth grade to start talking about the problem over the breakfast table, before the problem begins," she said. "Raising the drinking age is only one part of the solution. It's not a panacea."

Others doubt that raising the drinking age does any good, believing the answer to be strictly education.

Mr. Woods says it is wishful thinking to hope an older drinking age will cure any of society's ills.

"Sure we have a problem with drinking and driving," said Mark Tallman, executive director of The Associated Students of Kansas. "But it's a problem with every age group, not just with teens. The question is, do you solve the problem with prohibition or with changing attitudes?"

Neal Whitaker, a former Kansas state representative who is now executive director of the Kansas Beer Wholesalers Association, said tougher enforcement of drunken-driving laws and better education, not raising the drinking age, have lowered fatalities in other states.

Some students believe raising the drinking age will only increase traffic in fake identification cards. Lester Ratchiff, 17, a senior at Northhurst High School, said the one-year difference won't make it any harder to buy beer in Kansas.

"If you've got hair on your face," he said, "You can buy it."

Teens continued from pg. 1A

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T. Cap. Jim
10-18-83

Police credit DWI crackdown

By STEVE FRY
Capital-Journal law enforcement writer

Nearly six months after the fourth traffic fatality on Topeka streets this year, a Topeka police administrator says Topeka hasn't recorded a fifth because police have cracked down on drinking drivers and resumed driver's license lanes.

Maj. Lee Stanley, head of the traffic division, said police, with help from a squad focusing on arresting drunken drivers, have issued twice as many tickets for driving while under the influence of intoxicants in the first nine months of this year as in the first nine months of last year.

At the same time, police continue to monitor drivers at the driver's license lane checkpoints.

"We feel these two factors have had a heck of an effect on fatalities," Stanley said. "We're planning to continue the DWI squad and the driver's license lanes on a regular basis until we don't need them any more," he said.

Stanley said other factors contributing to the drop in fatality accidents have been the dry summer weather, the impact of tougher local and state DWI laws that became effective in 1982 and growing public concern about getting drinking drivers off the streets.

A street-level police officer said fewer drinking motorists are driving on Topeka streets than when the squad was formed almost six months ago. The officer said people who occasionally get drunk and motorists younger than 21 have heard the message and are staying off the streets.

Hard-core drinkers who drive are still on the streets. Drinking drivers are avoiding the main streets such as Topeka Avenue, Kansas Avenue, Burlingame Road, 21st Street and 29th Street — "They're aware of our DWI squad and are using the back streets," which carry fewer vehicles, he said. "The squad is working; there's no doubt it's working," he said. "But as long as we get any DWIs, that's too many."

If a fatality isn't recorded on city streets by Sunday, Topeka will have experienced at least 180 days without a fatality traffic accident, which would be only the second time that has occurred in the past 20 years, Stanley said. The first ended after 183 days on March 10 when this year's first fatality was recorded.

"It's unusual to make it through the busy summer months and not have a fatality accident. It's rare, very rare," Stanley said.

Police formed the DWI squad and resumed the driver's license lanes in early May after four people died in traffic accidents during a 40-day span from March 10 to April 19. Three of those fatalities occurred within a 19-day period.

Stanley said half the 724 DWIs issued by police so far this year were written by the three-member DWI squad, which generally patrols city streets from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. That is 419 more DWIs than in the first nine months of 1982. Police have an objective of issuing 822 DWIs this year, a 50 percent increase over 1982.

If 1983 ends without another fatality, it will be the first year since 1973 in which less than five have died on city streets, he said. At this time last year,

13 people had died in city traffic accidents, the total for 1982, which Stanley said was not high for one year. Traffic fatalities before that were 11 in 1981, 11 in 1980, 12 in 1979 and 16 in 1978.

Stanley said injury accidents reported so far this year total 16 more than the 883 reported in the first nine months of 1982.

Stanley said he thinks the DWI squad and driver's license lanes also may be affecting the number of hit-and-run accidents occurring in Topeka. Stanley said police have recorded two more hit-and-run accidents in the first nine months this year than the 1,128 accidents in the same period last year, but hit-and-run accidents had been increasing by 5 to 10 percent each year since 1975.

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—Maj. Lee Stanley

even shows we're having an effect on them," he said.

The emphasis on arresting drunken drivers and conducting driver's license lanes has had another effect. Police have issued fewer traffic tickets during the first nine months of 1983 than the same time period in 1982. In the first nine months of this year, 19,612 tickets for hazardous violations were issued, 1,676 fewer than the same nine months a year earlier.

"We've concentrated more manpower in the DWI area and more serious violations, which cut down the total number of citations," Stanley said. Stopping a driver suspected of being drunk, driving him to police headquarters to be tested and taking him into custody requires more of an officer's time than writing parking tickets or citations for minor traffic offenses, he said.

Stanley said fewer tickets have been issued because the 46-member traffic unit has been short-handed. At one time, the division was down by 10 officers, who were on light duty or were off-duty because of injuries.

Stanley said that with the start of school and an increase in the number of injury accidents, police are issuing more speeding tickets. In September, radar-equipped police officers issued 1,317 speeding tickets, 524 more than in September 1982.

Stanley said police will start a campaign early next year to encourage drivers and their passengers to use seat belts.

Stanley said some injury accidents could be prevented if drivers and passengers would wear seat belts.

"All studies show that you can cut the injuries by half if people would use seat belts," he said. "If we could get 20 percent of the people to wear seat belts, it would probably do more than we law enforcement could." National statistics show 10 percent of motorists and their passengers wear seat belts.

Traffic deaths down 20 percent

T. O. J. J. J.
By the Associated Press

10-13-83

An analysis of Kansas traffic accidents shows the number of fatalities has dropped 20 percent during the last decade, even though the number of miles traveled on state roads has increased 16.3 percent.

The figures, contained in a report by the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, show that in the period 1973-1982, the number of motor vehicle miles driven in Kansas jumped from 15.1 million to about 17.7 million. During that same time, traffic deaths decreased from 623 to 498, a drop of 125.

The report suggested that the introduction of the 55 mph speed limit in 1974 is responsible for significant decreases in deaths and percentage of accidents. Also, the report points to the imposition of the Motor Vehicle Safety Inspection Act of 1975 as a reason for

safer highways in Kansas.

"Though accident and death rates may be positively affected or lessened over time by better roads, safer motor vehicles and increased law enforcement," the report said, "they may also be negatively affected by a greater number of vehicles on the road and an increase in the number of miles traveled."

The number of vehicle miles traveled increased steadily during the decade. In fact, it failed to surpass the previous year's total just once, in 1980, when a nine percent drop was reported.

The report said that in 1982, a traffic accident occurred every 8 minutes, 28 seconds. Fatal wrecks happened once every 20 hours, 5 minutes. February was by far the worst month for automobile drivers last year as 6,070 wrecks occurred that month. However, more people, 54, were killed in July than any other month.

Of the 62,300 accidents reported last

year, about 40,500 or two-thirds occurred in urban settings, mostly on local streets rather than state highways or interstates. However, there were more fatal accidents on rural roads and highways and more people killed in the country wrecks. Some 363 people died on rural roads in 309 accidents while 135 people died on city streets and roads in 127 wrecks.

Single-car accidents were most common in 1982, followed by angle wrecks and rear end collisions.

Another important statistic shows the accident rate in 1982 was the lowest in 10 years, despite the jump in miles traveled. The rate of accidents fell from 3.9 every 100 million miles in 1973 to 3.5 per 100 million miles in 1982.

In a related study, the KBI reported that the Kansas Highway Patrol wrote fewer tickets for misdemeanor offenses.

Drivers were most likely to get ticketed on Sunday afternoon before 6 p.m., on U.S. highways or interstates.

5/12 TC-J

DWI deterrents popular; public awareness is high

Drunken drivers should stay out from behind the steering wheel and off the streets. That's the law, and that's the warning coming from the Topeka Police Department.

In a two-fronted assault to get drunks off the road — and backed by popular public support — police have been and will continue to crack down on illegal drivers.

Traffic Capt. Ted Baehni said 34 people were arrested for driving while intoxicated from April 28 through May 11. The newly formed DWI Unit of the Alcohol Safety Action Program — units patrolling areas of known DWI traffic — and the regular ASAP patrol accounted for 31 of those arrests. The other three arrests were made during driver's license checks — held twice nightly since April 28, except for a few days after the tornado.

That is three times the number of DWI arrests made in the same period of 1982, and Baehni said the number reflects the intense effort by the ASAP unit and the scare effect of the driver's license checks. Three arrests a day — relatively low compared to the number of drivers on the street — indicate success in the first stages of the anti-drunken driver program.

"Quite frankly we'd be happy if we couldn't find one DWI on the street," Baehni said. "That's what we'd like to do, and that's what we're going to do."

The ASAP units, working at night

and in the early morning, are less in the limelight than the driver's license checks. The checks have been organized in heavy-traffic areas — Kansas Avenue, Topeka Avenue, Huntoon, Gage, Fairlawn, 29th and Sixth among others — and have been well received by the public.

"The response by the public has been fantastic . . . in my 26 years down here I have never seen a response from them like this before. They really deserve thanks for their help," Baehni said.

Public support for the ASAP units and the driver's license checks has been manifested in several ways, such as telephone calls to the police station, and people stopping officers on the street and saying, "We're glad you're here, keep it up," he said.

The license checks have resulted in 240 arrests for such offenses as no driver's license, no registration, equipment faults and outstanding warrants. But even those ticketed seem to support the check lanes, Baehni said, offering comments such as "if it will get the drunks off the road, I'm for it."

And as the warmer weather envelops the state, the frequency of the driver's license checks will be increased.

"This is the time of the year you have more problems, more people on the street, out later and more socializing. We want to get to those people before they drink and drive. We want to make

them think about being a DWI. We want to be a pro-action program and be preventative rather than a reaction program after someone has already been hurt," Baehni said.

That pro-action is influencing people who might have several drinks and then drive home without realizing they are breaking the law. In addition to the "keep up the good work" cotamements, police officers have had several direct contacts with people aware of the new efforts.

One officer on duty in the traffic office received a call from a group of revelers who had run out of mixers for their drinks and wanted to know how they could get more. It seemed no one at the party wanted drive because no one wanted to get stopped in a driver's license check. The officer told them to take a taxi, and then to get another taxi when they were going home.

"Oh, don't worry about that," the caller said. "Everybody here is planning on camping in the yard."

Another night, it was announced over a loudspeaker at a local tavern that police had a driver's check just up the street. One intoxicated patron turned to the man seated next to him and said, "That's really a good idea. Let's put those drunks in jail and make it safer to drive."

The man thought for a moment, then said, "I guess I'll call my wife and have her come get me."

Local bars toughen lookouts for altered ID's

By ANDY OSTMEYER
Staff Writer

The temptation is great, but for many students who are under the age of 21, the consequences of displaying a fake form of identification to enter a private club or buy liquor are not so desirable.

Displaying a fictitious, altered or fraudulent driver's license is a class C misdemeanor and is punishable by one month in jail or a fine of up to \$500 or both, said Bill Kennedy, Riley County assistant attorney.

Lending a driver's license to someone who is underage is a class B misdemeanor and the offender can receive a \$1,000 fine and six months in jail, he said.

"There is some real intent when you alter a driver's license," Kennedy said, adding that he sees this type of offense about once every two weeks.

Kennedy said he believes that most of the time when a license is altered, it is done on a whim; a person might wonder if he is

ing partner for Bushwackers, a local club.

Dunaway said some minors are not caught because their fake identification appears realistic.

"We're not beyond making a mistake," he added.

Dunaway said he has occasionally hired people who are under 21 years of age to try and get into his club as a test for his barmen, but said they haven't been successful yet.

Clubs and bars are not the only establishments which encounter customers who try to use fake or altered identifications.

Ed Rickel, owner of Rickel's Retail Liquor store, said the practice is just a part of growing up and that everyone feels they have to try liquor before they are old enough.

He said the store management has the right to hold any license a customer displays if they think it is fake or altered. However, he said they usually just turn the customer away unless they think the driver's license

capable of altering a license and what the possible consequences would be if he tries to use an altered license.

Those who are arrested for the offense usually don't expect to get caught, Kennedy pointed out, adding that one reason that people get caught is that the jobs often look amateurish.

"People get excited and think they can get away with it," he said.

He said people often forget that altering a driver's license is against the law and that they are jeopardizing the liquor license of the establishment they try to get into.

The director of operations for Terry Ray Enterprises, Mike Larimore, said it is their policy to turn over any fake or altered identification to the police, and they usually catch about five people per week with a fake or altered driver's license.

One way they watch for the problem is to check identification at the door, Larimore said.

"It's our fault. We're the ones responsible," said Steve Dunaway, manag-

is stolen.

Rickel said minors often claim they don't have their identification with them, yet their billfold is plainly visible in their back pocket when they walk out.

Rickel said he turns away approximately 20 people per week because he is unsure of their age.

"I don't think it is something that is an every-night occurrence," said Don Stehley, owner of Stehley's Retail Liquor store.

He said it is hard to tell whether someone is using a fake driver's license or not, and if the management is not sure, they will ask for an additional piece of identification.

He said the biggest problem for liquor stores is not people who present fake identifications, but people who try to buy liquor without any form of identification.

If a liquor store is caught selling liquor to minors, the Alcohol and Beverage Control Board (ABC) can take some action against them. They can close the store for a period of time, revoke its liquor license, fine the owner or a take a combination of these ac-

tions.

Bill Strukel, chief enforcement officer for ABC, said that last year there were 97 liquor stores in the state cited for selling to minors and in approximately 20 to 30 percent of these incidents some type of fictitious identification was used.

He said there were no such statistics about private clubs, but he estimated there were between 15 and 20 clubs cited for permitting minors to enter last year.

"There are some private clubs that willingly serve to minors with wariness and disrespect," Strukel said, adding that it is often "do it out of greed."

Clubs and liquor stores have to be particularly wary in college towns, he said, because of the large number of customers who may not yet be of age.

He said club and liquor store owners should ask for more than one form of identification if they doubt the validity of identification presented by the customer because minors usually carry no more than one form of fake identification.

Read This.

If you use false identification to gain entrance to a private club, you are guilty of a crime.

That's a fact.

You may be fined up to \$200.00.

You may spend thirty days of your life in jail.

You may be fined and jailed.

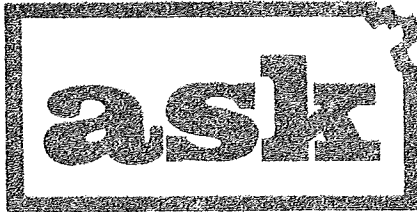
Those are the facts.

So the next time you think about using a fake I.D.

remember this:

It may get you into a club, but it may also get you into the slammer.

Concerned club owners in Lawrence.



ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF KANSAS

1700 College
Topeka, Kansas 66621
(913) 354-1394

THE ALCOHOL EDUCATION PROJECT

PROPOSAL SUMMARY AND BUDGET OUTLINE

The Alcohol Education Project is a program developed by the Associated Students of Kansas to: 1) gather information on alcohol use and attitudes among college students, 2) educate a larger number of students on the problems associated with alcohol abuse, and on campus and community resources available when help is needed, 3) promote responsible drinking practices in the college community, 4) advocate education as the most appropriate way to prevent alcohol abuse, and 5) establish a network of student organizations to continue these activities in the future.

The Associated Students of Kansas is a student advocacy and research group composed of the six state universities and Washburn University, representing over 80,000 students. Its mission is to promote student welfare in the public decision-making process.

ASK works to educate students on political issues and encourage their participation in the political process through such activities as voter registration and education drives. It also promotes student concerns in the legislature, such as support for the universities, student financial aid, and issues affecting student life. Last year, ASK successfully advocated a state work-study program, under which the universities will provide matching dollars to private employers who hire students for part-time jobs in their area of study.

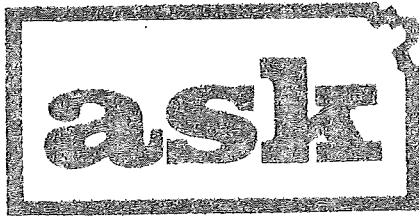
ASK's concern over the problems of alcohol abuse grew out of the continuing controversy over the legal drinking age in Kansas. ASK has consistently opposed raising the drinking age for beer from 18, arguing that this action would be unfair to young people who are legal adults, and would have a limited impact, if any, on the problem of youth alcohol abuse. Rather than prohibition, a method proven counterproductive, ASK has advocated fair and appropriate laws, such as tougher DWI penalties, Open Container laws, ID laws, and most important, public education to eradicate drinking myths and change public attitudes about alcohol use and abuse.

The Alcohol Education Project is ASK's attempt to "put our money where our mouth is." ASK will continue to advocate appropriate laws and policies be enacted by the legislature and state agencies, but the Project is the Association's commitment to do its own part. It is a commitment of ASK's scarce resources of money and staff to an ambitious campaign against alcohol abuse among college students.

Obviously, ASK does not have expert background in alcohol abuse prevention and treatment, and cannot do actual programs in this area. Instead, ASK will use its statewide network and ties to campus leaders to build campus-wide support for these efforts, work cooperatively with whatever programs already exist on each campus and in the community to promote the goals of alcohol awareness and education, and to establish a permanent network of student organizations on the BACCHUS model.

Representing the Students of:

Emporia State • Fort Hays State • Kansas State • Pittsburg State • University of Kansas • Washburn University • Wichita State



ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF KANSAS

1700 College
Topeka, Kansas 66621
(913) 354-1394

ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF KANSAS OCTOBER AWARENESS MONTH REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

STATEWIDE SURVEY

974 students from the seven public institutions in Kansas were surveyed about drinking attitudes and practices. Results showed 54% of the students surveyed knew of an alcohol or drug abuse prevention or treatment program on their campus or in their community, 45% did not; 38% of the students surveyed thought a mixed drink with 1½ ounces of liquor contained more alcohol than a 12 ounce can of beer or a 5 ounce glass of wine, 4% thought the 12 ounce can of beer contained the most alcohol, 7% thought the wine contained the most alcohol, and 47% thought all choices contained the same amount of alcohol; 60% of the students surveyed did not recognize the penalties for a first conviction of Driving While Intoxicated, 37% did; 24% of the students surveyed responded that nonalcoholic beverages are always served at bars or parties they attend, 28% responded that nonalcoholic beverages are usually available, 22% responded that nonalcoholic beverages are sometimes available, 17% responded that nonalcoholic beverages are seldom available and 6% responded that nonalcoholic beverages are never available; 6% of the students surveyed thought that the legal drinking age for 3.2 beer in Kansas should be under 18, 75% thought that the legal drinking age should be 18, 10% thought that the legal drinking age should be 19, 2% thought the legal drinking age should be 20, 7% thought the legal drinking age should be 21 and 1% thought the legal drinking age should be over 21; 59% of the students surveyed thought that courses on alcohol use and abuse should be a mandatory part of elementary and/or high school curriculums, 39% did not agree; 10% of the students surveyed thought that the problem of alcohol abuse is a very serious problem on their campus, 36% thought that alcohol abuse is a serious problem on campus, 38% thought that alcohol abuse is a minor problem on campus and 5% thought there was no problem with alcohol abuse on campus; and finally, 53% of the students surveyed responded that there are enough healthy alternatives to drinking-oriented activities on campus or in the community, 43% responded that there were not enough healthy alternatives. A copy of the survey is attached, which includes a breakdown of students surveyed by age, place of residence and sex.

PRESS RELEASES

Two press releases were sent to all radio stations, daily newspapers and and university newspapers in the state. Although little coverage was given in the daily newspapers, several radio stations carried reports and university newspapers gave extensive coverage to our activities. Copies of the press releases and some of the articles and editorials which appeared are attached.

PROCLAMATION

Proclamations were passed by each of the seven student government associations and by the Washburn Board of Regents recognizing and supporting our Project. A

Representing the Students of:

Emporia State • Fort Hays State • Kansas State • Pittsburg State • University of Kansas • Washburn University • Wichita State

sample proclamation is attached.

NAB CHALLENGE

Each university conducted a NAB Challenge - a contest to find the best nonalcoholic beverage on the campus. Campus winners then participated in the State Challenge in December in Overland Park.

LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED

10,000 Alcohol Info Kits
500 "3 Easy Ways ..." posters
500 "NAB IT" posters

Samples of these materials are attached.

OTHER INDIVIDUAL CAMPUS ACTIVITIES

Emporia State University

Campus Coordinator - Nan Stevens

All-university forum on the problem of alcohol abuse and available campus resources
Display of alcohol information and materials
Films

Wichita State University

Campus Coordinator - Paul Longsworth

Information table staffed by students and alcohol prevention and treatment professionals from the community
Films - Chalk Talk, Alcohol and Drugs, The Troubled Employee, Spirits of America
Lecture on the legal, medical and social implications of alcohol use and abuse

Pittsburg State University

Campus Coordinator - Angie Wood

Distribution of literature around campus
Advertisements in the campus newspaper
A public relations class on campus wrote a paper on the ASK Alcohol Education Project

Washburn University

Campus Coordinator - Jim Donovan

Panel discussion on liabilities of alcohol use
Display on healthy alternatives to alcohol
Formation of BACCHUS Chapter
Panel discussion on prevention and treatment centers in Topeka

University of Kansas

Campus Coordinators - Amy Brown, Chris Edmonds

Sale of T-Shirts
Poster contest in the dorms
Films
Advertising in the campus newspaper
Bus service to downtown bars on Friday night
Fruit Juice Nights at the dorms

Kansas State University

Campus Coordinator - Brett Lambert

Alcohol Awareness Fair - several community and campus groups displaying literature, demonstrations, healthy alternatives to drinking alcohol and samples of several nonalcoholic beverages

Fort Hays State University

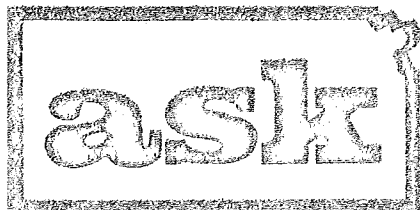
Campus Coordinator - Stephanie Pfeifer

formation of BACCHUS Chapter

Distribution of literature

Offers from alcohol prevention and treatment professional in the community to come to campus to address classes as to the facts and how to deal with alcohol abuse as it relates to a specific academic field.

Attached are samples of some of the advertisements which appeared in the campus newspapers as well as a sample of the reports campus coordinators were asked to submit evaluating the Project on their campus and any responses they received about the Project from other students, administrators, etc..



ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF KANSAS

1700 College
Topeka, Kansas 66621
(913) 354-1394

ALCOHOL EDUCATION PROTECT STUDENT SURVEY

SURVEY 1

- Do you know of any alcohol or drug abuse prevention or treatment programs on your campus or in your community?
Yes 524 (54%) No 434 (45%)
- Which of the following contains more alcohol?
Mixed drink with 1 and 1/2 ounces of liquor? 374 (38%)
12 ounce can of beer? 43 (4%) 5 ounce glass of wine? 67 (7%)
They are all the same. 454 (47%)
- Presently, Kansas law requires a minimum mandatory jail sentence of 48 hours or 100 hours of public service work for a first conviction of Driving While Intoxicated (DWI).
True 580 (60%) False 361 (37%)
- The level of blood alcohol content at which a person is considered legally drunk is _____.
- At bars or parties you attend, how often are non-alcoholic beverages served?
Always 236 (24%) Usually 270 (28%) Sometimes 218 (22%)
Seldom 170 (17%) Never 56 (6%)
- What do you think the legal drinking age for 3.2 beer should be in Kansas?
Under 18 58 (6%) 18 735 (75%) 19 94 (10%)
20 19 (2%) 21 68 (7%) Over 21 11 (1%)
- Do you think courses on alcohol use and abuse should be a mandatory part of elementary and/or high school curriculum?
Yes 570 (59%) No 375 (39%)
- How serious do you think the problem of alcohol abuse is on your campus?
Very serious 100 (10%) Serious 353 (36%)
Minor problem 366 (38%) No problem 52 (5%)
- Do you think that there are enough healthy alternatives to drinking-oriented activities on campus or in the community?
Yes 514 (53%) No 421 (43%)
- What is your age? Place of Residence? Sex?
18 181 (19%) 21-25 252 (26%) University Housing 275 (28%) M 427 (44%)
19 179 (18%) Over 25 110 (11%) Fraternity or Sorority 313 (32%) F 517 (53%)
20 139 (14%) Off-campus 271 (28%)
21 106 (11%) Parent's home 86 (9%)

Representing the Students of:

Emporia State • Fort Hays State • Kansas State • Pittsburg State • University of Kansas • Washburn University • Wichita State



WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY

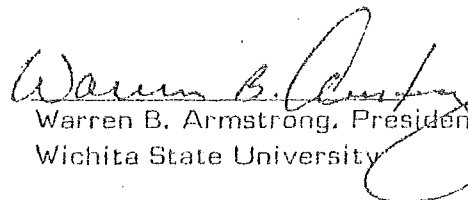
Rob Raine
President
Diane A. Gjerstad
Vice-President

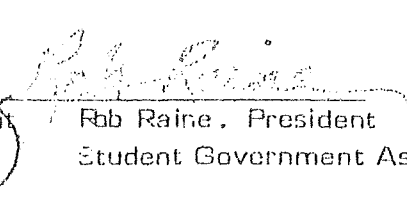
Student Government Association
Box #56
Wichita, Kansas 67208
316/689-3480
KANS-A-N 563-3480

PROCLAMATION

Alcohol Awareness Month

- Whereas:** Alcohol and other drug abuse is the third largest social health problem in the United States, affecting a significant portion of the people of our nation, state, and communities; and
- Whereas:** Alcohol and other drug abuse is a serious problem among college students, affecting young people at a time of great transition and pressure, and having an adverse impact on their health, social relationships, and academic progress; and
- Whereas:** There is a need to promote the awareness of positive alternatives to alcohol and drug abuse; and
- Whereas:** The Associated Students of Kansas, representing the students of Kansas in public universities, is sponsoring an Alcohol Education Project to promote public education on alcohol abuse and responsible drinking attitudes and practices among college students; therefore
- Be it resolved:** That Warren B. Armstrong, President of WSU, and Rob Raine, President of SGA, recognize and support the Alcohol Education Project and Alcohol Education Week (October 3 - 7).


Warren B. Armstrong, President
Wichita State University

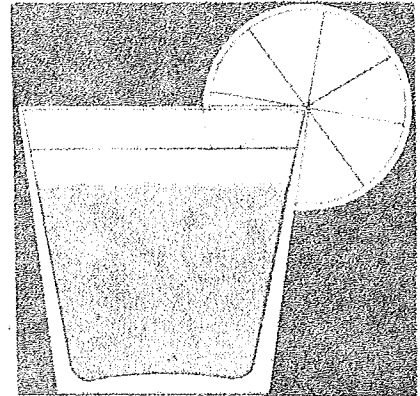

Rob Raine, President
Student Government Association

JOIN KU'S

ALCOHOL AWARENESS WEEK

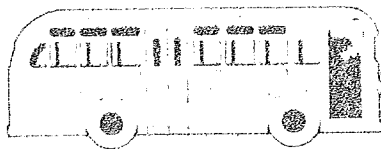
October 10-15

NABS CONTEST: Try your hand at creative "bar-tending" by creating the best NAB (Non Alcoholic Beverage)! Individuals or groups can enter their favorite non alcoholic drink into the NAB competition to be held Thursday, October 13th at 1 p.m. in front of the Kansas Union. Sponsored by the Associated Students of Kansas (ASK), the best NAB will be named "The Jayhawk" and served at local taverns. For more information, call the ASK Office (4-3710). Whether you enter or not, be sure to stop by on Thursday!!



"The Jayhawk"

FREE BUS SERVICE:



On Friday and Saturday (10/14 & 15) from 10 p.m.-2 a.m., ride the bus between downtown and the residence halls. Be responsible—if you drink, don't drive! Leave the driving to us! No IDs necessary.

Sponsored by:

Harbor Lites
Hawkeye's
Eldridge House
Sgt. Preston's
Chevy's
The Jayhawk

The Wheel
Louise's
Jazzhaus
Hawk's Crossing
Cogburn's
The Mad Hatter

Pladium
Bottoms Up
Johnny's
West Coast Saloon

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

Alcohol Awareness Films "Chalk Talk" and "99 Bottles." Check your Hall for times.

"TRY A NATURAL HIGH" T-shirts. On sale at residence halls.

Take a LIFESTYLE AWARENESS Questionnaire—Get a Free Button!

See the WINNING POSTER from Lewis Hall's Poster Contest!!

Activities and publicity sponsored by: ASK, AURH, Student Assistance Center, and Residential Programs.



ask

Nobody has the right to force a drink down your throat.

"What! You're not drinking?" When somebody asks, "What are you having to drink?" nowadays most people assume 'drink' means 'alcohol' and consider it a friendly gesture. Most of us enjoy a drink once in a while, but there are times when YOU don't want to drink, or YOU feel you've had enough. That's when the pressure to drink can be NOT so friendly. Some people will become quite hostile if you don't join them. "Hey look, the last of the big drinkers!"

Put your foot (and your glass) down. It's not easy to resist pressure. But if we are going to tackle the drinking

problem in this country, we must all have the courage to refuse the drink that's being forced down our throats. Consider that 25,000 traffic accidents in Kansas each year are alcohol related. 68% of all drownings are alcohol related. Consider also that 773,575 Kansans are directly effected by alcohol related problems. More than 773,575 people in this state have a drinking problem. But, all the statistics come down to one thing: the drink in your hand and your responsible attitude towards it. It's our social attitudes that help cause the problems: it's by speaking out that you'll help change them.

Tell other people where you stand. By having the courage of your convictions to speak out against behavior such as - 'come on, just one more' - you will encourage others to say the same thing. If you're not sure what to say, cut this out. The information may help you to state your case.

'Dialogue on drinking' is a program to help you do just that. Think and talk about the problems. If you have any specific comments, we'd like to hear from you. We believe that if enough people talk about the problems, we're that much closer to solving them.

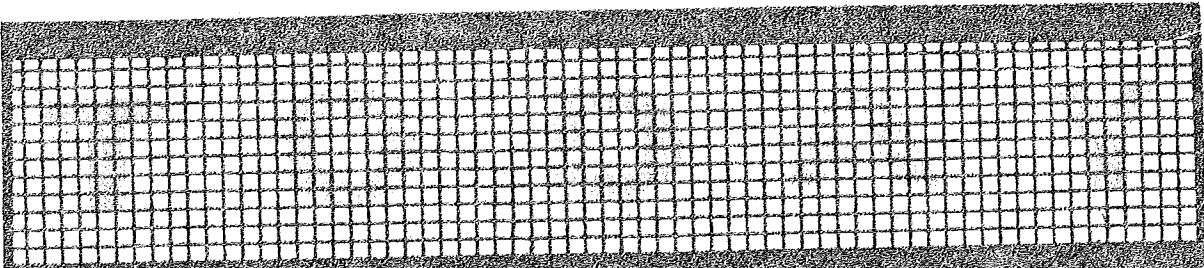
Alcohol Awareness 1983

PLEASE IF YOU DRINK -- BE RESPONSIBLE. YOUR
DRINKING IS A PRIVILEGE

CO-SPONSORED BY: The Associated Students of Kansas, Association of University Residence Halls and Residential Programs, The Student Assistance Center, Jayhawk Towing, Local Taverns and Clubs and the Student Activity Fee.



ASSOCIATION
of university residence halls



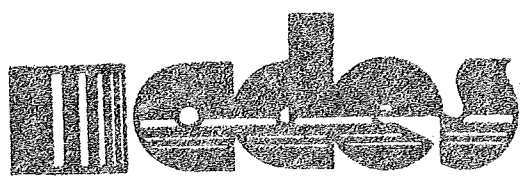
Wildcat

Alcohol Awareness Fair

Campus **C**oncerns,

Campus **S**olutions

OCT. 12 ♦ 10am-2pm ♦ Union Courtyard



Alcohol & other Drug
Education Service
101A Holton Hall, 532-6432
Funded by SRS Alcohol & Drug Abuse Services

Groups conduct alcohol awareness programs

10-13-83 KSC Collegian

By CAROL BELL
Collegian Reporter

If your friend went out and ate a six-pack of green beans every night, would you talk to her?

This is the theme the residence halls are using in a campuswide effort to promote alcohol awareness this week.

The month of October has been designated as Kansas' Alcohol and Drug Abuse Awareness Month. Student Senate, along with the Association of Residence Halls and Interfraternity Council have named the week of Oct. 9-15 Alcohol Awareness Week at K-State.

The residence halls are running programs throughout the week, but the highlight was the Alcohol Awareness Fair coordinated by the Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program Wednesday in the Union.

There were displays and information from various campus organizations as well as other concerned

organizations in the Manhattan area.

"We are trying to include both the positive as well as the negative aspects of alcohol," said Elaine Spencer-Carver, director of the alcohol and other drug education services and coordinator of the fair. "There are alternatives to drinking; also information and the facts on drinking and driving.

"There have been fairs of this sort in the past, but not this large."

Non-alcoholic beverages were served as students walked around and looked at the exhibits.

Participating in the fair were the Kansas Highway Patrol with information on the new Driving Under the Influence law, the Riley County Fire Department and Fort Riley Public Safety, which brought the "Convincer," a machine that simulates what an accident would feel like at 20 miles per hour.

Other information about alcoholism, prevention and misuse

was presented by area health organizations through pamphlets, posters and displays, including one which showed the effects of alcohol from recognizable liquor bottles.

Coors distributors were there with information on stress, the misuse and abuse of alcohol, and drinking and driving.

"Education and moderation — those are the keys," said Jerry Frakes, general manager of a Junction City distribution company. "I am concerned as much as anyone else, once use becomes abuse, it's all over."

"The residence halls are providing a week full of activities for the students by the students," said Rosanne Proite, assistant director of Housing.

Every evening the food services in the halls are having a "Mocktail Hour," basically cocktails without the alcoholic beverage in them, Proite said.

Each of the halls were asked to

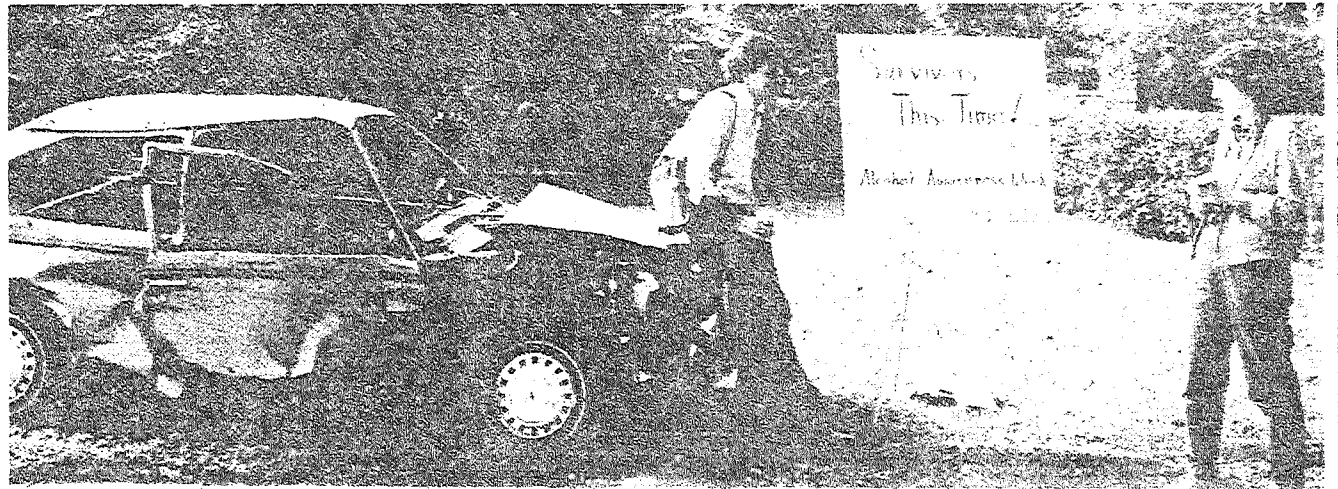
sponsor a program dealing with the issue of alcohol. Some of the halls are showing a film, and others are hosting discussion sessions, Proite said.

Edwards Hall is holding a Moonshine Walk Thursday night where they are going out to McIntyre Creek for a short hike, a star-gaze, a fire and some cider. Strong Complex is hosting a non-alcoholic beverage function, and West Hall had a videotape of their big brother floors on Drinking and Dating, Proite said.

Moore Hall is having a test on the effects of alcohol. They will be experimenting with 3.2 beer; measuring its effect on a person's behavior and reaction time, she said.

"Our primary objective is to provide information so people can make responsible decisions," Proite said. "Once the week is over, we want to be able to continue to give information; to supply a steady stream to people."

Amy Brown, right, Paola sophomore and a member of the Associated Students of Kansas, and Randy Brandt, Paola freshman, discuss the outcome of an alcohol-related accident that destroyed the car. The car was towed onto the lawn in front of Watson Library as part of a week-long alcohol education program, called Alcohol Awareness '83, sponsored by ASK, the Student Assistance Center and local businesses.



Programs planned for alcohol awareness week

ESU Bulletin 9-29-83

By Krista Bailey
Staff writer

What is the cause of the high levels of alcohol and drug abuse by individuals in our society? Actually there is no clear-cut answer to this highly debated issue, nevertheless, it seems that people between the ages of 17 and 21 are the targets of the recent legislative bills concerning alcohol use.

In conjunction with National Alcohol and Drug Awareness Month in October and as part of its own Alcohol Awareness project, the Associated Students of Kansas (ASK) has designated Oct. 3 through 9 as Alcohol

Awareness Week on college campuses around the state.

Chris Graves, state legislative director of ASK, said the ASK project is being co-ordinated with the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services division of the Social Rehabilitation Services.

"The ADAS has given us a \$1,000 grant to be used for the printing of brochures and pamphlets for our project. I feel this is a major step for ASK because this is the first time they have supported us," said Graves.

Graves pointed out that the target population for alcohol awareness is the college aged population. She said, "Our organization has stressed to the

state legislature that the way to solve the alcohol problem is through better education and stricter enforcement laws, and not through the prohibition of alcohol."

Graves also said that ASK has been very active to promote alcohol related bills in the legislature that are fair to college students. "This project is an outgrowth of these efforts," said Graves.

Seven universities and colleges are participating in the Alcohol Awareness Project. They are Fort Hays State, Kansas State, Pittsburg State, Kansas University, Washburn, Wichita State, and Emporia State.

According to Nan Stevens, a graduate student in the University's Student Organizations office, many campus activities are planned during Alcohol Awareness Week for Emporia State students.

On Oct. 5, a university forum will be held in the Flint Hills

Room in the Memorial Union from 4 to 5 p.m. Stevens said, "Many different perspectives about alcohol and drug abuse will be brought up by a panel at the forum. We hope that through this panel discussion we can increase the public awareness of the community and campus resources available that people can contact for more information about alcohol and drug use and abuse."

On Oct. 6, with the assistance of the Union Activities Council, ASK will be giving out pamphlets, posters and buttons in the Memorial Union concourse from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Stevens said that a film may be shown on that day.

On Oct. 7, the "NAB Challenge," known as the non-alcoholic beverage challenge, will be sponsored by the Residence Hall Association.

The Associated Students of Kansas hope to reach three goals from their Alcohol Awareness project, said Graves. First of all, the organization hopes to collect

information on students' attitudes, knowledge, and habits concerning alcohol, through their student survey. Secondly, the organization hopes to promote more responsible attitudes of alcohol by students.

"Probably the most important goal of ASK, however, is get BACCHUS chapters organized on university campuses," said Graves. She explained, "BACCHUS, also known as Boost Alcohol Consciousness Concerning the Health of University Students, is a nationwide organization working for responsible use of alcohol on college campuses. We hope to establish a BACCHUS chapter on every college campus in the state."

Everyone is encouraged to participate in the activities next week, said Stevens. "It is a really big deal. We're not looking for the abstinence of alcohol; mostly we're looking for more responsible drinking," she explained.

Campus groups will sponsor alcohol awareness promotion

By the Kansan Staff **UBK 10-7-83**

Several student organizations and University offices will band together on Monday in an attempt to promote the mature use of alcohol during a week-long education program.

Alcohol Awareness '83 is the name of the program that is sponsored by the Associated Students of Kansas, the Student Assistance Center, the Association of University Residence Halls and several local taverns and clubs.

The KU program is similar to others that took place, or are planned for this month, under the direction of ASK, the state student lobby group, and the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services at other Board of Regents universities.

Edmonds said a demonstration would occur Monday through Wednesday in front of Watson Library and would represent "the grim and realistic consequences of driving while intoxicated."

Alcohol awareness

KU students will get a chance to polish their image next week by attacking a vice that some people think is synonymous with college life — alcoholism.

Beginning Monday, several KU offices and student organizations will present Alcohol Awareness '83, a weeklong education program to promote the mature use of alcohol. Non-alcohol parties and a competition to concoct a non-alcohol cocktail — to be dubbed "The Jayhawk" — are just some of the events scheduled.

Much credit should go to the Associated Students of Kansas and the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services for organizing the event; however, even the best intentions for such a program will serve no purpose if students fail to participate.

It is heartening to note that Alcohol Awareness '83 will not be the only program in Lawrence getting into the ring with Mr. Booze. Officials in the Lawrence school system are "Starting Early" with their own awareness program.

"Starting Early" teaches children as young as 5 years old the effects of alcohol and the difference between alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages. Says Sonia Charley, a local prevention programs specialist: "If we want to get a handle on abuse by young people, we need to start earlier."

Who knows? If programs like "Starting Early" are successful, perhaps programs similar to the one next week at the University of Kansas may become endangered. And that would be just fine.

UBK 10-7-83

Alcohol education

WSU Sunflower
10-3-83

It's wonderful to see an organization both fight for something it believes in and also educate its constituency.

Associated Students of Kansas, which vigorously fought the raising of the legal drinking age in Kansas last year, is sponsoring an Alcohol Education Week at Wichita State University this week.

While the battle to raise the drinking age rages on across the country, ASK's project of trying to educate students about the harmful effects of overindulging shows their concern for persons of legal drinking age.

There are no easy answers concerning the 'right' age a person is mature enough to handle alcohol, but educating the student who drinks, and often those that don't, can diminish the chances for abusing alcohol.

ASK's educational week will include a non-alcoholic beverage contest, which will pit various campus organizations against each other to find the best NAB. NABs are becoming more popular as students find that they don't have to drink to have a good time — and peer pressure to drink and get rowdy doesn't have to win out.

This week should be a time for students, those both older and younger than 18, to give some serious thought to their drinking habits. The parties pushing for a higher drinking age nationwide may just win if students don't begin to behave more responsibly when they drink.

Grade schools begin alcohol-education study

By SUSAN WORTMAN
Staff Reporter

UDK 10-7-83

Kindergartners still fumbling through their ABCs will soon be learning about the dangers of alcohol.

The influence of alcohol has reached school children and alcohol-abuse problems have grown to the point that the Lawrence school system decided to do something about it.

Lawrence schools started a new program this year to educate kindergartners about alcohol, said Sonia Charley, prevention programs specialist at Douglas County Citizens Committee on Alcoholism.

Starting Early is an alcohol awareness program for grade school students, Charley said yesterday. The program teaches children the difference between alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages. It also introduces them to the effects alcohol has on the body.

Richard Davis, director of the Family and Child Psychiatric Clinic in Kansas City, Kan., said drugs were a pervasive part of American society.

"SOCIETY HAS DEVELOPED an attitude toward drugs and you see it in the magazines and on the television," Davis said. "If things aren't right, take a pill. We are a medicine-oriented society. You take something for every ache, pain and trouble."

Charley said that many high school

students have already formed their opinions about drinking. So alcohol programs were taken down to the junior high level.

But, even on the junior high level, some students were not only experimenting, but abusing alcohol, she said.

So, the Lawrence school district initiated the Starting Early program for grade school students this year. The Lawrence grade schools are reviewing the program and will begin using it before Christmas.

"Basically, research has shown us that at the high school level, it is too late to act on value levels," she said. "If we want to get a handle on abuse by young people, we need to start earlier."

AND THE BEST TIME to start preventing the problem is when children are still easily influenced, between the ages of 5 and 7, she said.

They need to be educated earlier because they are being influenced earlier, Davis said.

Children start watching television when they are two or three, he said, and at that age, they are easily influenced by the many ads they see.

By the age of two, children are saturated with television ads, Davis said. The average child sees more than 21,000 ads a year.

Starting Early is mostly centered on prevention, Charley said.

"Prevention is becoming more

important. Prevention is where we should sink our dollars," she said.

But more than just educating the kindergartners about the effects of alcohol, the program uses a "wellness concept," Charley said.

"IT ADDRESSES THE child's self-esteem," she said. "It tells the child that 'I am worthwhile and I'll do what is good for me' and we build on that."

The program focuses on self-esteem because the most noticeable characteristic in the alcohol abusers is not ignorance and not peer pressure, but negative self-esteem, Charley said. And that, she said, is where the problem, and the Starting Early program, begins.

The program was originally begun by the American Automobile Association in an attempt to promote alcohol education and traffic safety, said JoEllen McGranahan, assistant safety director of the Kansas AAA.

IN 1975 AND 1976, AAA developed programs to teach senior high school students about the effects of alcohol. This program spilled over into the junior highs, and now grade schoolers are being educated about alcohol, she said.

Actually, McGranahan said, the junior high students suggested bringing the program to the grade school students.

See ALCOHOL, p. 5, col. 5

Alcohol

continued from p. 1

Teachers present the program to the students in a week-long session. For about one hour every day for a week, the teachers include the program in their lesson plans, Charley said.

The entire school goes through the program at the same time, Charley said. That way, students talk about the program to each other and reinforce the program, she said.

The program is not just in Lawrence, though. The Wichita school district has 76 grade schools, Charley said, and all of them have the Starting Early program. Baldwin, Topeka, Manhattan, Emporia, Garden City and Scott City schools have also looked at the program.

SOME POLICE DEPARTMENTS, such as those in Emporia and Larned, and several mental health clinics have also purchased the program, McGranahan said. Police departments often use Starting Early in their presentations to schools. And the program is used by mental health clinics because it is centered on improving self-esteem, McGranahan said.

The kindergartners learn about the effects of alcohol by playing games, McGranahan said. One is much like the Sesame Street game "Which of these things is not like the other?" Children are shown four pictures: three of soft drinks and one of a can of beer. Then they have to pick out the one that does not belong.

TIPS ON PARTY PLANNING

Focus on more than a drink. A party should be more a *social* event than a *drinking* event. Alcohol should enhance conversation and conviviality — not replace them.

Offer more than just alcoholic beverages. Some people choose not to drink alcohol for a variety of reasons. Be thoughtful and serve nonalcoholic beverages.

Serve snacks. Food helps slow the absorption of alcohol into the bloodstream. Serve high-protein foods such as cheese and peanuts.

Don't push refills. Wait until the glass is empty before offering your guest another drink. If a guest says, "No thanks" to another drink — accept his decision. Stop serving alcohol before the end of the party.

Drinking and driving don't mix. If guests do exceed drinking limits, don't let them drive! Take away their keys if necessary. Have someone drive them home or let them "sleep it off." Only time will sober them up.

DEALING WITH THE INTOXICATED PERSON

There is no way to sober up quickly. Only time will allow the person to metabolize the alcohol in his bloodstream. A cold shower, black coffee, oxygen or exercise will have little effect. A general rule of thumb is that it will take as many hours to sober up as the number of drinks ingested. Here are some suggestions for dealing and treating an intoxicated person.

- *If the person is aggressive and wants to fight everyone:*
 - *approach the person carefully and try to calm him down by using rational reasoning.*
 - *attempt to get the person to leave and go home with you or friends.*
 - *if the person continues to be assaultive and is hurting others, call the police to avoid further damage and for the person's own protection.*
- *If a person has had "one too many" and passes out, monitor his breathing to make sure it is normal.*
- *If the person is responsive but is listless and sleepy, make sure the person is on his side so he will not choke in case of vomiting.*
- *If the breathing is irregular and the person appears to be in a coma, with a purplish skin tone, try to awaken him by gently shaking or poking. If there is no response, call for medical attention at once.*
- *If the person is not breathing, start mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and get help immediately.*



IT'S THE LAW!

Any driver with a blood alcohol content of .10% or above may be convicted of **Driving While Intoxicated**, or **DWI**, in the state of Kansas, and most other states. Refusal to submit to an alcohol test of breath or blood is admissible as evidence against a person charged with **DWI**. Plea bargaining is not permitted. A person convicted of **DWI** is not eligible for release on probation or suspension of sentence.

Penalties for conviction of **DWI**:

- **1st offense:**
 - a. 48 hours to 6 months imprisonment or 100 hours of public service
 - b. \$200 to \$500 in fines
 - c. restriction of driver's license for 90 days to 1 year
 - d. completion of an alcohol and drug safety action program and/or a treatment program
- **2nd offense:**
 - a. 90 days to 1 year imprisonment
 - b. \$500 to \$1000 in fines
 - c. suspension of driver's license for 1 year or until the person completes an approved treatment program
- **3rd or subsequent offense:**
 - a. 90 days to 1 year imprisonment
 - b. \$1000 to \$2500 in fines
 - c. revocation of driver's license

In addition, it is against the law to:

- 1) drive on any streets or highways in Kansas with an open container of **any** alcoholic beverage — beer or liquor
- 2) furnish any alcoholic beverage to a minor
- 3) manufacture, sell, knowingly lend or use false identification to purchase alcoholic beverages

ASK Alcohol Education Project

Alcoholic beverages have been a source of both pleasure and problems since the beginning of mankind. The continuing use of alcohol for both good and bad is no where more obvious than on the college campus.

Contrary to popular belief, the majority of problem drinkers are not "skid row bums." In fact, in a recent survey of students at various universities around the country, 10 to 15% were considered to be problem drinkers, and 30 to 45% said they had driven after several drinks during the previous year.

Some people believe the way to solve drinking problems is to try to stop young people from drinking. ASK believes a better approach is through public education and responsible attitudes. Students must first decide whether or not to drink alcohol. If they choose to drink, they must choose whether or not they will drink responsibly. Hopefully this Alcohol Information Kit will help you make the right decision.

Funds for this Project provided in part by the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services.



HOW ALCOHOL WILL AFFECT YOU

The same amount of alcohol can affect people in different ways. Here are some factors that determine the way alcohol will affect you and some health tips as to when you should not drink at all.

- If you sip a drink and do not have more than one drink per hour, the alcohol will not have a chance to build up in the bloodstream.
- Diluting alcohol with water will slow absorption into the circulatory system.
- The same amount of alcohol has a greater effect on a lighter person than it does on a heavier person.
- Eating high-protein foods like cheeses and meats will slow down the absorption rate.
- Your mood, attitude and drinking experience can determine the impact alcohol will have on your body.
- Alcohol has no nutritional value and can alter your body's ability to use certain important vitamins such as thiamine and niacin.
- Drinking alcohol during pregnancy can be harmful to the unborn child.
- Drinking alcohol in combination with drugs and medication can be deadly.



BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT (BAC)



NUMBER OF DRINKS (12 oz. beer or 4 oz. wine or 1 oz. liquor) per hour*

Body wt.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
100	.032	.065	.097	.129	.162	.194	.226	.258	.291
120	.027	.064	.081	.108	.135	.161	.188	.215	.242
140	.023	.046	.069	.092	.115	.138	.161	.184	.207
160	.020	.040	.060	.080	.101	.121	.141	.161	.181
180	.018	.036	.054	.072	.090	.108	.126	.144	.162
200	.016	.032	.048	.064	.080	.097	.113	.129	.145
220	.015	.029	.044	.058	.073	.088	.102	.117	.131
240	.014	.027	.040	.053	.067	.081	.095	.108	.121

Caution

Driving impaired

Legally drunk

THE GORILLA

by: The Student Government Association,
Pittsburg State University



6 ounces undiluted orange
juice concentrate
2 medium bananas
3 pineapple rings

3 tablespoons presweetened
cherry soft drink mix
2 tablespoons vanilla
ice cubes

Blend ingredients and serve.

ask

Associated Students of Kansas

Funds for this Project provided in part by the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services,
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services.

THE HORNET

by: 1st Novum Residence Hall,
Emporia State University



1 scoop vanilla ice cream
2-3 whole strawberries
1/2 banana

Mix ingredients in a blender. Top with ginger ale and dust
with ginger.

ask

Associated Students of Kansas

Funds for this Project provided in part by the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services,
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services.

THE SHOCKER

by: 1st Floor North,
Fairmont Towers Residence Hall,
Wichita State University



2 cups strong hot tea
1 cup orange juice
1/2 cup lemon juice

1 pint chilled ginger ale
1 pint orange sherbet

Prepare hot tea. Add juices. Add ginger ale. Spoon in sherbet.

ask

Associated Students of Kansas

Funds for this Project provided in part by the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services,
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services.

THE ICHABOD

by: The Residence Hall Council,
Washburn University



2 packages cherry soft
drink mix
1 package orange soft
drink mix
1 1/2 cup sugar

3/4 large can pineapple juice
12 ounces frozen orange juice
5 cups water
2 liters 7-Up
1/4 cup lemon juice

Chill to slush. Garnish with pineapple and cherry. Makes 1 gallon.

ask

Associated Students of Kansas

Funds for this Project provided in part by the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services,
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services.

THE WILDCAT

by: BACCHUS, Kansas State University



6 tablespoons instant coffee
1/2 cup sugar
6 cups boiling water
1 whole stick cinnamon
8 whole cloves

8 whole allspice
1/2 cup heavy cream
3 tablespoons powdered sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla

Blend ingredients except boiling water. Add boiling water. Serve
hot or over ice.

ask

Associated Students of Kansas

Funds for this Project provided in part by the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services,
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services.

THE JAYHAWK

by: GSP-Corbin Residence Hall,
University of Kansas



1 tablespoon non-alcoholic
grenadine
2 tablespoons frozen lemonade
concentrate

3/4 cup carbonated lemon-lime
drink
1/2 cup orange juice
8 ounces frozen strawberries

Mix in blender until frothy. Add crushed ice until sloshy. Garnish
with crushed pineapple, orange slices and a cherry.

ask

Associated Students of Kansas

Funds for this Project provided in part by the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services,
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services.

Alcohol beverages have been a source of both pleasure and problems since the beginning of mankind. They have been recognized throughout the ages as a source of relaxation, pleasure and conviviality, as well as nourishing the body, restoring and preserving health. Yet history shows that irresponsible use of alcohol can be destructive to individuals, families and societies.

Contrary to popular belief, the majority of problem drinkers are not "skid row bums." This population comprises only 3 to 5 percent of alcoholics in America. In fact, the proportion of heavy drinkers increases fairly steadily from 6 percent of those with grammar school education to 15 percent of those who are college graduates.

Problem drinkers are defined as persons experiencing negative behavioral consequences resulting from alcohol use. Using this definition, 10 to 15 percent of the students surveyed at various universities around the country were considered to be problem drinkers, and 30 to 45 percent said they had driven after several drinks during the previous year.

The answer to the problem is not prohibition, but rather prudence. The question is not so much whether to drink or not to drink, but rather, if you choose to drink, how to be a responsible drinker. It is hoped that this brochure will provide you with some advice and a few guidelines to help you to do just that.



How Will Alcohol Affect You?

Have you ever noticed that the same amount of alcohol can affect different people in different ways? Here are some factors that determine the way alcohol will affect you.

- How fast you drink. If you sip a drink and do not have more than one drink per hour, the alcohol will not have a chance to build up the bloodstream.
- What type of beverage you drink. Diluting alcohol with water will slow absorption into the circulatory system.

- How much you weigh. The same amount of alcohol has a greater effect on a lighter person than it does on a heavier person.
- Whether or not you have eaten. Eating, especially high-protein foods like cheeses and meats, will slow down the absorption rate.
- Your mood, attitude and drinking experience can determine the impact alcohol will have on your body. If you are tired or upset, alcohol will have a stronger impact than usual.



Tips on Responsible Drinking

If you use alcohol in a responsible manner, chances are that you will never experience a drinking problem. Thus, alcohol will be something to enhance your social relationships rather than impairing or destroying them. For the person who has made the decision to drink, here are some ways to avoid overindulgence:

- Keep in mind that drinking should not be the primary focus of any activity.
- Recognize another's right to drink or not to drink.
- Avoid encouraging or reinforcing irresponsible behavior.
- Remember that the right to drink is limited by society through laws governing drinking and driving, the minimum drinking age, etc., and respect these laws.
- Set a limit on how many drinks you are going to have when you drink, and stick to it.
- Drink slowly—don't gulp your drinks.
- Measure the beverage alcohol when you are mixing a drink.
- Use alcohol carefully in connection with other drugs.
- Discourage a driver who is under the influence of alcohol from driving; provide transportation at social gatherings where drinking is involved.
- Seek help if you think you have a drinking problem, and if you think someone else may

have a problem, encourage him/her to seek help.



Tips on Planning a Party

Remember that the purpose of a party is togetherness, not tipsiness, and keep these points in mind when planning your party.

Provide seats for all; plan for people movement; make sure people can move around and mingle.

Serve drinks at regular reasonable intervals; a drink an hour is a good guideline. Offer more than just drinks. A good host or hostess can stir up conversation and draw out guests.

Be sure to always provide alternative nonalcohol beverages and serve snacks, especially high-protein foods such as cheese and peanuts. Food helps slow the absorption of alcohol into the bloodstream.

Don't push drinks and make sure the glass is empty before offering a refill. By all means, when a guest has had "one too many," express your displeasure politely; offer him/her a nonalcohol beverage.



First Aid for the Intoxicated

There is no way to sober up quickly. It takes time for the person to metabolize the alcohol in the bloodstream. A cold shower, black coffee, oxygen or exercise will have little effect. A general rule of thumb is that it will take as many hours to sober up as the number of drinks ingested. Here are some basic first-aid procedures to use on an intoxicated person.

If a person has had "one too many" and passes out, monitor his/her breathing to make sure it's normal. If the breathing is irregular and the person appears to be in a coma, with a purplish skin tone, try to wake him/her by shaking or gently poking. If there is no

response, call for medical attention immediately.

If the person responds but is listless and sleepy, make sure the person is on his side so he will not choke in case of vomiting. Keep the person comfortable and let him sleep it off. A ride to the local detox center might be a sobering experience for your friend.

If the person is not breathing, proceed with mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and get help immediately.

Much care must be executed with the aggressive drunk who wants to fight everyone.

--First approach the person carefully and try to calm him/her down by using rational reasoning.

--Attempt to get the person to leave and go home with you or friends.

--If the person continues to be assaultive and is hurting others, you should call the police to avoid further damage and for the individual's own protection.



How to Detect a Drinking Problem

Here are some basic warning signals that indicate a person may have a drinking problem.

1. A person who frequently drinks to a state of intoxication.
2. A person who relies on a drink to start the day.
3. A person who consistently skips classes due to hangovers.
4. A person who has blackouts and loss of memory from drinking.
5. A person who frequently drinks alone to escape from reality, boredom and loneliness.
6. A person who sustains bodily injury as a consequence of drinking.
7. A person who excessively denies he has an alcohol problem when approached about his behavior concerning alcohol.
8. A person who suffers from chronic hangovers and wants a drink to relieve the hangover.

9. A person who under the influence of alcohol does something he/she would not do otherwise.

If someone close to you seems to have an alcohol problem, don't be afraid to talk with him/her. Show concern and support without preaching or criticizing. Have a positive attitude and be sincere about your feelings. Be prepared to offer alternatives and specific advice as to what kinds of professional help are available, because the problem drinker is usually the last to know he has a problem.

Remember that responsible drinking includes responsibility for yourself and those around you. If you follow these **tips on sipping**, you can minimize the problems of drinking alcohol and maximize the pleasures.

To learn about alcohol use and how you can prevent abuse problems:

Call or write: **BACCHUS**

Or contact:

BACCHUS of the United States, Inc.
c/o Campus Alcohol Information Center
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida 32611

Telephone: (904) 392-1261

February 1981

Much of the content of this booklet was taken from a brochure of the same name published by the University of Florida BACCHUS chapter. We gratefully acknowledge its assistance in preparing this booklet.

 **BACCHUS**

Tips On Sipping

A Student Guide to Responsible Decisions About Drinking



“The BACCHUS Guide to Successful Partying”



Published by

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of the United States, Inc.
c/o Campus Alcohol
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We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the Miller
Brewing Company, who helped in the preparation of this
booklet.

The BACCHUS Guide to Successful Partying

Bash or Bomb? It's Up to You.

How many times have you left a party saying to yourself, "That was great. I'm glad I went"? Then again, how many times have you thought, "What a waste of time!"?

Dynamite or dud. Every party creates its own memory. With a little thought up front and some caring attention to your guests, every party can be one to remember... fondly.

At BACCHUS, we want you to get the most out of the time you spend with your friends and the money you spend to entertain them.

This short booklet was prepared to help you do just that. We hope you'll enjoy it and every party you ever throw.

People Make It Happen.

A sure way to bore people is to put them with the wrong people. Who you invite will have more to do with the success of your party than anything else.

No one should feel like a duck out of water. Neither should people feel like your party is just another get-together for the "same old crowd."

Some parties have obvious invitation lists: fraternities, sororities, dorms, clubs, etc. The "guest list" party that falls on your shoulders takes a little more thought.

Invite a good crowd. Some of whom know each other. Some of whom can bring a little something new to the occasion. Of all the places where people are disposed to be friendly to old friends and willing to make new ones, nothing beats a party.

If it weren't for the people, it wouldn't be a party at all. So invite people you know will come and who will bring enough joy to spread around.



Where To Party.

You'd have to be an extra special host to make an evening in a gym a romantic occasion for three couples. Likewise, fifty people in a 20' X 20' room won't do much to assure that everyone has a good time. Think about your space before you decide how many you want over.

It's also important to think about the kind of space. If you have dancing in mind, chances are you won't want to party under bright lights or on carpeted floors. Neither would a football rally work in your dorm room.

Think about a space that won't keep people elbow to elbow. But make sure there's not so much room that your guests retreat into the corners, never to be heard from again.

The right people, in the right number, at the right place will get any party off to the right start.

When To Party (and Why).

No one throws a party to have a bad time, but some times are better to have parties than others.

Parties take a lot of time and some of your guests' time as well. It doesn't make a lot of sense to have one when you don't have the time to do it right or when your guests really can't afford to attend. As at exam time.

Then again there are times which speak for themselves... holidays, birthdays, homecomings, Beethoven's birthday, etc. What they have in common is a theme. Don't be afraid to take advantage of a theme to spice up your party.

Decorate. Plan special foods in keeping with the theme. If you really want a party everyone will remember, think about costumes or special themes. Not costumes people will have to go out and buy, but costumes that are just plain fun. Last year it was togas. This year it's country-western.

It's your party. You come up with the ideas. Just remember the better the reason for having a party, the more likely it is that everyone (including you) will have a great time.

Food and Drink? Of Course.

People don't get together to eat and drink. They get together to be together. Eating and drinking are important because they help people have more fun. Not because they supply the fun.

If you want to get the most out of what you serve, match the refreshments with the occasion and the crowd.

Martinis won't go over nearly as well in the morning as coffee or soft drinks. Neither would an exceptional bottle of rare wine win proper acclaim at a beach party for 200.

Some refreshments are just made for the moment. Cider does well in the fall. Eggnog at Christmas. Chocolate when it's cold. Beer and soft drinks after exercise or with large groups.

Food and drink make a statement about you and your party. Make sure they say what you want them to say.

Good food and drink? The party wouldn't be the same without them.

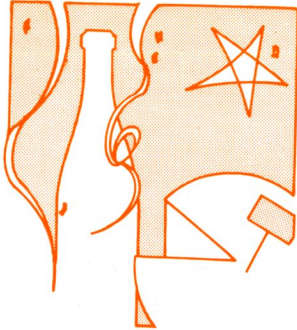
Menu Planning Made Easy.

Planning the menu and preparing the food take time and effort, but they don't have to be an aggravation. Set aside enough time to do what has to be done.

Think about what you'll need. Napkins (even if all you're serving is a donut). Silver, plastic forks... whatever goes with the food you're going with. It helps to take a few minutes and make a list. Those in the business of throwing parties do. It can help you, too.

When you're thinking about food, think about food that will





keep your party on its feet. Popcorn, chips and nuts may be easy to serve but, because they're salty, they also make it easy to drink. Sometimes too easy.

Light sandwiches, dips, meats, cheeses, pizza... solid foods do a lot more than satisfy the appetite. They help reduce the less attractive effects of drinking. Besides, your guests enjoy them more.

If you are planning to have a party and serve drinks without food, plan again. More and more people are becoming aware that food helps you enjoy what you drink without letting what you drink get the better of you. So keep the party going and your friends happy and sober. Serve food.

Planning a good menu makes it easy on you and on your guests.

What To Drink (and How Much).

Serving food makes enjoying drinks easier and, on occasion, less dangerous. But having taken care of the food, what really makes sense when planning the drinks?

The thing that makes sense is understanding that most people, when left to themselves, take pretty good care of themselves. Forcing drinks on your guests really doesn't help them or the party.

There's a lot of difference between, "What would you like to drink?" and "Come on, have a drink." Give your guests a little space and try not to force them into making a public statement by serving alcohol in one kind of glass and soft drinks in another.

If you really care about the people you've invited, make the nonalcohol drinks as attractive as those with alcohol. A carton of soft drinks under the sink isn't as inviting as an open bar.

As to how much. Everyone is different. Even the same person

will react differently to consuming alcohol on different occasions, depending on what they've eaten, how they feel, what their mood is like.

If you're looking for rules of thumb about what to buy...left on their own, most people won't consume more than three or four beers, three glasses of wine or two to three drinks with liquor at the normal evening party.

Most of your friends will appreciate the cocktails more if they're properly measured and mixed, the beer if it's cold and the wine if it's in a glass.

The more there is to do other than drink, the less people will drink. Which is fine. Because the more there is to do, the more people will enjoy the few drinks they do have.

Getting the Party Off the Ground and Bringing It Down.

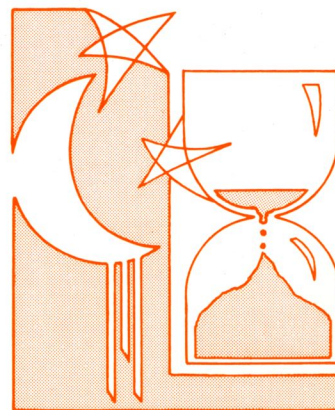
We've all been to parties that seemed like they'd never start or end. Both can be potential disasters.

You can head off a potential disaster by having everything done before your guests arrive and a pretty good idea about what time you want to wind your party down.

Nothing starts a party better than you. After all, you're the reason people came in the first place. The more attention you can pay to your guests up front, the better you'll get along when you move off to refill the ice bucket. (Ice buckets, by the way, are a handy thing to leave out in the open. People have a tendency to refill with ice before refilling alcohol).

We suggest starting off with food. About 15 or 20 minutes of munching makes it easier to take two or three hours of drinking.

As the clock turns toward the moment you've decided to call it a night, begin serving fewer drinks and more soft drinks and



coffee. If you can arrange it, wind down the bar about an hour before you expect people to start going home. That will give those who have had a drink a chance to drive home safely.

Serve a different food that sets a different mood. If it's been sandwiches, make it donuts and coffee. People won't feel like they're being chased out. They'll feel like they've been asked to stay and enjoy a personal moment with their host.

A personal moment with the host is, after all, a pretty good way to make sure your party is one people will want to remember and won't regret.

Some Advice About Those Moments We Dread.

Even if you do everything you can to make sure everything goes right, you can depend on something going wrong.

More often than not, the "something" will be a guest. Everyone can tolerate a dinner that failed, a drink that got warm or a cup of coffee that got cold. Few can tolerate someone who is bound and determined to be obnoxious.

Since you invited everyone, it's safe to assume that everyone is a friend. The best way to handle problem guests is to treat them as friends.

If someone is having too much to drink, or arrived with too much under their belt, help them. Offer some food, coffee or a chance to be alone with you outside. If someone is a better friend of your problem guest than you are, ask them to help out.

Do whatever you have to do to get them to stop drinking, including offering a place to sleep it off if they've gone far enough to need it. Believe it or not, everyone including your problem guest will appreciate the gesture and the help.

More delicate is the issue of letting a guest leave with alcohol blurring vision and senses. On this issue,

there is only one good side: friends don't invite friends to kill themselves or anyone else.

If you let someone go too far, you have an obligation to make sure your hospitality doesn't contribute to their undoing. If you let someone drink too much and drive, you're as big a problem as they are. That's no way to be remembered.

What Is It All About?

Fun. Memories. A chance to share old friendships and make new ones.

There are a million tidbits of advice that can help. Keep the lights low, the music soft, the mood mellow. Let people be themselves. Offer food and drink as a part of the party without assuming that they are the only reason for the party.

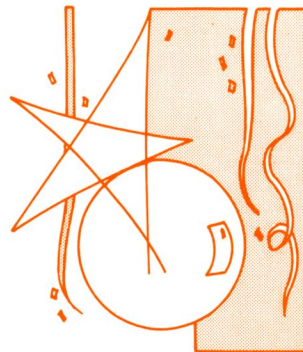
Pink lights are said to increase tension (we don't know why) and loud music is said to interfere with conversation and destroy the mood (we do know why).

Parties where people have something to do (dance, sing, play games) are more often remembered than those where people just stand around and talk.

Parties with a purpose give people a better reason to have a good time.

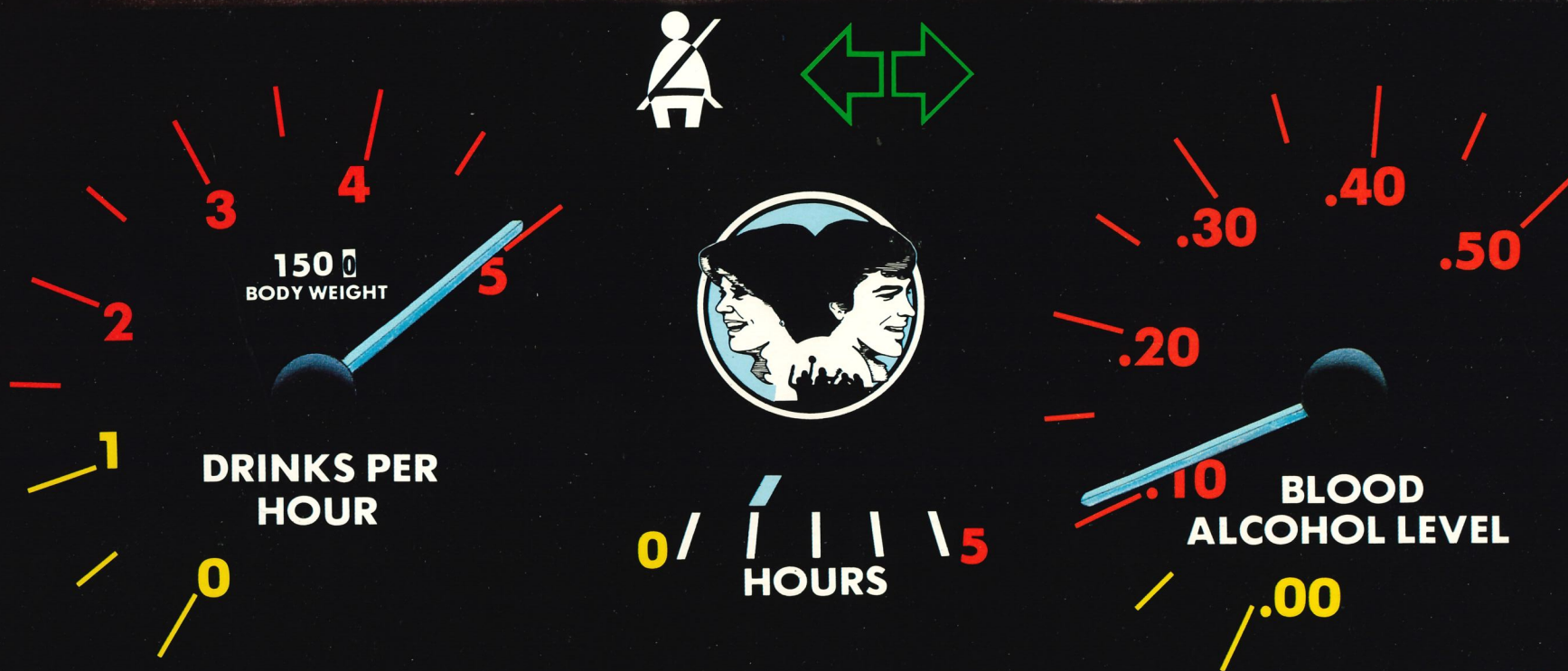
Keeping people sober helps them enjoy their drinks. Giving people a choice keeps them as friends and recognizes them as individuals.

Sound like a lot to remember? It is. But your friends are worth it. And so are the memories.



the student drinking driving revolution

STUDENTS CAN DO WHAT NO ONE ELSE CAN



BACCHUS*

In Association with
Metropolitan Life Foundation

STUDENTS REALLY CAN DO WHAT NO ONE ELSE CAN !



WE PARTY! WE HAVE FUN! WE CAN SAVE LIVES!!!

WE CAN HELP REVERSE A NATIONAL TRAGEDY NO ONE ELSE HAS MASTERED - THE DRINKING DRIVER; THE DESTRUCTIVE DRINKER.

WE ARE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN "BACCHUS" AND OTHER ALCOHOL EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

We want safe campuses, enjoyable surroundings, and productive college careers. Authoritarian solutions haven't worked - and won't. Forcing abstinence isn't realistic when over 85% of college students drink beverage alcohol. **MODERATION** is the answer. Adult responsibility for an adult custom.

We know that when people make drinking too big a part of an occasion, the "good times" aren't so good. **"Drunk" is not good form !** The vast

majority of those who drink beverage alcohol do so safely and responsibly. No one really believes it's "fun" to "get bombed" - to make a fool of him/herself, to get sick, or to hurt others . . . yet everyone has encountered a loud, staggering, fall-down, "throw-up" drunk - a spoiler of social events, and a **"KILLER"** behind the wheel of a car.

NO ONE LIKES IT ! Until now, however, we've been "looking the other way," trying to avoid excessive drinkers, "accomodating" their destructive behavior.

THE RESULT

- on a weekend night, 1 out of 10 drivers on the road is *legally drunk*;
- the leading cause of death among young people aged 15 to 24 is traffic accidents, more than half resulting from drunk driving;
- Much of the costly vandalism on college campuses is alcohol-related, causing a severe reduction in the quality of the college experience for everyone;
- fighting and injury, missed classes, poor grades; reduced job opportunities for abusive drinkers, often adding to their destructive drinking habits;
- Over 30% of college students, nationwide, say that they have driven after knowing they've had too much to drink.

THE CAMPUS REVOLUTION IS NOW !

Boost Alcohol Consciousness Concerning the Health of University Students - **BACCHUS IS US !** - concerned and active students everywhere. We are confronting the dangerous practice of accepting or encouraging irresponsible drinking attitudes and behavior. We are working to provide positive peer support to help other students moderate their drinking - to maximize a college experience we don't want them, or ourselves, to miss.

HERE'S WHAT WE'RE DOING !

Speaking up !
 EXCESSIVE DRINKING ISN'T POPULAR WITH THE MAJORITY OF CAMPUS STUDENTS. DRINKING-DRIVING IS UNACCEPTABLE ! WE ARE COMMUNICATING RESPONSIBLE ATTITUDES ABOUT DRINKING AND THE "RIGHT TO NOT DRINK" TO ALL STUDENTS, EVEN BEFORE THEY GET TO COLLEGE.

Student/Adult

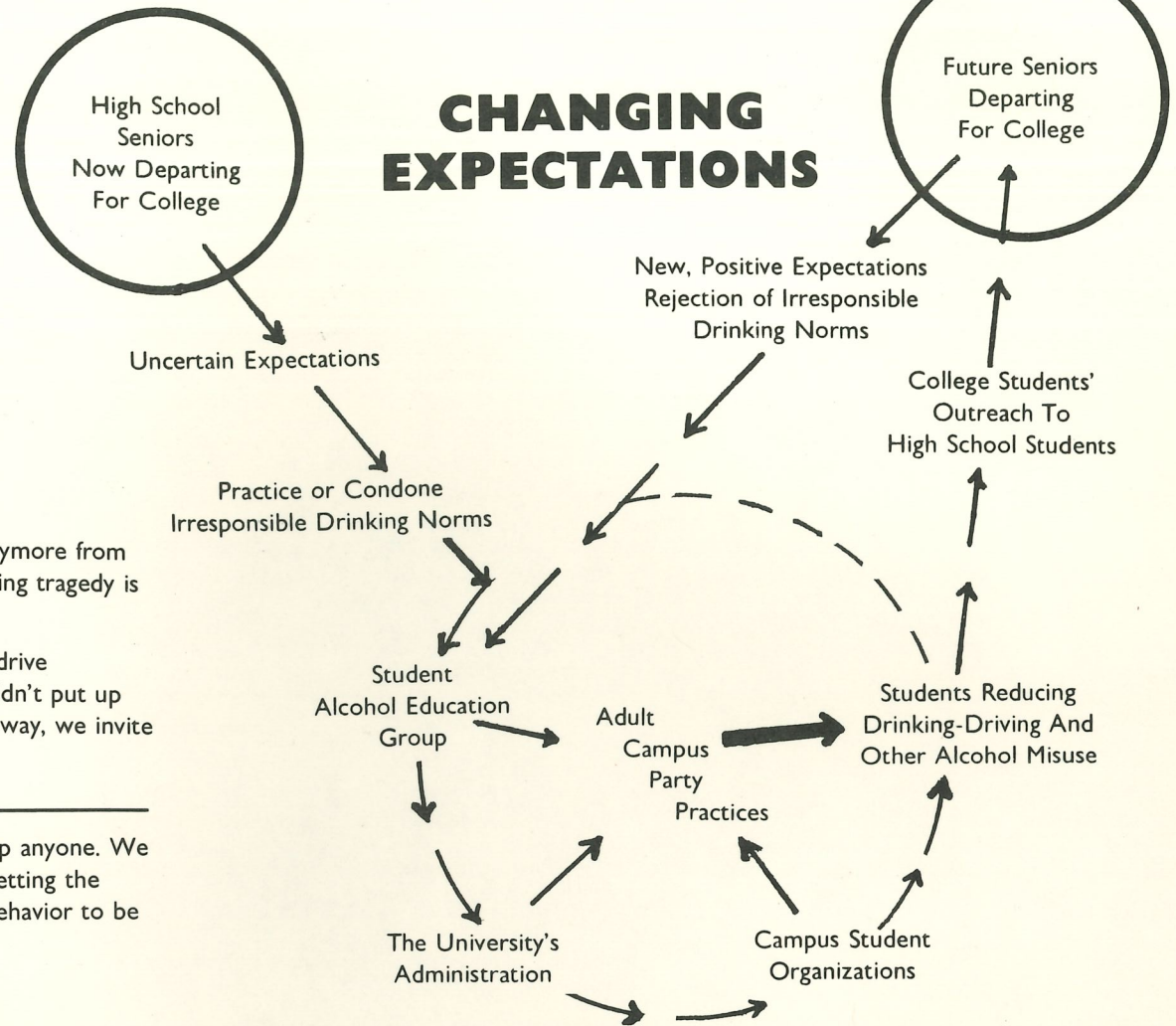
Becoming college students means that we may not be protected anymore from the ultimate consequences of our own decisions and acts. A drunk-driving tragedy is often the first awakening to that adult reality.

We're not letting those who abuse alcohol "have their way." They drive dangerously, behave obnoxiously, and often damage property. We wouldn't put up with that kind of behavior in a sober person. When we look the other way, we invite disaster !

WE ARE DRAWING THE LINE ! _____

Condoning or ignoring excessive drinking behavior DOES NOT help anyone. We know it is difficult to confront people. That is why we are organizing, getting the word out, supporting all those people who want responsible drinking behavior to be the norm on their campus. This is a group effort !

A PARTY WITH A PURPOSE !



*** Boost Alcohol Consciousness Concerning the Health of University Students.**

In Association with
Metropolitan Life Foundation

BACCHUS would like to thank the growing national network of students who have addressed their own decision about responsible drinking and are having a positive impact on their fellow students' use or non-use of alcohol. There is still much to do. *We need your help!*

BACCHUS OF THE UNITED STATES, INC.
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA 32611
(904) 392-1261

Students have more power at parties than perhaps anywhere else on campus. Campus parties are where averting potential tragedy is most possible.

GOOD TIMES

Parties are "FOR US" and "BY US." A time for fun. Everyone will enjoy themselves more when responsible drinking promotes relaxation, and tension from abusive drinking is avoided.

Attitudes shaped at campus parties, amidst our peers and companions, often carry over to off-campus behavior where other attempts at influence are limited.

YOU ARE GETTING OUT THE MESSAGE at every campus party. It will make a big difference in the establishment of responsible drinking behavior. **IT WILL SAVE LIVES !**

WORKING TOGETHER

Maximum influence of any alcohol education effort occurs when college and university administrations are actively supportive. Ask your administration to **REQUIRE** all campus organizations to submit "party plans" well in advance of their event. Help those organizations draw up and execute sensible party arrangements. Written plans should include:

1. Location and times (duration).
2. Number of invited guests.
3. Purpose (examples)
 - a. pledge session
 - b. social/business meeting
 - c. just a party
4. Amount of alcohol to be served.
5. Amount and type of non-alcoholic alternatives and how they are to be presented.
6. Amount and type of food served.
7. Names of responsible hosts.
8. Indication of "planning" or "on-site" assistance by BACCHUS or other alcohol education group.
9. Plans for transporting inebriates or the people they brought, if your best efforts can't stop someone's excessive drinking.

GOOD PARTY GUIDE

Be prepared - be organized - when your guests arrive.

Display a reminder sign by the bar for those people who shouldn't be mixing alcohol with medication.

Start with food well before adding alcohol to the party. **BE ALERT** when someone "HAS TO HAVE" a drink-in-hand the moment they come through the door.

Recognize and state a person's right to not drink. Display a handmade poster to that affect. Make non-alcoholic beverages just as available as other drinks. Don't force a public statement by serving alcohol in one kind of glass and soft drinks in another.

Avoid encouraging irresponsible behavior and excessive drinking. "What would you like to drink?" rather than, "Come on, have a drink!"

It's a **GOOD BARTENDER'S** responsibility to measure alcohol properly when mixing drinks, and to keep track of who's had what, and how much. Many states hold bartenders legally responsible for the behavior of inebriates!!!

Provide buckets of ice - people refill with ice before refilling alcohol.

Serve drinks at intervals; a properly measured drink per hour is a good rule of thumb. Serve plenty of high protein foods: cheese, peanuts, pizza, light sandwiches, dips, meats. They slow absorption of alcohol into the bloodstream.

The more there is to do other than drink, the less people will drink to excess.

An hour before the planned "going home" time, begin to wind the party down. Serve less alcohol - provide alternatives: doughnuts, coffee, etc.

People get together to be together. Drinking beverage alcohol can help some people have more fun - but **IT DOES NOT SUPPLY THE FUN !**

SUCCESS ! If your guests have met and mingled with people they like; if they had a good time; if they feel fine tomorrow; and if *everyone* arrived home safely (and not by sheer luck), your party was a first class, super-success !

PLEDGE PARTIES ARE EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO DEMONSTRATE POSITIVE EXPECTATIONS TO IN-COMING FRESHMEN, UNDERSCORING THAT EXCESSIVE DRINKING IS NOT GOOD FORM

IF A GUEST GETS LOADED - HOW CAN YOU KEEP HIM/HER FROM DRIVING !

1. **DRAW THE LINE - STICK WITH IT !**
2. If you've invited friends, care for them as friends - don't let them drive intoxicated ! It will take some talking, but it's worth it.
3. If someone is a better friend of a problem guest, ask them to help out by taking the guest aside to talk privately. Talk is cheap so talk as much as you need to.
4. Don't designate one person as "enforcer." Avoid one-to-one, "personal" confrontation. Party pleasure and safety is a group activity.
5. If you let someone go too far, you have an obligation to make sure you don't "look the other way," otherwise you are as big a problem as they are.
6. Don't let a guest leave with alcohol blurring their vision and senses. Give them a place to sleep or provide a ride home.
7. Approach aggressive drunks very carefully ! Calling the police can avert property and people damage.

THERE IS NO "QUICK SOBER-UPPER"

It takes time to metabolize alcohol in the bloodstream. Cold showers, black coffee, oxygen or exercise remedies are myths. It takes as many hours to sober up as the number of drinks ingested.

PEOPLE TALK ABOUT DRINKING when they are at parties. Encourage that kind of conversation - only make sure the facts are included. Peer influence needs to be heard in the casual, supportive party environment.

PROVIDE-A-RIDE

This is the heart of your project — getting people who can't or won't be responsible for themselves home safely.

On rare and special occasions BACCHUS or alcohol education club members may take on the responsibility of providing rides, but only when legal issues have been thoroughly discussed with campus administration, campus security, and legal counsel. There can be many problems in a "provide-a-ride" program, so those with existing liability should accept **THEIR DUTY ★ THE PARTY HOST**; and **THE GUEST'S AFFILIATION** - residence hall, fraternity, sorority, etc., already have such responsibility.

HOSTS should understand and accept their responsibility. They should ALWAYS have plans to provide rides when a guest's intoxication creates a dangerous situation. The host served the alcoholic beverage and is already liable !

If **THE GUEST** is from a fraternity, sorority or residence hall, call that organization to pick up the guest. They have an inherent responsibility to their members. Prearranging such cooperation will greatly add to your success.

THE RIDE ITSELF

FIRST, make sure everyone who was driven to the party by the intoxicated guest has a ride home.

When transporting relative strangers, always send two drivers.

When transporting an intoxicated guest, send two drivers. Use the guest's car - not yours, in case they become ill on the way. Follow with a second car, then bring back both drivers.

Don't try to subdue or reason with an aggressive drunk. Retreat immediately !

KEEPING DRINKING-DRIVERS OFF THE STREET is the focus your alcohol education efforts should constantly address. Even most excessive drinkers can understand that need. **CAMPUS PARTIES** are where that message best begins.

PLANNING RESPONSIBLE CAMPUS SOCIAL GATHERINGS - STOPPING DRINKING-DRIVING AND OTHER ALCOHOL MISUSE - FOR EVERYONE'S SAFETY AND ENJOYMENT !

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The Student "Stop Drinking -
Driving" Movement

**PARTY
POWER!**
WHERE RESPONSIBLE DRINKING
BEHAVIOR BEGINS

WE ENJOY PARTIES !
WE RECOMMEND THEM !
WE SAVE LIVES AT PARTIES !

Here is **THE IMPORTANCE OF PARTIES**, and how to work with all student organizations on your campus in planning enjoyable, safe, social gatherings.

THE NATURE OF ALCOHOL

Beverage alcohol has been a source of pleasure since the beginning of mankind... AND... alcohol misuse is today one of America's leading problems bringing suffering to millions and costing labor, industry, and government billions of dollars.

The chemical substance in all forms of beverage alcohol is a drug called ethanol, or ethyl alcohol (C₂H₅OH). Ethyl alcohol can be metabolized by the body in small amounts without ill effects.

Beer usually contains 4 to 8% ethyl alcohol by volume.

Wine - natural or table wines - contains 10 to 14% ethanol. Fortified wines - to which pure ethanol or grain alcohol has been added - has alcohol concentration to about 20%.

Distilled spirits - whiskey, rum, gin, vodka, etc., - contain 40 to 50% alcohol but may approach 100% in grain alcohol.

Alcohol provides calories but no nutritional value. When drinking takes the place of eating, alcohol may deplete the body's store of vital nutrients. Absorption of alcohol into the bloodstream generally takes place in the small intestines but some alcohol may be absorbed directly through the tissues in the mouth or through the stomach walls.

Alcohol enters the bloodstream within 15 to 20 minutes after ingestion. Food - particularly fatty foods - in the stomach will slow absorption and reduce intoxication potential. Diluting drinks with juice or water will also delay absorption although it may increase drinking rate.

Carbonation in champagne and in soda mixers actually increases the absorption rate.

Bloodstream alcohol passes to the liver to be metabolized. A liver enzyme - alcohol dehydrogenase - changes the alcohol to acetaldehyde, a very toxic chemical. Other enzymes complete the breakdown into acetic acid and finally to carbon dioxide and water.

(cont.)

Alcohol can only be metabolized at a rate of 1/2 to 3/4 ounces per hour. The rate is fixed; exercise, cold showers, or coffee will not affect it.

KNOW YOUR LIMIT

NUMBER OF DRINKS IN ONE HOUR
APPROXIMATE BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT (BAC)

DRINKS	BODY WEIGHT IN POUNDS								
	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	
1	.04	.03	.03	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	Reasonable
2	.08	.06	.05	.05	.04	.04	.03	.03	
3	.11	.09	.08	.07	.06	.06	.05	.05	
4	.15	.12	.11	.09	.08	.08	.07	.06	
5	.19	.16	.13	.12	.11	.09	.09	.08	Unsafe
6	.23	.19	.16	.14	.13	.11	.10	.09	
7	.26	.22	.19	.16	.15	.13	.12	.11	
8	.30	.25	.21	.19	.17	.15	.14	.13	Illegal in most states
9	.34	.28	.24	.21	.19	.17	.15	.14	
10	.38	.31	.27	.23	.21	.19	.17	.16	

Definition of "a drink."

1 ounce of 100 proof liquor, 4 ounces of wine or one 12 ounce beer.

ALCOHOL'S IMPACT

In extremely diluted concentration in the bloodstream, alcohol - by itself - cannot cause tissue damage or kill brain cells.

Heavy drinking over a period of time may lead to impairment of organ functioning and specific health disorders. Initial effects on the brain include: impairment of judgment, release of inhibitions, impairment of vision, slurring of speech, and impairment of basic motor functions. The drinker progressively loses control of normal capacities, becoming less and less aware of it.

The body's built-in safeguard - passing out when blood alcohol concentration reaches about 0.50% - is negated when excessive amounts are consumed rapidly - as in chugging contests. The result is death by respiratory depression - a far too frequent occurrence, most common on college campuses.

Behavioral effects. When drinking, a person will sometimes do things he or she wouldn't normally consider doing. Over half of all crimes are alcohol related. Drinking-drivers take dangerous risks they would not take while sober.

Dependency. Chronic, excessive alcohol intake may result in a loss of control over the ability to stop drinking.

HERE TO STAY!

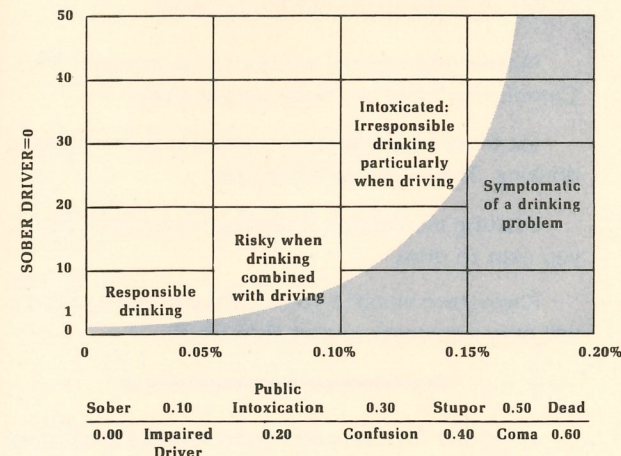
Drinking is firmly rooted in American life. Approximately 2/3 of the adult population drink. Most are moderate drinkers. For them, beverage alcohol is part of their cultural, ethnic, or religious heritage.

Sometimes we forget the precautions the use of alcohol deserves, especially in the case of college students who are more likely to become problem drinkers than any other population group. "Problem drinkers" experience negative behavioral consequences resulting from alcohol use. Ten to fifteen percent of students may be problem drinkers, and 30 to 45% admit to driving after several drinks.

Young people are more likely to drive drunk than anyone else. Motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of mortality in the 15 to 24 year age group, and about half of fatally injured young drivers have blood alcohol concentration levels of "legal intoxication."

Young people who drink excessively are seldom alcoholics requiring medical and psychological treatment. These young men and women drink too much too often because they are encouraged to through the ignorance of peers. They have little social, peer support to moderate their drinking. Their decision to consume beverage alcohol is made without an understanding of responsible drinking choices.

HOW MUCH IS TOO MUCH? ODDS OF A CRASH AFTER DRINKING



COMMON SENSE ANSWERS

The answer to the problem is not prohibition, but rather prudence. If you decide to drink, be a responsible drinker.

THE RULE OF MODERATION applies to alcohol, much as it does to products like: salt, sugar, caffeine, milk (over-consumption of dairy products can create calcium deposits and weight-gain), eggs (egg cholesterol in excess may be damaging to the heart). Any type of physical activity to excess may be harmful, and excessive mental preoccupation may be psychologically unhealthy.

MAKE A CONSCIOUS, INFORMED DECISION!

If you use alcohol in a responsible manner, chances are you will never experience a drinking problem, socially or physically. If you choose to use alcohol, avoid over-indulgence that can impair or destroy social relationships.

Drinking should not be the primary focus of any activity.

Remember that the right to drink is governed by drinking and driving laws, the minimum drinking age, etc. Respect those laws.

Set a limit on how many drinks you are going to have and stick to it.

Drink slowly. If you sip and don't have more than one normal size drink per hour, alcohol will not have a chance to build up in your bloodstream.

Measure the alcohol when you are mixing a drink. Consult the "alcohol - body weight chart."

Eat food, especially high protein food, when you're drinking. That will slow absorption.

If taking medication, check with your physician if you plan to drink.

Know your mood. If you are tired or upset, alcohol will have a stronger impact than usual.

Of all the facts concerning alcohol, *the individual is the most important.*

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ALCOHOL FACTS

Alcohol has been around for so long, most of the facts are available.

IT'S EASIEST TO BE SMART WHEN YOU HAVE
THE FACTS!

Here they are!
Everyone should know them.

STRONG FOUNDATIONS

Once campus alcohol education groups have demonstrated success in Responsible Party Planning and execution there are ways to solidify that success with supporting Action Programs. (caution: Demonstrate success in one area before moving to another.) Here are some ways to transfer and expand that success.

HIGH SCHOOL OUTREACH

You needn't wait until new students come on campus to get out the responsible drinking message. In the spring, high school seniors are eager to know more about what's ahead for them on college campuses.

Leave this packet with local high school principals. Ask them if you can speak to their students (not in large assemblies, but in classroom situations).

Work in teams of two or more. The team approach takes the pressure off and helps answer the many questions high school students will have.

Don't preach! **INFORM!** Remember - first you are the message, then comes the Alcohol Awareness message itself.

Keep these visits informal and focus on what you **KNOW** - feelings and observations about your campus, campus social life, the college experience. Then you can work-in "responsible drinking behavior" expectations.

Let them know that responsible behavior is "IN" and they have plenty of support when it's time to make and carry-out conscious, informed decisions about social drinking.

With effective high school outreach, student activism has come full circle - students working with other students to bring about a monumental change in attitude and behavior. Authority figures can **NEVER** have that kind of clout!

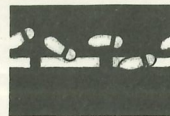
DUI REFERRAL

Campus alcohol education organizations can provide ways for student offenders to receive their community service hours for a "driving under the influence" conviction and also be involved in campus activities.

(cont.)



Organizing Offender Referral



YOU NEED:

A strong alcohol education program with administrative support, and staff assigned specifically to handling an alcohol information center or similar program.

A committee of student service personnel as well as students to form the program and draft a proposal to the local courts. A sample of such a proposal can be obtained from BACCHUS.

A professional staff member who can oversee the program - to keep track of student offender progress and give a pre and post evaluation of the student.

At least 3 months planning time to form the approved set of criteria that the court liaison people will accept.

POSSIBLE COMPONENTS FOR OFFENDER SERVICE:

- attending an alcohol education class (if one is available).
- participating in a campus judicial workshop for student offenders of all kinds.
- volunteering at the Campus Alcohol Information Center or other student service programs for office duty and clerical tasks.
- participating in and attending BACCHUS (or BACCHUS-type) meetings and activities.
- attending group sessions for student DUI offenders to survey personal feelings, share in the group process of learning more about alcohol.
- developing and implementing their own projects approved by the person in charge.

STUDENT OFFENDER CONFIDENTIALITY MUST BE RESPECTED!

When the "legal teeth" have been put into alcohol education programs, a powerful new dimension has been added to your efforts.

ALCOHOL EDUCATION CREDIT

Once an alcohol education program is established as an academic credit-granting program on your campus, survival is somewhat guaranteed. Credit gives otherwise busy students an additional inducement for joining such a group. Alcohol education should be credit - it's important in the field of health, in career preparation and performance, in family and legal considerations. It is one of America's leading modern concerns.

Students successfully completing a credit course in responsible alcohol practices could receive benefits like: preferential job consideration, reduction of insurance rates (if insurance companies endorse the program), and other special citations. Credit is also positive reinforcement for DUI offenders.

Most academic departments offer opportunities for "independent studies." With "credit power," and an agreeable professor, students might be able to transfer their alcohol education efforts into credit work in journalism, education, pre-med, health, advertising or other course work.

JOB RECRUITER/JOB REFERENCE

Job recruiters, representing some of America's major corporations, visit college campuses. Your administration will know who they are and when they will be coming.

Contact recruiters well in-advance of their visit and present this packet to them. Ask them to make alcohol awareness a part of their presentation to students and ask them if they will work with you during their visit to impress upon students looking into careers, the importance of practicing positive attitudes concerning beverage alcohol.

Alcohol education representatives can also contact local employers to obtain "job preference" consideration for students actively working in alcohol education, and seeking off-campus employment. Their positive attitudes about drinking make them potentially more dependable employees.

AWARENESS PRESENTATIONS

Set up an exhibit on campus with information on the dangers and penalties related to drunk driving. Since many states now *confiscate* a driver's license for drunk driving, this will be important information for the average college student. Have students who stop-by sign a card agreeing not to drink to excess and drive. Those who sign and receive the card might be given cups, hats, or T-shirts with various responsible drinking messages printed on them.

Arrange with the University Police Department or the local Sheriff's Department to administer a breathalyzer test to students who have been drinking at campus parties. Provide information about blood alcohol levels, drinking/driving laws, and a card that computes levels based on weight and amount of drinks consumed.

Debates with the campus debating team participating, and films shown during mandatory student orientations are also ways to involve the student body in the issue of Alcohol Awareness and Drinking-Driving.

Students are creating a new and lasting environment on their campuses - adult management of drinking behavior.



We encourage your own creativity in developing Action and Awareness Programs on your campus. You can best assess your own needs and capabilities. Remember that the "responsibility in drinking beverage alcohol" message works best when it has a strong beginning at campus social gatherings - and grows when it is supported by well-organized, on-going programs.

Alcohol education must be a group action, and must continue one year after another. The success alcohol education groups achieve should become a regular and expected part of campus life at each university.

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ACTION PROGRAMS

CAMPUS ACTION PROGRAMS
HIGH SCHOOL OUTREACH
DUI REFERRAL
ALCOHOL EDUCATION CREDIT
JOB RECRUITER/JOB REFERENCE
AWARENESS PRESENTATIONS

Programs that are demonstrating a new and remarkable maturity on college and university campuses.

FOCUS

The most successful student-based, alcohol education programs have kept their goals and their message simple.

"NO ONE NEEDS TO ACCEPT THE DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR CAUSED BY THE MISUSE OF ALCOHOL!"

ALCOHOL ABUSERS ARE NOT "POPULAR"

"ABSOLUTELY NO DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED !

Circulating positive messages about drinking responsibly **DOES WORK !** Most students are capable of responsible, adult drinking behavior. Most students are "turned off" by the destructive behavior of excessive drinkers. Those students need a rallying point around which to express their concerns about abusive drinking.

Students have also discovered that alcohol awareness **IS FUN !** - meeting people on and off campus, and socializing within the alcohol education group itself.

THE PRIMARY TARGET for alcohol awareness has been the enormous number of campus parties sponsored by fraternities, sororities, residence halls, and the many organizations present on every college campus. That's where positive peer pressure and support can best convince students who drink excessively of the real benefit in adopting responsible drinking behavior.

KEEP IT SIMPLE !

Remember that alcohol awareness people **MUST KNOW** what they're talking about, otherwise public relations can be disastrous. All "activists" should have a total grasp of the issues concerning alcohol education.

- ✓ ALWAYS AVOID HEATED CONFRONTATION !
- ✓ PROVIDE INFORMATION, SUPPORT AND UNDERSTANDING !
- ✓ SUPPORT THOSE ALREADY RESPONSIBLE DRINKERS OR ABSTAINERS AND LET THEIR GROWING AWARENESS AFFECT

(cont.)

ABUSIVE DRINKERS.

- ✓ UNDERSTAND THE VALUE OF "PLANTING SEEDS." DON'T EXPECT IMMEDIATE MIRACLES.
- ✓ LET IT BE FUN !

ORGANIZING CAMPUS PR CAMPAIGNS

STEP #1. Make sure the administration of your university is aware of you, and supportive. Their seal of approval will open doors you can't.

STEP #2. Survey your own membership for available talent - writers, artists, idea people, people with high energy, people with contacts, etc. Expanding your membership expands that talent pool.

STEP #3. Contact all campus organizations to state your goals, philosophy, how you can be reached, and the service you are eager to provide. **REMEMBER** to keep the message simple - **RESPONSIBLE PARTY PLANNING FOR EVERYONE'S SAFETY AND ENJOYMENT !**

STEP #4. Communicate with the existing community organizations concerned with this issue - Mothers Against Drunk Drivers, the local court system, police, lawyers' groups, local media, maybe the Junior League, PTA, local bars, nightspots, and local distributors of beer, wine and liquor.

STEP #5. Since you are a social organization, begin to plan some of **YOUR OWN** parties and get-togethers. Your best leadership is by example !

STEP #6. Attain visibility. Some student-based, alcohol education programs form their own softball or football teams complete with club T-shirts that convey their philosophy.

"ENJOY DRINKING - STAY SOBER!"

"BYOB - BRING YOUR OWN BRAINS"

"TAKE ME TO A BACCHUS PARTY !"

Exercise your creativity . . . but make sure you're conveying the message you had in mind.

MEDIA LAUNCH

Before you plan a campaign, find out: who will accept what in local media; where you'll be allowed to speak; where you'll be allowed to exhibit your material, etc. Radio, television stations and newspapers are more cooperative when you've researched and adhered to their press release standards.

Assign someone who's interested in public relations or journalism to work with the media on a regular basis. They should be happy with the experience and choosing a media liaison will provide continuity.

Don't forget **BACCHUS !** They've already done background work on working with the media. You can save time by using **BACCHUS** materials.

When contacting media outlets, ask for their "Community Affairs Director," or "Public Service Editor." Be friendly - but business-like ! Don't waste their time, but get information.

In the case of radio, some stations like to have "community voices" and will be happy to take taped announcements, if they meet station standards.

MEDIA OUTLETS

- Campus newspapers
- Local newspapers (remember weeklies.)
- Campus radio and television stations
- Local radio and television stations
- Local magazines
- Campus athletic department "Game Programs"
- Campus concert and special events published programs.

Campus newspapers are important because much of their ad revenue comes from local beer, wine and liquor distributors. Patiently work with the newspaper and the distributors to promote responsible messages about beverage alcohol.

Focus your energies on one project at a time.
Don't "spread yourself thin."
Don't "shotgun" disorganized and random messages.
Organization and you are the best PR you have.

OTHER EXPOSURE

Registration. Face-to-face contact with students, especially in-coming freshmen. **DON'T PREACH!** You are the best message you can deliver.

Some universities have written to parents of new freshmen encouraging family discussions of alcohol use.

Strategic locations around campus for well-drawn posters. Local merchants also provide window space for "the right message."

Campus athletes are often local "superstars." An announcement by them at the halftime of sporting events can be very effective. "If you've been drinking, please let a friend drive home," sort of thing.

Entertainers making campus appearances can be enlisted to make similar announcements at the close of their performances.

Debates, utilizing the campus debate team. It's a controversial topic, easy to publicize. Campus radio, television and newspapers often cover such events.

Special events like: Jog-a-thons, art exhibits, and talent shows. Work with physical education, art and theatre arts departments.

Organize high school "outreach" teams. (See Action Programs pamphlet.)

Co-sponsor workshops and conferences on alcohol awareness with community and campus groups. Alcohol awareness films can also be included in the various mandatory orientations students receive. (Contact BACCHUS on film availability.)

Alcohol Awareness booths. Literature on drinking-driving can be distributed. Some groups have included a breathalyzer - blood alcohol level demonstration. Contact your campus police or local law enforcement for breathalyzer availability and instruction.

KEEP IN TOUCH with BACCHUS. They are a clearinghouse for the activities of campuses all across the country. New ideas are surfacing constantly and some of those strategies may help you.

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**HOW TO
"P.R.,"**
RESPONSIBLE DRINKING ATTITUDES

Students are making a big difference in changing and improving attitudes about responsible drinking, and preventing drunk driving.

Here's how campus movements across the country are "getting the word out" to influence their fellow students.

Attachment
4/25/84

[Handwritten signature]
13

TESTIMONY OF
BRETT B. LAMBERT

April 25, 1984

Senate State and Federal Affairs Committee

Atch. 13

My name is Brett Lambert and I am a sophomore at KSU majoring in Pre-Law, Political Science, Economics and International Studies. I am the former President of the College of Arts and Sciences and the current campus director for the Associated Students of Kansas.

I would like to address two issues today. First I want to tell you a little about responsible drinking. I then would like to speak about rights.

When I took over BACCHUS at KSU in the early fall of 1983 very little had been accomplished at k-State in the area of alcohol awareness. I would sum up the attitude of most students in one word;- malaise. Most either felt that information was not needed or not intended for them. The majority of the KSU populace, I found to be totally misinformed on issues such as current laws and the effects of alcohol on the body. As a matter of fact, in a survey conducted by my office, less than 31% of the students were even aware of the BAC level embodied in the most recent DUI laws.

From that point my job became clear. To reach as many students as possible, not with threats, not with sermons, but with facts and alternatives and understanding.

This is the work which is currently being undertaken at universities throughout the state. BACCHUS now exists on every major university campus. The purpose of this group is to reach as many students as possible through lectures and educational

drives. This year BACCHUS has sponsored several NAB contests throughout the state. Thanks to these efforts NABs are now being served at student leader retreats, faculty receptions, and greek and residence hall parties and functions.

In addition to the above, KSU is currently organizing NAB bartenders to attend living group parties.

The future, if all remains the same, holds the promise of even greater efforts. It was John Kennedy who said that, "Law alone cannot make men see right." And that is why this education is so very important.

We plan in the future to step up our activities. We have an excellent base of support and young active people willing to donate both time and energy to promote responsible drinking. The city merchants have been very cooperative as have been the administration and student leaders.

I would stress, however, just how much there is still to do. We have reached the side of the hill, not the top. The effort cannot be piecemeal if it is to be effective. The efforts must be made on a level students can accept and appreciate. Only in that manner can we hope to make a change.

I would now like to talk a little bit about rights.

As I sat in my office the other day, and contemplated the events on this issue over the last seven months, I asked myself why. Why did it even come up? Why was I spending so much time fighting it?

The first answer came quickly. It had come up because enough, good intentioned people wanted to bring it up.

The second part was a little bit more complicated. Why was I, a person who would not be effected by this legislation, spending so many hours fighting it. Why didn't I just take the easy way out and practice the philosophy, "I'm on board, pull the ladder up." Well the answer I found to be really quite basic. It is the same answer I believe every young adult in this room would give. I believe in rights and obligations and responsibilities. I believe this state and this nation have set clear precedent which this democracy must adhere to.

In this state we eighteen year olds have the RIGHT to marry and raise a family. They have the RIGHT to enter into a legal contract. They have the RIGHT to run for public office. They even have the RIGHT to purchase a firearm.

Eighteen year olds in this State have the OBLIGATION to pay taxes. They have the OBLIGATION to be held as an adult in a court of law. They even have the OBLIGATION to serve our great nation in the armed forces when called.

And with the passage of the 26 Ammendment to the Constitution of the United States just eleven short years ago, they even have the right, and I believe the obligation, to elect you.

These are just a few of the rights we all enjoy and to that list you may add the RIGHT, yes the RIGHT, since 1937 to drink 3.2 beer.

And yet there are those here today who would say wait. Those who would say that for the last 47 years we were mistaken.

Those that would say that we shouldn't have THAT right.

It was Thomas Jefferson who once said, "If the people don't have enough information to wield their rights correctly, don't take from them their rights, but give to them the information."

At this point it is important to recall that eighteen year olds in this state have never come before this body asking for preferential treatment. The young adults of this state have never asked to be pampered, to be granted immunity to the DUI laws or the ID laws or the open container laws. All we ask, all we have ever asked, is to be treated as you wish to be treated, with the same respect and the same rights which each and every one of you enjoy and expect.

Agreed there are some eighteen year olds that are not mature enough to drink, but there are many 25 year olds and many 35 year olds and many 50 year olds who are not mature enough either.

Where then, and why, are we willing to draw the line. And if that line is drawn, if this body chooses to strip the rights of one segment of our society, we must all ask ourselves if that is the action which befits our great republic. I think not.

Please, don't shut us out of our own world.

Attachment ⁽¹⁷⁾
9/25/84 ~~7~~

IN OPPOSITION OF RAISING
THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE IN
KANSAS

LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS:

MATT MCBRIDE

LAURA CLARK

JAMES GLASNAPP

CRIS REYNOLDS

LAURIE COLLISTER

RACHEL ANDERSON

ERIC DAIGH

Atch. 14

OPPONENTS TO RAISING THE DRINKING AGE
MATT MCBRIDE-LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

Good morning. I would first of all like to thank you for this opportunity to be here this morning. My name is Matt McBride and I am a junior at Lawrence High School.

Accompanying me this morning are Laura Clark, Cris Reynolds, James G. Snapp, Louie Collier,

I want to bring to your full attention that we did not take any polls of our student body, due to the fact that they are not taken with enough seriousness by the students to be used in governmental decisions.

Eric Dargh and Rachel Anderson.

There is simply no basis in fact, logic, or reason to suggest that people should not be allowed to drink 3.2% beer until they are 21 when the same group is allowed to elect persons like yourselves to assist in governing the United States of America.

It is not fair to punish all 18-year-olds, legally recognized as adults, for being irresponsible drinkers, due to the few people in the age group who abuse the responsibility. The proposal to raise the drinking age is only a partial solution to this massive problem. The recommendation only serves to insult people who society and government have determined to be fully capable for the responsibilities. Tougher drinking laws, thorough enforcement, and stiffer sentences are long overdue to instill a strong sense of responsibility in people of all ages who consume alcohol, not just the teenagers.

Be fully assured that altering the Kansas drinking age laws instead of altering the enforcement of the original laws will result in only one thing: a vast increase in the

number of law breakers. The most effective way to control alcohol is through intensive public education and awareness. Increasing the drinking age is only treating a symptom, not solving the problem. Why not focus on the real problem and expend the energies and money involved on Alcohol Awareness and Education? Just because a person is 18, 19, or 45 years of age does not make him or her a responsible drinker. I do not believe that somehow a person magically matures into a responsible drinker on a given birthday, especially since the government somehow thinks a person is suddenly mature enough to vote, go to war and fight for our country, and get married at age 18. If people are mature enough to marry at 18, then why is it that so many of these young marriages end a couple of years later in divorce??

Nebraska wants the Kansas drinking age raised because they raised theirs a few years ago and a problem has cropped up. The Nebraskans who live near the Kansas-Nebraska border often drive across the border, drink in Kansas, then drive back home. Their logic is that if Kansas raises the drinking age to match theirs, this problem would cease. What they really are saying is, "Be a babysitter and take care of this problem for us because we don't want to deal with it." Why doesn't Nebraska lower their drinking age to match Kansas'? The problem would be resolved just the same as if Kansas' age was raised.

Raising the drinking age is ridiculous. Why not raise the marriage age as well? Why not raise the draft age? Why not raise the age of parenthood? Why not raise the driving age? Better yet, why not raise the drinking age to 65 so older citizens would have something to look forward to in their

days of liquid sunsets?

Alcohol has been turned into some disgusting monster. A birthday, be it the 18th, 19th or 21st, does not suddenly change the appearance of the monster, if it is a monster, or if that is what a person is destined--or determined--to make alcohol.

The larger towns in the state of Kansas contain many fine and academically-advanced colleges and universities. Many people make a living by selling alcoholic beverages and providing a center for entertainment for the people attending these schools. Raising the drinking age would definitely hurt many of these establishments and might cause some of them to close down all together. And what will happen when these people are taken out of a controlled environment and forced to consume alcohol elsewhere? The traffic fatality rate due to drunken drivers will increase by leaps and bounds, that you can be assured of.

While writing this speech, it has become more and more apparent to me that a solution should be introduced when criticism of an issue is given. I have come up with such a solution. A major problem in all 50 states and of all age groups is that of narcotic drugs. Narcotics are illegal everywhere in the U.S. and to every age group. Yet, in many high schools, it would be easier to buy a marijuana cigarette than it would be to buy a six-pack of beer. And, the laws governing drug trafficking are so terribly enforced that those convicted of a drug-related crime are simply slapped on the hand, told "No-no!", and sent back out on the streets.

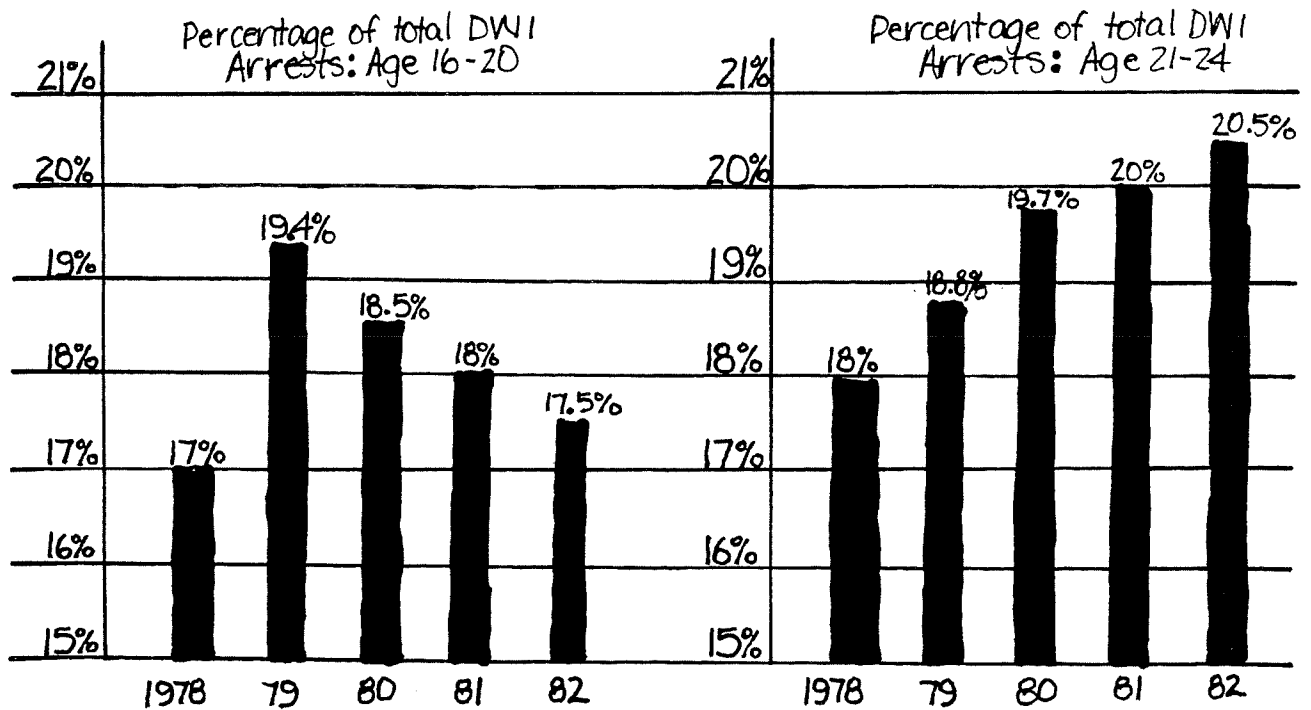
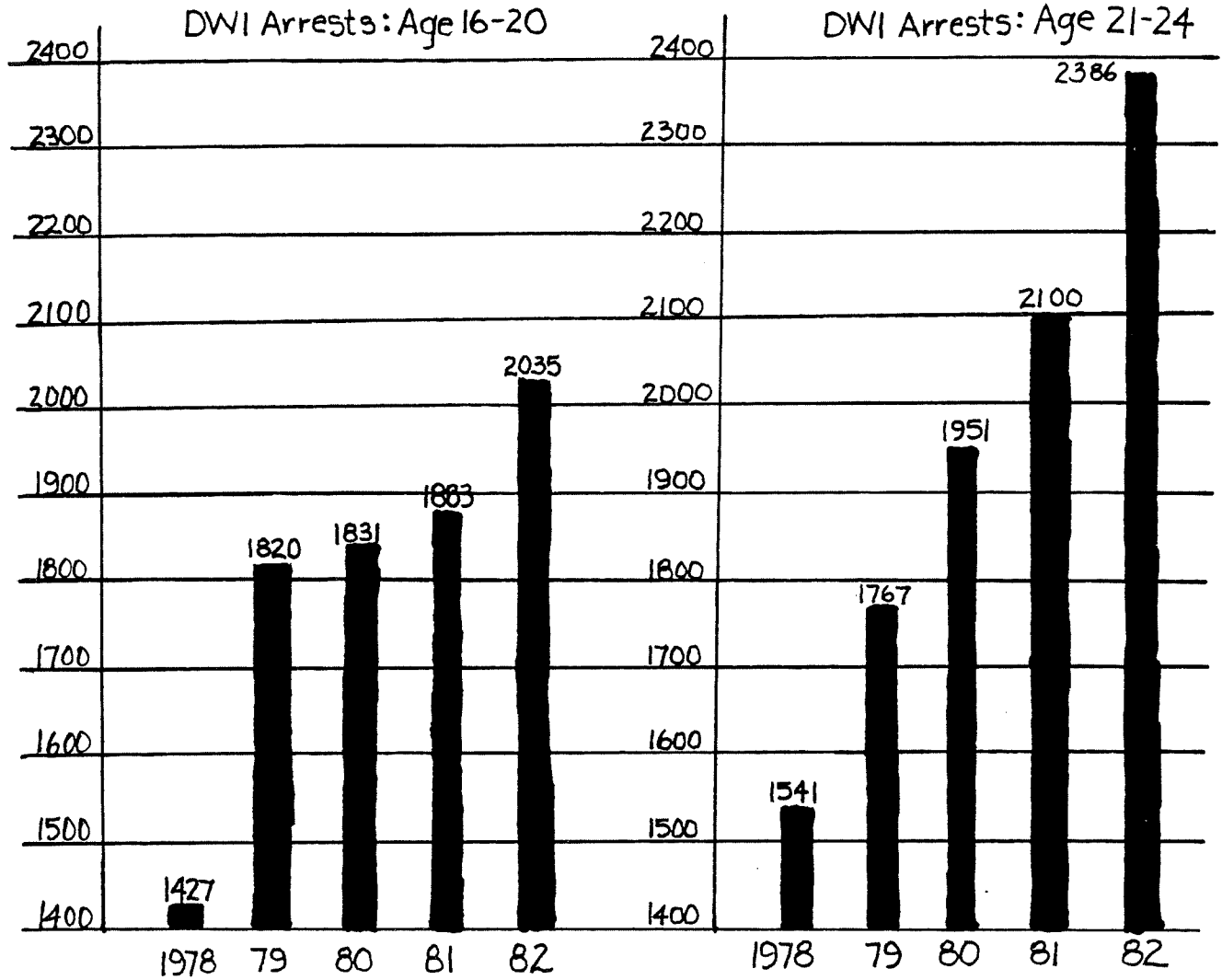
Again, I thank you all for listening to my ideas and concerns and hope you will deeply consider the points I have laid before you.

1982 Drunken Driving Arrests

AGE	ARRESTS
0-15	387
16-19	129,441
20-29	626,033
30-39	331,556
40-49	174,774
50-59	100,389
60 and over	44,066
Total	1.4 million

Courtesy of : USA Today
Source : FBI

The State of Kansas



Source: KBI

Who ever asked teen-ager about drinking age?

By MATT McBRIDE
Lawrence High Junior

Comment

"We've waited 18 years for this and they're not going to make us wait any longer!!"

This is a common reply of many students at Lawrence High School when asked their views about raising the legal drinking age in Kansas from 18 to 19.

THE AUTHORITIES who are in charge of getting the legal drinking age raised argue that doing so will cut down on traffic fatalities and reduce the amount of alcohol consumed by high school students. These people are always trying to "help" high school students, but they never ask us how we, the affected people of their wonderful help, feel about their assistance in our problems. Sometimes, as in this issue over the consumption of alcohol, there isn't a problem; our friendly government "friends" just don't have anything better to do, so they create a problem. These 'buddies' of ours who are so eager to help us out just take it upon themselves to do what they feel is right, regardless of how the people affected by their terrific ideas might react.

THE UNITED States of America is supposed to be the land of freedom and the place where dreams can come true. The First Amendment of the Constitution guarantees to every citizen of the

United States the freedom of speech. Those people in the Kansas statehouse who are so eager to help us are taking away our rights by not listening to us and letting us get across our reasons for not wanting the drinking age raised.

All they are interested in is getting as many reasons as possible as to why the age should be raised. Many of these reasons are incredibly insane. One such reason is this one: "Raising the drinking age will cut down on traffic fatalities involving high school students." It has been over two years since someone was killed in Lawrence due to a drunken high school student.

WE, THE high school students, are the people who will be affected, so let us decide what will help or hurt us. How do those wonderful people in Topeka at the capitol ever know what is going on in the state's high schools? They never come to us and ask us what we want or think needs to be done.

They act on one or two letters from "concerned" parents, often adults with no children at all, who throw in a few dirty words and maybe a threat, and spend lots of government tax money to come up with a wonderful solution to a problem that never existed in the first place.

Raising the drinking age will only encourage high school students to drink more as an act of rebellion. It will become more of a challenge to purchase alcoholic beverages and, therefore, the feeling of accomplishment will become greater. Thus, more people will try harder to purchase liquor.

ACCIDENTS in which someone dies due to a drunken driver are minimal in our area. But, if the few wrecks that have occurred in the past several months due to drunks are looked at, something peculiar should be noticed regarding the involvement of high school students. The two fatalities in the city limits, involving a drunken driver and in which someone died, both were due to a person over 20 years of age. There has not been one traffic fatality involving an intoxicated high school student in Lawrence since the 1983-84 school year started, and neither did such an accident occur during the school year last year.

Probably the most memorable fatality in the Lawrence area in the past few months was the fatal accident that occurred at the corner of 23rd and Iowa streets last November. The driver of the car, later convicted for the offense, was a drunken female over the age of 20.

Another accident occurred not long ago on Kentucky Street near

the First Christian Church. A wreck took place due to a drunken driver over the age of 20 and some innocent person died.

THE DRUNKEN driving situation in our country is truly out of hand. Innocent people die every day because someone drives while intoxicated and causes a serious accident. The situation needs to be gotten under control.

The solution lies not in punishing 18-year-olds, but in cracking down on all persons who drink and drive, be they 18 years old or 81.

Thursday

April 5, 1984

Lawrence, Kansas

48 Pages • Vol. 126, No. 96

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