Beliefs and Attitudes of Recent High School Graduates on the Subject of Beverage Alcohol

Francis E. Chape
Western Michigan University

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BELIEFS AND ATTITUDES OF RECENT
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ON THE SUBJECT OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL

BY
FRANCIS E. CHAPE

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS
IN THE
GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF
WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
JUNE 1960
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to express his grateful appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered by the many persons cooperating in this study. He is particularly indebted to Professor Merrill Wiseman, Biology Department, Western Michigan University, whose constant guidance and generous help conveyed the entire work to its completion. To Dr. Mallinson, Dean of Graduate School, Western Michigan University, the author is deeply indebted for valuable assistance in preparing the questionnaire used in this study, and to the instructors of the College Writing and Communications classes, who presented the questionnaires to their students.

F.E.C.
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

During recent years, many investigations concerning the teen-ager and beverage alcohol have been carried out. A survey of the available literature on this subject revealed that most of the studies have been made to determine the attitudes toward drinking and the drinking behavior of this age group. These studies, Maddox states, provide "the basis for generalizations about drinking in high school which are more substantial than impressionistic guesses."

Generalizations, however, have not been limited to drinking behavior alone. Alcohol education programs, required by law in every state in the Union, have received much criticism in recent times. Hirsh, after viewing the programs in Michigan, stated, "Alcohol education in Michigan as in many other states, is in a sad state of disrepair. The subject is handled inadequately when it is handled at all."

Many opinions have been expressed about the inadequacies of the programs. Most of the criticism is directed toward the approaches used by teachers in their efforts to comply with the statutes governing alcohol

1Maddox, George L., "Drinking in High School: An Interpretive Summary." Association for the Advancement of Instruction About Alcohol and Narcotics, IV (December 1958) 4.

2A speech entitled "Alcohol Education Means Education for Living" by Joseph Hirsh presented at the 1954 Michigan Alcohol Educators Conference. Reproduced in a pamphlet entitled Alcohol Education in Michigan Schools by the Michigan State Board of Alcoholism.

3Ibid.
EDUCATION. McCarthy¹ says, "The lack of effectiveness of teaching in the past can be attributed to the fact that it did not touch the pupil's immediate needs, that it was not related to what young people thought or experienced outside of school about questions of drinking."

McCarthy² also believes that teachers too often use a "psychology of fear" technique in teaching this subject: "In the classroom, the tradition has been to teach 'against' alcohol. When the legislation was written, 'to teach the effects of alcoholic drinks', the intent was to emphasize the harmful effects."

The following statements by Maddox³ support the generalization concerning the "psychology of fear" technique:

"Students, regardless of whether or not they reported exposure to alcohol education, felt that the general detrimental effect of alcohol on mind and body was the most important thing they had learned. No student referred to alcohol as a poison. Some few in their choice of phrasing reflected exposure to precise information about alcohol; for example, some students who reported alcohol education labelled alcohol as a depressant rather than a stimulant. But other students who also reported exposure to alcohol education were equally certain that alcohol 'destroys brain tissue', 'causes cancer', or 'never leaves the blood once it gets in'."

(These statements were based on the results of an exploratory study on the effectiveness of alcohol education programs made by Maddox in 1958.)⁴


²A speech entitled "Where and How Do We Teach Alcohol Education" by Raymond G. McCarthy at the 1958 Massachusetts Mental Health Aspects of Alcohol Education Conference. Reproduced in a booklet entitled Mental Health Aspects of Alcohol Education.  


The Michigan State Board of Alcoholism, since it is concerned
with "assisting the State Department of Public Instruction in pro-
moting effective alcohol education programs in the schools," is in-
terested in determining the validity of these criticisms as applied
to the schools in Michigan. Specifically, the State Board desires to
know the sources of information that influenced the knowledge and
attitudes held by recent high school graduates, with special emphasis
on the role of the school as a source of knowledge.

THE PROBLEM

The purpose of this study was to determine, through the use of a
questionnaire (1) the extent of knowledge recent high school graduates
have concerning beverage alcohol, (2) their attitudes toward this sub-
ject, and (3) the sources that influenced the knowledge and attitudes
they hold, with special emphasis on the role of the school as a source
of influence.

The primary purpose of this investigation was not to determine
the drinking behavior of the students. However, since drinking by
students might be considered as a favorable attitude toward alcoholic
beverages, drinking behavior has been included in this study. The
drinking behavior of the immediate family might be considered to be
an influence on the behavior of the students.

The study was divided into two main parts. The first section
deals with what might be called "background information" and includes

[1]"Michigan Program on Alcoholism." Reprinted from Inventory, July-
August 1956, by the Michigan State Board of Alcoholism (unpaged).
PERSONAL INFORMATION (AGE, SEX, DRINKING BEHAVIOR, ETC.) AND SOURCES OF INFLUENCE IN REGARD TO ALCOHOL EDUCATION. THE SECOND SECTION DEALS WITH THE ATTITUDES AND EXTENT OF KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING BEVERAGE ALCOHOL HELD BY RECENT GRADUATES.

THE HYPOTHESIS IS PRESENTED THAT THIS INVESTIGATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATA WILL DETERMINE THE ADEQUACY OF ALCOHOL EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN SCHOOLS IN MICHIGAN, AS MEASURED IN TERMS OF WHETHER OR NOT (1) PROGRAMS ARE BEING CARRIED OUT, AND (2) AN OBJECTIVE APPROACH, FREE FROM THE "PSYCHOLOGY OF FEAR", IS BEING USED.

DELIMITATIONS

THIS STUDY WAS LIMITED TO FRESHMEN STUDENTS ENROLLED IN COLLEGE WRITING AND COMMUNICATION COURSES AT WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY AND CANNOT BE CONSIDERED TO BE A REPRESENTATIVE CROSS SECTION OF RECENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES. THE FACT THAT THE STUDENTS ARE IN COLLEGE MEANS THAT THEY ARE AMONG THE PRIVILEGED ONE IN THREE WHO CONTINUE THEIR EDUCATION.¹ IT MIGHT BE ASSUMED THAT, BY BEING IN COLLEGE, THESE STUDENTS HELD HIGHER SCHOLASTIC AVERAGES THAN THE TYPICAL RECENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.²

IN A STUDY CONCERNING A TOPIC AS BROAD AND COMPLEX AS ALCOHOL, IT MUST BE UNDERSTOOD THAT A STUDENT'S COMPLETE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE SUBJECT CANNOT BE DETERMINED. THEREFORE, THE STUDY IS LIMITED TO QUESTIONS

¹MADDOX, OP. CIT., P 12.
CONCERNING ASPECTS OF BEVERAGE ALCOHOL THAT WERE THOUGHT TO BE IMPORTANT ENOUGH TO INCLUDE IN ALCOHOL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

THE SECTION OF THE STUDY THAT DEALS WITH DRINKING BEHAVIOR OF THE STUDENTS HAS BEEN LIMITED TO FREQUENCY OF DRINKING, PLACES OF DRINKING, AND BEVERAGES CONSUMED. IN REGARD TO FREQUENCY OF DRINKING, NO ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO PINPOINT FREQUENCY IN TERMS OF TIMES PER WEEK, MONTH, ETC. FREQUENCY IS EXPRESSED IN THE MORE GENERAL TERMS OF "NEVER DRINK", "SELDOM DRINK", "OCCASIONALLY DRINK", AND "FREQUENTLY DRINK".

DEFINITIONS

THE TERM "RECENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE", AS USED IN THIS STUDY, MEANS A STUDENT WHO IS (1) ENROLLED IN A COLLEGE WRITING OR COMMUNICATIONS COURSE AT WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY, AND (2) TWENTY YEARS OF AGE OR YOUNGER. IT IS ASSUMED THAT MOST STUDENTS GRADUATE FROM HIGH SCHOOL BETWEEN THEIR SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH BIRTHDAYS. THEREFORE, THE AGE GROUP INDICATED WOULD BE COMPOSED OF RECENT GRADUATES.

THE TERMS "DRINK" AND "DRINKING", FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS STUDY MEAN USE OF AN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TO ANY DEGREE EXCEPT "EXPERIMENTAL TASTING". (THIS DEFINITION WAS INCLUDED IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE USED IN THE STUDY.)
CHAPTER 11
METHODOLOGY

At the initial interview regarding the proposed study, Mr. George Nimmo, Education Director of the Michigan State Board of Alcoholism, suggested that the most appropriate method for gathering data would be through the use of a questionnaire. The use of a questionnaire in educational studies has been justified by Good, Barr and Scates who say, "The questionnaire is a useful...device for securing educational data" and "questionnaires are not necessarily confined to statistical data, or even to factual material. They may enter the fields of attitudes, opinions, and judgments."\(^\text{1}\)

Mr. Nimmo also suggested that the questionnaire should be presented to a large group, preferably around fifteen hundred students, and that it should be given early in the semester, preferably during the first week of school (which, at the time of the interview, was only a few weeks distant). He agreed that under these circumstances, assistance should be given in designing and presenting the questionnaire.

Dr. George Mallinson, Dean of the School of Graduate Studies, and Mr. Merrill Wiseman, Biology Department, both of Western Michigan University, agreed to assist in drawing up the questionnaire. Dr. Mallinson\(^\text{2}\)

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\(^\text{3}\) Letter from Dr. George G. Mallinson, Dean of the School of Graduate Studies, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan, dated August 19, 1959.
INDICATED THAT HE WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ROUGH DRAFT CONCERNING THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

1. The learning received from formal schooling, including units on alcohol education and incidental teaching.
2. Incidental learning in the school, such as assemblies and counseling.
3. Training received in the home.
4. Miscellaneous training, such as Scouts, Y.M.C.A., etc.

Mr. Wiseman and the writer worked together on questions dealing with the following points:

1. The physical effects of alcohol.
2. The social effects of alcohol.
3. Emotional components associated with drinking.
4. State laws governing the use of alcohol.

A conference was held on the last day of August 1959, with Dr. Malinson and Mr. Wiseman to discuss the first rough draft of the questionnaire. Many revisions were made at this time, and after the conference a second draft was drawn up. This draft was presented to Mr. Nimmo, Dr. Richard Schmidt, Psychology Department, Western Michigan University, Mr. Ralph Daniel, Executive Director of the State Board of Alcoholism, and to Mr. Hal Wagoner, of the State Department of Public Instruction, for comments and suggestions. At this stage, the final format for the questionnaire was adopted.

The questionnaire can be divided roughly into three rather general categories. One category deals with personal information and presents aspects of the backgrounds of the students. Another category is concerned with the students' beliefs about, and attitudes toward beverage alcohol.
The third section was designed to determine what sources of information influenced the establishment of the beliefs and attitudes held by the students.

Questions dealing with age, sex, size of home town, father's occupation, and personal drinking behavior are found in the first category. The questions dealing with drinking are rather general as it was not the purpose of the study to emphasize drinking behavior. It was believed that the questions in this section were necessary in order to give a more complete description of the sample.

The section that is concerned with beliefs and attitudes is, for the most part, made up of true-false and multiple choice type statements. These statements deal with the physiological effects of alcohol, social, moral and legal aspects of drinking, and the type of approach used by teachers in presenting this subject. Some of the statements were so designed as to give an indication of whether or not the "psychology of fear" technique had been used on the students. Drinking behavior might also be included in this section if it is assumed that drinking is a favorable attitude toward alcoholic beverages.

The third rather general category is made up of questions dealing with the role of the family, the school, the church, and other miscellaneous sources, in influencing the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of the students in regard to beverage alcohol. In this section, the students were also asked to rate, in terms of usefulness of information, a given list of sources of information. In regard to church influences, indication of church affiliation was optional.

An opportunity was given the students to make comments if they so
desired. The comments that were given are listed in a following chapter.

It was well understood that the validity of a questionnaire such as this depended upon the students' willingness to reveal themselves frankly. It was understood, also, that an inventory of this type is fakable to some degree. It was hoped that, by keeping the replies anonymous, the students would be more frank and less inclined to fake the answers, and, therefore, a greater degree of validity would be achieved.

The questionnaire

AN INVESTIGATION OF ALCOHOL EDUCATION

To The Student

This questionnaire is being administered as part of a research project sponsored jointly by the State Board of Alcoholism and Western Michigan University. Your sincere cooperation in completing it honestly is necessary for the success of the project.

Please observe the following instructions in order to assure that your paper cannot be identified.

1. Do not sign your name.

2. Place the completed questionnaire in the box provided. You have the privilege of shuffling it among others, if you wish.

Individual papers cannot be returned since they cannot be identified. Should you ever desire a report of the total results, they will be made available to you by contacting Professor Merrill Wiseman, Department of Biology.

Your cooperation is sincerely appreciated.

---

QUESTIONNAIRE

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN THE APPROPRIATE MANNER.

I. Personal Data

A. What is your age? ______

B. What is your sex? Male ______ Female ______

C. Where is your home located? (Please check)
   - City ______
   - Town or Village ______
   - Rural area ______

D. What is your father's occupation? (State kind of work he does, not place of employment.) ______

II. The Source of Your Information About Alcohol

A. School Experience (Grades 9 through 12)

1. In which of the following courses did you receive information about the use of alcohol?
   - Biology ______
   - Physiology ______
   - Home & Family Living ______
   - Other (Please State) ______

   Physical Education ______
   - Home Economics ______
   - Driver Education ______

2. How was the information about alcohol presented in school?
   - In units of special study ______
   - Occasionally in general class sessions ______
   - In both of the above ______

B. Incidental School Experience

1. Did you ever have assembly programs concerning the effects of alcohol?
   - Yes ______
   - No ______

2. If your answer is "Yes" who were the speakers?
   - Teacher ______
   - Representative of Alcoholics Anonymous ______
   - Doctor ______
   - Representative of Temperance Organization ______
   - Pastor ______
   - Community Leader ______
   - Tavern Keeper ______
3. How often was alcohol discussed in assembly programs in your high school?

Never _____ Once _____ Twice _____ Several Times _____

4. Did your guidance counselor ever discuss the effects of alcohol with you or with small groups of students?

Yes _____ No _____

C. Home Training

1. Did either of your parents ever discuss the effects of alcohol with you?

Mother Yes _____ No _____

Father Yes _____ No _____

2. Did any other relatives ever discuss the effects of alcohol with you?

Yes _____ No _____

D. Church Training

1. Did your church ever provide you with information about the effects of alcohol?

Yes _____ No _____

2. If so, who provided information in your church?

Pastor _______ Church School Teacher _______

Church Organization _______ Youth Group _______

E. Miscellaneous Sources of Training

Have you ever received information about the effects of alcohol from any of the following? (Please check)

YMCA _______ Boy or Girl Scouts _______ Movies _______

YMCA _______ Television _______ Books _______

Radio _______ Newspapers _______ Magazines _______

F. Your Most Influential Source of Alcohol Information

Rate as 1, 2, 3, etc. in order of importance (with 1 as the most important, etc.) which of the following sources provided you with the most useful information about the use of alcohol.

Home _______ Friends' _______

Church _______ Community Organizations _______

School _______ Radio & TV _______
III. You, Your Family, and "Drinking"

Note: For our purposes, the terms "drink" and "drinking" indicate the use of alcoholic beverage to any degree, but not just experimental tasting.

A. You

1. Check the following sentence that applies to you, personally:
   
   a) I never drink. _______
   b) I seldom drink. _______
   c) I occasionally drink. _______
   d) I frequently drink. _______

2. If you checked b, c, or d, where do you drink?
   
   a) at home _______
   b) in cars _______
   c) at parties _______

3. If you drink, what do you drink?
   
   a) beer _______
   b) whiskey or other forms of liquor _______
   c) wine _______

B. Your Family

1. Which, if any, of the following persons in your family drink?
   
   a) mother _______
   b) brothers _______
   c) father _______
   d) sisters _______

2. Where, if at all, do the members of your family drink?
   
   a) at home _______
   b) at social gatherings _______
   c) at home of friends _______
   d) in taverns, night clubs, _______
   e) or cocktail lounges _______

IV. Alcohol Facts and Attitudes

A. Please check the following statements concerning alcoholic beverages which you believe to be true:

   a) their use is proper for some people at certain times _______
   b) their use is always harmful to the body _______
   c) their use is sinful _______
   d) they should not be used by alcoholics _______
   e) driving immediately after drinking is dangerous _______

B. I believe the greatest danger of drinking by high school students is:

   a) they might become alcoholics _______
   b) they might suffer damage to the liver _______
   c) they might become intoxicated _______
   d) they might go blind _______
C. Alcohol is:

A stimulant
A narcotic
An anesthetic
A cathartic

D. The information I received in high school was generally presented:

Emotionally
Humorously
Objectively
With bias and/or prejudice

E. I believe that the question of my use of alcoholic beverages should be decided by:

My parents
My teachers
Myself
My friends
My pastor
Someone I admire

F. The first effect of alcohol upon the brain:

Causes loss of muscular coordination
Removes acquired inhibitions
Paralyzes the respiratory center
Stimulates the action of the adrenal glands

G. Alcohol education is given in schools primarily because:

Teachers do not want students to become alcoholics
Students are interested in the subject
It is required by law
Because alcoholism has become a social problem

H. The term "local option" means:

That students must be 21 years old to purchase alcoholic beverages legally
That local governmental units may determine by ballot whether or not beverage alcohol may be sold
That certain persons may be ineligible by reason of intoxication or mental unfitness to make purchases of alcohol
That alcoholic beverages may be taxed for local revenues

I. I believe that most high school students who drink do so because:

They are mentally ill
They want to be part of the crowd
They want to acquire adult status
They like the taste of alcoholic beverages
They want to reduce nervous tension
They are emotionally immature
J. Check the statements you believe to be true.

- The legal age for purchase of alcoholic beverages in Michigan is 18 for girls and 21 for boys.
- A large person can drink more than a small person before signs of intoxication appear.
- One can get as drunk on beer as on the same amount of stronger drinks.
- Alcohol is the cause of alcoholism.
- Calories are supplied by alcoholic beverages.
- Alcohol dilates the blood vessels.
- An exceptional person can have .15% alcohol in his blood and still retain all his faculties.
- American beers usually contain 15 to 20 per cent alcohol.

IV. Optional Question

What is your church affiliation?

- Protestant
- Catholic
- Other (Please state)

Give denomination

Jewish

Note: You may use the space below and the backs of the sheets for any comments you wish to make.
METHOD OF PRESENTATION

In order that the questionnaire might be given to a large number of students early in the school semester, it was decided to present it in freshmen classes during the first and second week of the semester. Instructors in the College Writing and Communications courses cooperated by taking the time to administer the questionnaire to their classes. Since these courses are usually taken by the students in their first semester at college, it was assured that a large number of recent high school graduates would be reached by this method of presentation.
CHAPTER III

FINDINGS

Through the use of the procedure discussed in the preceding chapter, a total of 1,658 replies to the questionnaires were returned. Of this total, 1,551 replies were from recent high school graduates as defined in a previous chapter. The recent high school graduate return constituted 94% of the entire sample.

Percentages found in this chapter are based on the recent high school graduate return. Because students in many cases indicated more than one answer, the percentages in these cases will total more than 100. Percentages of less than one percent are indicated by an asterisk.

I. PERSONAL DATA

Question A: What is your age?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 years</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 years</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 years</td>
<td>1,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 years</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 years</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,551</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assuming that most students graduate before their nineteenth birthday, one can surmise that 88% of the sample graduated within the last year.

Question B: What is your sex?

The sample consisted of 723 males and 828 females. Males make up 47%, and females 53% of the sample.
QUESTION C: WHERE IS YOUR HOME LOCATED?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town or Village</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Area</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1551</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the above, students from cities outnumbered students from towns, villages and rural areas combined in almost a three to two ratio.

QUESTION D: WHAT IS YOUR FATHER’S OCCUPATION? (STATE KIND OF WORK HE DOES, NOT PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi skilled</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self employed</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired, Deceased, or not indicated</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1551</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The specific answers to this question indicated so many occupational fields that it was decided, as a matter of convenience, to place the replies arbitrarily in the occupational groups shown above. Included in the laboring group were truck drivers, factory workers, etc. The semi-skilled group consisted of general office workers, salesmen, etc. Persons considered to be in the skilled occupational group were mechanics, electricians, machinists, etc. Doctors, dentists, lawyers, engineers, etc., made up the professional group. The self-employed group were owners of several types of business, and farmers.
II THE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT ALCOHOL

A. School Experiences

QUESTION 1: IN WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING COURSES DID YOU RECEIVE INFORMATION ABOUT THE USE OF ALCOHOL?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physiology</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home and Family Living</td>
<td>666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Education</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Economics</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driver Education</td>
<td>1099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INCLUDED IN THE WRITTEN REPLIES ARE THE FOLLOWING COURSES:

- Sociology 144
- Health 50
- Chemistry 59
- Civics 29
- English 8
- Physics 3
- Psychology 26
- Business 5
- Speech 4
- Agriculture 1
- "Core" 1

QUESTION 2: HOW WAS THE INFORMATION ABOUT ALCOHOL PRESENTED IN SCHOOL?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In units of special study</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasionally in general class sessions</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In both of the above</td>
<td>784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1551</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An analysis of this information shows that 60% of the sample had received information about alcohol through units of special study, and 90% had received information occasionally in class sessions.
B. Incidental School Experience

Question 1: Did you ever have assembly programs concerning the effects of alcohol?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1551</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 2: If your answer is "yes", who were the speakers?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speaker Type</th>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastor</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative of Alcoholics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative of Temperance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Leader</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavern Keeper</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Write-in replies to this question included:
- Movie 25 1
- Police 24 1
- Athlete 21 1
- Ex-convict 3

Representatives of Alcoholics Anonymous comprised 27% of all the speakers indicated by the students. Percentages of the other speakers are as follows: Teachers, 19%; pastors, and representatives of temperance organizations, 14% each; community leaders, 11%; doctors, 7%; police and athletes, 2% each; movies shown in lieu of a speaker, 3%. Ex-convicts made up less than 1% of the speaking group.
Question 3: How often was alcohol discussed in assembly programs in your high school?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twice</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Several times</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In a previous question, 692 students replied that they had had assembly programs concerning the effects of alcohol. In this question, 950 students replied that alcohol was discussed in one or more programs. The fact that more students indicated number of times assemblies were held than students replying that assemblies were held might indicate that alcohol was discussed in programs that were not primarily presented for the purpose of discussion of this topic. For example, the topic may have entered a program that was primarily designed to emphasize another subject, such as social problems, etc.

Question 4: Did your guidance counselor ever discuss the effects of alcohol with you or with small groups of students?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>1316</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above information shows that approximately one in seven students had the effects of alcohol discussed with them by the guidance personnel in their schools.

C. Home Training

Question 1: Did either of your parents ever discuss the effects of alcohol with you?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother - Yes</td>
<td>1222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father - Yes</td>
<td>1097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A further analysis of the replies to this question revealed that in 80% of the cases, the subject of the effects of alcohol had been discussed with the students by one or both parents. Only 20% of the sample left the question unanswered, indicating no parental discussion about this topic.

Question 2: Did any other relatives ever discuss the effects of alcohol with you?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Church Training

Optional Question: What is your church affiliation?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protestant (no denomination indicated)</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregational</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reformed</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopal</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Science</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelical and Reformed</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Christian</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orthodox</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ev. United Brethren</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of God</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazarene</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disciple of Christ</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly of God</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nation Catholic</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh Day Adventist</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth Brethren</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morkon</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. L. C.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglican</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federated</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Christ</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Brethren of Christ</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unitarian</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moslem</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A total of 1,458 students, 64% of the total sample, replied to this question. (The above percentages are based on the total replies to the question.) Of the 1,458 students that replied, 942 or 66% also listed a denominational affiliation.

Question 1: Did your church ever provide you with information about the effects of alcohol?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
<td>1007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No</strong></td>
<td>544</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the presentation of the optional question, it was noted that 1,458 students indicated church affiliation. Of this group, 69% answered that their churches provided them with information regarding the effects of alcohol.

Question 2: If so, who provided information in your church?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Replies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pastor</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Organization</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church School Teacher</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Group</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above percentages are based on the total number of replies to this question.

One student commented that information was provided through booklets and pamphlets that were supplied by the church, but that no information was given by the above sources.
E, MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES OF INFORMATION

QUESTION: Have you ever received information about the effects of alcohol from any of the following?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YMCA</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YWCA</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>859</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy or Girl Scouts</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television</td>
<td>1113</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>1183</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movies</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazines</td>
<td>1216</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F, MOST INFLUENTIAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION

QUESTION: Rate as 1, 2, 3, etc., in order of importance (with 1 as the most important, etc.) which of the following sources provided you with the most useful information about the use of alcohol.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
<th>4th</th>
<th>5th</th>
<th>6th</th>
<th>Not Indicated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Organizations</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio &amp; TV</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the above, the home was the most important influence in 69% of the cases. Following the home influence were the school, 25%; friends, 10%; the church, 10%; Radio-TV, 8%; and community organizations, 1%. Some students indicated more than one first choice and, therefore, the percentages total more than 100.

The fact that a student failed to reply to any of the given categories may indicate that the category had no influence on the student. If this is assumed to be true, community organizations had no influence on 40% of the sample. Following community organizations are the church,
26%; radio-TV, 25%; friends, 23%; the school, 15%; and the home, 11%.

III. YOU, YOUR FAMILY, AND "DRINKING"

A. You

Question 1: Check the following sentence that applies to you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 NEVER DRINK</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Seldom Drink</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Occasionally Drink</td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Frequently Drink</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentages above indicate that 59% of the sample are drinkers according to the definition of "drinking" used in the study. (For the purposes of this study, the terms "drink" and "drinking" indicated the use of alcoholic beverages to any degree, but not just experimental tasting.)

Males made up 57% of the 915 drinkers, and females, 43%. Males who drink make 34% of the entire sample, and females who drink, 25%. Of the 723 males in the sample, 72% are drinkers, and of the 828 females, 48% are drinkers.

The relationship between sex and frequency of drinking is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Replies</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-drinkers</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seldom drinkers</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occasional drinkers</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequent drinkers</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An analysis of the effect of parental discussion on students drinking behavior reveals that 75% of the non-drinkers had discussed the effects of alcohol with one or both of their parents, and 83% of the drinking group had had discussions on this topic with their parents.
The relationship between church affiliation and drinking behavior is shown below. Only the churches to which at least 50 students indicated affiliation are considered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Church Affiliation</th>
<th>Replies</th>
<th>Number of Drinkers</th>
<th>% of Drinkers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protestant</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A comparison between drinkers and non-drinkers in their selection of most useful source of information was made. The results are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Non-Drinkers</th>
<th>Drinkers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Organizations</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio-TV</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 2: If you checked b, c, or d, where do you drink?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Drinking Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At home</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In cars</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At parties</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 3: If you drink, what do you drink?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drink</th>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Drinking Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whiskey and other forms of liquor</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer and/or whiskey</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer and/or wine</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer, wine, whiskey</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine and/or whiskey</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When each of the beverages were considered separately, the following data was found. Beer was used by 81%, whiskey by 72%, and wine by 42% of the drinking sample.

B. Your Family

Question 1: Which, if any, of the following persons in your family drink?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>1133</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brothers</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisters</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In an analysis of this question and the preceding questions dealing with drinking behavior of the students, it was found that 62% of the non-drinkers are members of families in which at least one member drinks. Of the drinking students, 82% come from families in which one or more members drink.

Question 2: Where, if at all, do members of your family drink?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At home</td>
<td>1132</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At homes of friends</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At social gatherings</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In taverns, night clubs or cocktail lounges</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. ALCOHOL FACTS AND ATTITUDES

Question A: Please check the following statements concerning alcoholic beverages which you believe to be true.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Their use is proper for some people at certain times</td>
<td>T&lt;sup&gt;A&lt;/sup&gt; 1051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Their use is always harmful to the body</td>
<td>F 680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Their use is sinful</td>
<td>D 161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. They should not be used by alcoholics</td>
<td>T 1045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Driving immediately after drinking is dangerous</td>
<td>T 1488</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the above data, 68% of the students answered statement 1 correctly, 56% answered statement 2 correctly, 67% replied correctly to statement 4, and 96% replied correctly to statement 5.

A total of 281 non-drinkers (44% of the non-drinking sample) believe that drinking is harmful, and 102 of them (16% of the non-drinking sample) believe that drinking is sinful. Among the drinkers, 399 (44% of the drinking sample) believe that drinking is harmful, and 59 (6% of the drinking sample) believe that drinking is sinful.

Question B: I believe the greatest danger of drinking by high school students is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They might become alcoholics</td>
<td>1061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They might suffer damage to the liver</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They might become intoxicated</td>
<td>C&lt;sup&gt;B&lt;/sup&gt; 736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They might go blind</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not answered</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>A</sup> The statements considered to be true are indicated by T; those considered false by F; those that are debatable by the D.

<sup>B</sup> The statements considered to be correct in the multiple choice type questions are designated by a C.
Written-in replies to this question were: "They might get caught"; "they might die"; "they might lose self respect"; "they might ruin their reputation"; "they might become impudent".

A total of 490 students (31% of the total sample) answered this question correctly.

Question C: Alcohol is -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A stimulant</td>
<td>909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An anesthetic C</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Narcotic</td>
<td>358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A cathartic</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not answered</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A total of 275 students gave the correct answer to this question.

This total is 17% of the entire sample.

Question D: The information I received in high school was generally presented:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emotionally</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humorously</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectively</td>
<td>1031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With bias and/or prejudice</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not answered</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Errors for the multiple choice questions were tabulated on the basis of the wrong statement indicated, more than one statement indicated, and failure to indicate any statement.
QUESTION E: I BELIEVE THAT THE QUESTION OF MY USE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES SHOULD BE DECIDED BY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My parents</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My teachers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myself</td>
<td>1133</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My friends</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My pastor</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Someone I admire</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A TOTAL OF 249 STUDENTS (16% OF THE TOTAL SAMPLE) REPLIED THAT THE ISSUE SHOULD BE DECIDED BY PARENTS AND SELF. FIVE PER CENT OF THE STUDENTS GAVE VARIOUS COMBINATIONS OF THE PERSONS INDICATED BY THE QUESTION.

QUESTION F: THE FIRST EFFECT OF ALCOHOL UPON THE BRAIN:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Causes loss of muscular coordination</td>
<td>1069</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removes acquired inhibitions</td>
<td>C 389</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paralyzes the respiratory center</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulates the action of the adrenal glands</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not answered</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STUDENTS ANSWERING THIS QUESTION TOTALED 317, OR 20% OF THE TOTAL SAMPLE.

QUESTION G: ALCOHOL EDUCATION IS GIVEN IN THE SCHOOLS PRIMARILY BECAUSE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teachers do not want students to become alcoholics</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students are interested in the subject</td>
<td>C 195</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is required by law</td>
<td>C 63</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Because alcoholism has become a social problem</td>
<td>C 1401</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not answered</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A TOTAL OF 1,317 STUDENTS (85% OF THE TOTAL SAMPLE) ANSWERED THIS QUESTION CORRECTLY. SINCE THIS QUESTION HAD TWO CORRECT ANSWERS, STUDENTS
WERE NOT PENALIZED IN THE TABULATION OF CORRECT REPLIES IF THEY CHECKED BOTH REPLIES.

**QUESTION H:** The term "Local Option" means:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THAT STUDENTS MUST BE 21 YEARS OLD TO PURCHASE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES LEGALLY</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THAT LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL UNITS MAY DETERMINE BY BALLOT WHETHER OR NOT BEVERAGE ALCOHOL MAY BE SOLD</td>
<td>836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THAT CERTAIN PERSONS MAY BE INELIGIBLE BY REASON OF INTOXICATION OR MENTAL UNFITNESS TO MAKE PURCHASES OF ALCOHOL</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THAT ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES MAY BE TAXED FOR LOCAL REVENUES</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT ANSWERED</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OUT OF THE TOTAL SAMPLE, 703 (45%) STUDENTS ANSWERED THIS QUESTION CORRECTLY.

**QUESTION I:** I BELIEVE THAT MOST HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO DRINK DO SO BECAUSE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THEY ARE MENTALLY ILL</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEY WANT TO BE PART OF THE CROWD</td>
<td>1407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEY WANT TO ACQUIRE ADULT STATUS</td>
<td>667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEY LIKE THE TASTE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEY WANT TO REDUCE NERVOUS TENSION</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEY ARE EMOTIONALLY IMMATURE</td>
<td>662</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Question J:** Check the statements you believe to be true.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Number of Replies</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The legal age for purchase of alcoholic beverages in Michigan is 18 for girls and 21 for boys</td>
<td>F 87</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A large person can drink more than a small person before signs of intoxication appear</td>
<td>T 159</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. One can get as drunk on beer as the same amount of stronger drinks</td>
<td>F 391</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Alcohol is the cause of alcoholism</td>
<td>D 793</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Calories are supplied by alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>T 1127</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Alcohol dilates the blood vessels</td>
<td>T 661</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. An exceptional person can have .15% alcohol in his blood and still retain all his faculties</td>
<td>F 190</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. American beers usually contain 15 to 20% alcohol</td>
<td>F 386</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement 1 was answered correctly by 94% of the students, statement 2 by 10%, statement 3 by 75%, statement 5 by 73%, 6 by 43%, 7 by 88%, and 8 by 75%.
The percentages of correct replies to statements regarding facts about alcohol are summarized below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>% of Correct Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. 1. &quot;Proper&quot;</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. &quot;Harmful&quot;</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. &quot;Alcohol should not use&quot;</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. &quot;Drinking and driving&quot;</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. &quot;Greatest danger&quot;</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. &quot;Definition of alcohol&quot;</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. &quot;First effect&quot;</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Alcohol education in schools</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. &quot;Local option&quot;</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. 1. &quot;Legal age&quot;</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. &quot;Large person&quot;</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. &quot;Beer and stronger drinks&quot;</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. &quot;Calories in alcohol&quot;</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. &quot;Dilation of blood vessels&quot;</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. &quot;Exceptional person&quot;</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. &quot;% of alcohol in beer&quot;</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A tabulation of the numbers of errors on the 16 questions shown above made by each student is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Students</th>
<th>% of Total Sample</th>
<th>Number of Errors</th>
<th>% of Correct Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>298</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments

The following comments regarding attitudes, drinking behavior, approaches used in alcohol education programs, knowledge about alcohol, etc., were written by the students. These comments appear exactly as they were written on the questionnaire; no attempt has been made to correct spelling or punctuation errors.
1. In our high school this question was hardly if ever brought up. There was very little of it going on by the teenagers that anyone knew about. But when folks would go away the "big shots" would invite there gang over and drink.

2. Although in high school alcoholism was mentioned at different times, we never made a study of it. We learned the important facts, as the results of alcoholism, and from personal observation I've deduced that habitual over-drinking results from a feeling of inferiority.

3. I don't think the problem of drinking is stressed enough in school and in church. They don't go into all the details of the problem.

4. I cannot remember any outspoken directions on drinking but I felt I knew through listening to conversations.

5. I can't remember ever having had any education on the use and effects of alcohol in high school, other than my own reading and student's speeches and themes.

6. I have never received any information as to the effects of alcohol on the body (this explains the small question marks). As I've indicated, my parents occasionally but rarely drink. They do not want me to acquire the habit. I feel also that it's wrong but have indulged "experimental tasting". Curiosity, I believe.

7. Some questions I am not able to answer because I have not actually studied alcohol at all.

8. I don't think this subject is stressed enough in our schools. As for me I have never heard the subject mention in school except at one assembly. It is important to our society to have it fully explained to each citizen, so that they can never say "I didn't know."

9. I don't believe that alcohol education is discussed enough in the schools.

10. As you can see I know little or nothing about alcohol. I don't drink because I feel I don't need the stuff to keep me going and don't necessarily feel I want to be a part of a drinking crowd. I don't look down on people that do drink. I might add that one night I got high on some beer and felt terrible afterwords.

11. This form that I have just filled out should be disregarded since I am not informed on this subject.

12. In my highschool & most highschools that I've heard of there isn't any alcohol education. It'd be a good idea if there was more.

13. Our training in school was not on alcohol, as I remember it, but on some of the results. I don't know very much about it so many of the statements may not be correct.
14. I don't know very much about this subject so I have not been able to answer everything correctly. An example would be J on page 6. (Note: student checked Alcohol, Calories & Blood Vessels).

15. I really don't think I was given sufficient information on biological effects of alcohol to answer many of these questions.

16. I'm not to acquainted with alcohol and it's effects or contents, but I do know if it is consumed in vary large amount it can be dangerous to the body.

17. I really know very little about liquor laws and even liquor. I have never cared for it and my parents drink only occasionally. I only know it is not good for a person to drink too much and for some it is bad to drink any. And I don't intend to.

18. My real training - if you can call it that - was not really given by the school. The schools neglect that phase of education badly. My "education" has come from home - seeing the damage it has done in splitting it twice - 2 divorces!! Because of liquor!

19. I think that most of my information on alcohol has been through my home, where I have been taught not to drink, & church where there have been many talks, movies & programs on alcohol & its use. I feel that my school has had very little to do with my opinions on alcohol.

20. I do not feel as though the information given in school was a great value to me. I prefer to make up my own mind as to rather or not to drink and all the talks by all the teachers in the world won't do any good.

21. While information was given in my school such information was so exaggerated in terms of effects (immediate or otherwise) that all of us generally got a laugh out of it. This, of course, spoiled the effect of the lecture and we all regarded the subject as purely a personal matter. Information did not sway us.

22. During a home & family class we were talked to by an alcoholic who had been cured as pertaining to part B #2. Talking about enjoying the taste I know most highschool students don't but I personally like beer and my friends did also (many of them).

23. I have in my high school years attended two assemblies on the subject of alcohol and it was very beneficial. It has helped to determine my choice of decisions on many occasion. We were told that the excessive use of alcohol can determine the matter of healthy off-spring or affected children. To me this is to important to waste on a few years of pleasure - I want healthy & normal children!

24. We learned in Biology that alcohol is a repressant. It dulls senses. But some people take whiskey for heart ailments to stimulate the heart!
25. Serious teaching of alcoholism in the high school in my opinion is very important. I had it in one of my courses ("affective living") and was well appreciated and liked by all who took it.

26. I think the problem of drinking is something that should be discussed more and especially in high school. Many people don't know the danger of alcohol in the body.

27. I feel that more information ought to be offered in order that interested students may find out about alcoholism. I myself have never had much education about alcohol and would like to learn about it.

28. I think it would be good to teach more about this in our schools.

29. More education should be given in the subject of alcoholism.

30. Most of the things I have learned about alcohol were passed on by someone, but who or when I don't know.

31. Concerning the facts of alcohol has never interested me, as I do not wish to ever partake of an alcoholic beverage.

32. I believe that there still can be a much better form of informing the public on the effects of alcohol.

33. I feel that there is a great need for an intense program on the effect of alcohol on teenagers. I have just graduated and can honestly say it is sickening to watch young girls get filthy drunk with four or five boys their age. Beer, wine and whiskey has its place, but not in the hands of teenagers.

34. I feel that although most people know that drinking is not good, more information about what it actually does is not supplied readily.

35. I think it is a terrible problem and more well have to be done to control it if we are to maintain our educational and moral standards.

36. Even though I do not go to church every Sunday or say my prayers every night, and even though my parents drink a good amount - I know the effects of alcoholism, I know what it can do because I have seen it, and as a result, I do not, and will not drink. I believe that if all children were taught the effects of alcohol from the time they first become aware of drinking - if the teachers, pastors, doctors, radio and TV stations got into this idea and practiced it by presenting programs about the effects of alcoholism in an interesting way -- (humorously, interestingly with human interest) not dogmatically or in a "holier than thou" light or in a series of "educational" programs because that certainly scares school-age children away from it - I believe if children are taught about alcohol - and understood the reasons for staying away - then these adults will not cause the national problem of alcoholics in the United States.
37. I feel that the laws on selling liquor to minors is not carried out fully enough. I also feel that education on alcohol should be started when the child is old enough to notice and understand the uses of alcohol. It is important that this begin in the home.

38. I believe that the proper training of children should begin at home as to not drinking. It is usually too late to have lectures on alcoholism and the effects of it after a person is in his junior or senior year of high school. By that time some have begun drinking and aren't going to give it up just because their teachers say it is harmful. They should get education like this in their freshman year of high school.

39. I feel that the teaching of alcohol should be taught in elementary school. This could introduce the youngster to get on the right track. Teaching him that he shouldn't try to be one of the crowd when he is older, and also the effects of alcohol.

40. I do not think that enough is said about this topic in high school or in junior high. The best time for telling kids about alcoholism is in the ninth or first part of the tenth grade.

41. I think more schools should introduce the bad effects one receives from drinking & try to emphasize that you don't have to drink to be popular or part of the crowd. I don't think it hurts anybody to have a drink now and then if they know when to stop and don't make it a habit.

42. I think that high schools should give some sort of alcohol education with a course on sex. I believe this would prevent a lot of alcoholics and unmarried pregnant women.

43. I believe that there should be a certain segment in a required course in high school showing and explaining the why's of drinking, the causes, effects of drinking, about family drinking, there should be included how much each member drinks, as some will drink once in a while to relax or some drink because they more or less need it.

44. If the effects of alcohol were taught in a class there would be less use. This class should be taught in the early years in high school instead of the senior year.

45. I think every high school should have some kind of program concerning alcohol and its use.

46. If alcoholism is to be omitted then the method should start in the college campus. It is my opinion that when people first experimented alcohol; this is the time of most decision. This is where they find out if they like it or not.

47. To many minors can get their hands on alcoholic beverages to easy. Stiffen the law.
48. LAW ENFORCEMENT IS EXTREMELY TOO LENIENT.

49. ALCOHOL HAS BECOME A SOURCE OF JUVENILE DILEMMA, THEREFORE WE SHOULD SET STIFF RULES FOR PREVENTING ITS SPREAD. A STRONG PENALTY SHOULD AWAIT THOSE MINORS CAUGHT DRINKING OR INTOXICATED.

50. AT WESTERN'S STUDENT UNION, I HAVE MANY TIMES SEEN INTOXICATED PEOPLE ENTER. THE RESTRICTIONS ON DRINKING SHOULD BE PLACED HIGHER, ESPECIALLY AT COLLEGE.

51. ONE THING THAT SHOULD BE DONE IS: ALL TAVERNS AND BARS SHOULD BE CLOSED ALL DAY SUNDAY AND 10:00 ON WEEK DAYS. THIS WOULD AVOID ACCIDENTS, FIGHTS AND DEATH.

52. IF KIDS WANT TO DRINK - LET THEM, THEY KNOW ALL ABOUT THE EFFECTS & PROBLEMS. THEY WILL GET ALONG BETTER IF LEFT ALONE.

53. I BELIEVE THAT THE TROUBLE WITH ALCOHOL CANNOT BE CORRECTED WHOLELY BY ONE ORGANIZATION AND THAT THIS SITUATION CANNOT BE CLEARED UP ENTIRELY.

54. THEY SHOULD GET RID OF ALL THE ******** STUFF.

55. ALCOHOLISM IS A SICKNESS AND ITS UP TO EVERY ONE TO TRY AND TO SOMETHING ABOUT IT.

56. IF ONE IS UNFORTUNATE TO FALL INTO A STATE OF ALCOHOLISM THEY SHOULD BE HELPED NOT LOOKED DOWN ON OR BILITTED OR SHUNED. MORE SHOULD BE TOLD TO THE TEENAGER AND EXPLAINED BY PEOPLE WHO HAVE HAD THE EXPERIENCE OF DRINKING. DON'T GIVE UP WITH A PERSON IF HE PERSISTS IN HIS ATTEMPTS IN DRINKING BUT STAY WITH HIM UNTIL HE REALIZES THE SERIOUSNESS OF HIS PROBLEM.

57. LOWER DRINKING AGE TO 18 FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

58. AN OLD ARGUMENT BROUGHT UP ON THE SUBJECT. I BELIEVE A PERSON WHO HAS ATTAINED THE AGE WHEREAS HE IS QUALIFIED TO DEFEND HIS COUNTRY IN WAR IS CERTAINLY QUALIFIED TO PARTAKE IN DRINKING IF HE DESIRES. THIS SHOULD BE ESPECIALLY AT HIS DISCREETION ABOARD MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS. I ALSO BELIEVE THAT IF THE 18 YEAR OLD COULD HAVE IT LEGALLY, HE WOULDN'T BE AS APT TO GET INTO THE SITUATIONS HE DOES WHEN HE SNEAKS AROUND AND DOES IT IN CARS AND OTHER PLACES OUT OF THE LAWS EYES. HE DOES IT FOR THE MERE FACT OF GETTING AWAY WITH SOMETHING. I'VE OFTEN HEARD PEOPLE SAY, "WHEN YOU'RE 21, IT ISN'T FUN ANYMORE!"

59. I BELIEVE THAT THE MINIMUM AGE FOR PURCHASING ALCOHOL SHOULD BE REDUCED TO 18. WE CAN FIGHT FOR OUR COUNTRY AT THIS AGE BECAUSE WE ARE PHYSICALLY FIT FOR COMBAT. WHO SAYS WE ARE NOT FIT TO HOLD A BOTTLE ALONG WITH A 83 YEAR OLD CRIPPLE?
60. I believe the drinking age could be lowered to 18 years as the teenagers can get alcohol anyway and if they can drink "in the open" so to speak there will be less chance of anything going wrong! In my opinion:

61. I believe the more you forbid a teen-ager to drink the more he is going to want to do and find a way to do it. I personally feel it wouldn't be wrong to allow both males and females at the age of 18 to drink beer, as in the state of Wisc. I also feel since females go out with older males, it wouldn't be wrong for them to be allowed to drink hard liquors at 18, as in the state of Illinois. Once they feel they aren't getting away with anything the big spark of wanting to drink so excessively will be gone.

62. I feel that the legal age for purchase of alcoholic beverages should be lowered probably to 18 years of age for both sexes. I have had many discussions with many people my age and also older. The probable results would be actual less teen-age drinking in cars and places that lead to immorality.

63. Some people are as immature at 21 as they were at 18 and therefore are just as dangerous when under the influence of alcohol.

64. If the legal age for purchase of alcoholic beverages were lowered to 18 in Michigan, I do not think it would be as much of a nuisance, because kids would not be such big shots if they can get proof and buy beer when they are under age.

65. I believe the materialistic idea of the state requiring that the Golden Age of 21 for drinking should be abolished and the idea promoted in Wisconsin; 18 year old beer bars should be encouraged. Anything repressed is bound to cause an interest and a desire to deviate from the mean (21 yrs.). You can be drafted at 18 but cannot buy beer. This is ridiculous. In Green Bay, Wisconsin they have a $125,000 teen-age beer nite club. It is orderly and is an outlet for the people in the bad age between K8-21.

66. I think that the age limit for obtaining alcohol should be set by the government. It isn't fair for a person to be able to drink in one state and not in another. Also, if you are old enough to fight and protect your country you should be able to drink if you wish.

67. Why not lower the age to 18 for kids. I know that it would eliminate a lot of trouble. Why make us law breakers. Do you realized how easy it is to buy it. I can buy it at places where they know I am not 21. If they made it legal I would not have to drink in cars and then drive.

68. I think Michigan and other states put too much taboo on drinking. If they say a person has to be 21 years of age to drink they try to break these laws. I think the drinking age in Michigan should be 18 and the campus should have a bar in the union.
69. I think that for most young people, they reach the age of maturity at 18. I think Michigan laws are too strict concerning the laws of drinking. I think the age limit should be 18 instead of 21. Teenagers go out and get beer anyway, so if they made the beer drinking age 18, teenagers wouldn't want to do it so much. They probably would get into less trouble. The liquor age maybe should stay at 21, but not the beer age.

70. Young adults drink to get intoxicated sometimes. I think the drinking age should be 18. There are an awful lot of students drinking today, but most car accidents are caused by adult drinkers. Young adults (18 yrs of age) can get beer anytime they want it, anytime! So why not drink legally rather than illegally? This (21 yrs old) way they drink while driving up and down the highway, in parked cars, and in woods. No sense in this.

71. I think that the legal age of being able to buy alcoholic beverages should be 18 years of age. My conclusion is based on many situations among them being the status of induction into the armed services. 2. I think that the function of alcohol on the body should be taught on a high school level (Senior Yr).

72. It is my opinion that if the age at which one could buy alcohol was reduced, there would be less of a tendency for those under 21 to want it. Something that we are forbidden to have always appears to be desirable.

73. I am not the type of person who drinks frequently nor have I ever been intoxicated. I think if a person under 21 would like to have a beer, it is perfectly all right. My parents don't mind if I have one or even two occasionally. If a person under 21 years of age wants a drink he will usually get it by stealing or getting an older person to buy it for him. If it were legal for a person under 21 to drink there would be a lot less problems for the police to take care of among teenagers.

74. I believe a person should be able to buy 3.2 beer in Michigan at the age of 18.

75. I feel that all states should have an 18 year old law. I think that where there aren't any 18 year old bars it is a greater challenge for teenagers to try to get alcoholic beverages, than those states which have the 18-year old bars. These bars must be organized and have proper law enforcement and an I.D. card checking system.

76. We drank on our Senior trip to New York. The legal age there is 18. We drank a little wine and I don't think it hurt any of us.

77. I honestly don't think drinking is harmful to a person if he is mature enough to understand what it can do. I don't think anyone under 18 should drink. I have seen many kids (immature) drink just because they are getting away with something and because it's exciting to them. I don't think there would be any more trouble with drinking if the age limit was lowered to 18.
78. There would not be so much of a problem if the governmental and church authorities would not make a big thing about it from the very start. Most people under 21 drink because they are daring the law. Look at countries like Germany, North Africa, and etc. who don't have that kind of a problem.

79. Lower the age to 18 or pass 3.2 law. You won't have so many problems. Look at Germany.

80. Although the law requires a man to be 21 to purchase alcohol at present I think this should be amended. I truly believe that a person who is mature enough to fight for his or her country at the age of 18 should be permitted to drink at this age. If a person can handle a gun at this age he is old enough to handle a bottle of beer now and then.

81. I think it is alright for a person under 21 to drink if he knows when to quit and can hold the alcohol. But a person who drinks a lot and gets drunk should be kept away from alcohol at all costs.

82. I believe that a state that has legal age of 18 is having a much less problem with teenage drinkers. At 18 I believe a person is mature enough to handle the normal amount of liquor.

83. If there is a problem of minors becoming intoxicated and performing unjust crimes, I think it could be stopped by reducing the legal age to 18. Then they wouldn't have to sneak and drink in cars & alleys.

84. I believe that the age limit should be lowered because high school kids drink anyway. I feel that some of them drink for the excitement of doing what they are not supposed to do.

85. The use of alcohol is a matter of personal judgment and power to control the same and that is why I think 21 yrs. age limit is a good thing because a person has in his possession the power to make these decisions by this time with a few exceptions.

86. Many college students drink but for many different reasons. The use of alcoholic beverages is or does not have to be taboo for everyone. Those who can drink sensibly for their own enjoyment and not try to impress people with how much they can drink are, in my opinion, justified. They are as mature in their thinking as a 21 year old. Those that drink just to be a part of the crowd & to show that they are somebody are to immature to drink. That is why the legal age in Mich. is 21 and should remain so.

87. I, myself, believe that really the main reason kids drink is, there's nothing to do.

88. The teens, boys mostly, in my home town drink only when there is nothing else to do.

89. Most kids whom I know drink to have a good time not to get intoxicated.
90. I believe that students in high school drink since there is really no other activity interesting to do. I also believe that there is so much publicity and scandal written today about teenagers and drinking that students resent it. Drinking is an easy way out.

91. In my own home town—teenagers or college students 20 and over drink because it gives them something to do and makes them feel good. I seldom drink at parties but when I do it's mainly because there is nothing else but beer to drink.

92. High school students drink, I think because they have fun.

93. Also a teenager may drink because he or she is bored or has nothing else to do.

94. I think that, as I said before for the answer to a question, that the main motive that so many teenagers drink is to be one of the crowd. This feeling I had once and so went out with a bunch of girls and got drunk and that cured me of it completely. I made a fool of myself as so many other girls do, but I guess many of them don't care. I most certainly don't believe that you have to drink to be a lot of fun at a party and I think that you are more respected if you don't drink.

95. Most high school students drink as a result of an inferiority—mainly social.

96. I believe young people drink because they think it is the thing to do. They don't think or care about the effects. Everywhere one goes he sees advertisements for alcohol beverages. Other young people drink because of nervous tension to forget their problems as studying & final exams.

97. I think that the main reason for teenagers drinking is: Because he wants to be part of the crowd and they want to be adults.

98. Many people drink because they think it is a sign of maturity, because you have to be 21 to drink legally. Others drink because they want to go along with the crowd and not be known as a teetotaler. When I am out where people are drinking I drink ginger ale because it looks like liquor and I can stay sober on it. I don't need to drink to have fun.

99. I think most high school kids drink, not for the reason of being "with" the crowd, but for the reason of being "ahead" of the crowd.

100. I think most young people drink because they may feel it is socially correct.

101. I realize that drinking is a problem among youth. I think to drink for the sake of being one of the crowd is quite immature. But sometimes in some places it is part of an old custom. This is a reason for adult drinking sometimes. I don't plan on being an alcoholic.
102. I BELIEVE THE USE OF ALCOHOL BY MINORS STEM FROM POOR BRINGING UP AT HOME. ALTHOUGH HE OR SHE IS TAUGHT NOT TO DRINK AT HOME THEY STILL MIGHT DO IT JUST TO DO WHAT THEIR FRIENDS TO OR JUST TO BE SMART.

103. MYSELF I AM NOT A DRinker BUT I DO THINK THAT THE MAIN REASON FOR DRINKING IS THAT THEY FEEL BIG AND IMPORTANT. IF CLASSES ARE OFFERED TO HELP TO EXPLAIN ABOUT THE PROBLEM THEY THINK IT IS A MICKEY MOUSE AND WOULDN'T EVEN ATTEND.

104. I THINK THAT IN MY HIGH SCHOOL THERE WAS ABSOLUTELY TO MUCH DRINKING AND THE ONLY REASON WAS FOR ATTENTION. NO ONE EVER WENT ANY PLACE WITHOUT SOMETHING TO DRINK, NOT EVERYONE DRANK BUT ALWAYS SOMEONE WAS DRINKING. I LIVED IN QUITE A WEALTHY COMMUNITY WHERE THE PARENTS WERE ALWAYS OUT SO THE CHILDREN OR TEENAGERS USED THEIR LIQUOR OR THERE HOME TO HAVE PARTIES.

105. IN MY OWN EXPECTATION, I THINK DRINKING HAS BECOME A FAD AMONG MOST STUDENTS. IT MAKES HIM FEEL LIKE A BIG MAN IF HE DRINKS, SOME CAN TAKE IT. BUT ON THE WHOLE, I WOULD SAY THE MAJORITY CANNOT. I THINK IT MAKES A PERSON FEEL SECURE AND ONE OF THE GAME WHEN HE DOES DRINK. I THINK THE MAIN REASON HE DOES DRINK IS BECAUSE HE IS SELF-CONSCIOUS AND WANTS TO DRINK IN ORDER TO MAKE HIMSELF BRAVE.

106. I BELIEVE MOST STUDENTS DRINK JUST TO PROVE TO OTHERS THEY AREN'T CHICKEN. NOT BECAUSE THEY REALLY ENJOY IT. SO MANY OTHERS DO IT THEY FEEL ITS ALL RIGHT FOR EVERYONE TO.

107. YOUNG PEOPLE ARE GOING TO KEEP DRINKING AS LONG AS THEY THINK ITS BIG STUFF BECAUSE THE "BULLS" DON'T FIND OUT ABOUT IT AND STOP IT. AND THEY'LL KEEP IT UP UNTIL THERE ARE NOT MORE PEOPLE WHO WILL SELL IT TO THEM. THAT'S WHERE THE TROUBLE STARTS AND WHERE IT SHOULD END.

108. I THINK THAT THE YOUNG PEOPLE BECAUSE THEY THINK THEY ARE A BIG SHOT WHEN DOING IT.

109. I BELIEVE THAT THE REASON TEENAGERS DRINK IS BECAUSE THEY THINK IT IS SMART.

110. QUESTION V PART I - THE HIGHSCHOOL STUDENT DRINKS MAINLY BECAUSE HE IS DOING SOMETHING AGAINST THE LAW AND AS AN OUTCOME, IF HE GETS AWAY WITH IT, HE HAS A LOT OF FUN.

111. A LOT OF YOUNG PEOPLE DRINK FOR THE EXCITEMENT OF BREAKING THE LAW.

112. WE HAVE A DRY TOWN. KIDS DRINK FROM THERE TO APPOSE PARENTS, TEACHERS, OR THE STRONG RELIGIOUS ATMOSPHERE.

113. I FEEL THAT THE MAIN DRIVE TOWARDS DRINK BY ADOLESCENTS IS THE MERE FACT THAT IT IS ILLEGAL FOR THEM TO PURCHASE OR DRINK. THIS DRIVE IS IN THE SAME VEIN AS THE BOY WHO BECOMES COMPLETELY ENTHRALLED WITH CARS BEFORE HE IS OLD ENOUGH TO DRIVE.
Most of the kids I've talked to after they had been drunk or drinking say they regret it, that they just drink because they get mad at their parents, or they get mad at their girl. Drinking, to them, is a way to get back at parents and girls, a way of lashing out at the world.

I believe that the average American high-school boy can get beer to easily and therefore uses that as an outlet of his problems rather than thinking them out himself.

Drinking in our high school was quite bad as far as the boys were concerned. We talked it over with them many times and asked them their reasons for drinking. The answer I found most was, to forget ones problems. Others, I could see, drank so that they could be like the others. They also used drinking as an excuse for their actions.

I believe the reason that many teen-agers drink is because they think they will miss something by not drinking.

Although most students drink for immature reasons, a few like the taste every now and then. Also some people have to use alcohol for entertaining customers.

I have no desire to drink alcohol. My parents think I will become unpopular with the group if I don't.

Alcohol is not the cause of alcoholism. It only becomes so when placed in the hands of the weak willed. I believe drink is permissible when used in small amounts and merely as a relaxant not a shield to hide behind.

Public drinking disgusts me.

An exceptional person can have .15% alcohol in his blood and still retain all his faculties if he has been a long time drinker. A normal person would not retain his faculties.

I strongly believe that if alcohol was the cause of alcoholism everyone would be an alcoholic. If they drank any alcoholic beverages only the weak willed and weak minded people can become alcoholics.

Without alcoholic drinks there would be no alcoholism.

It has become a disgrace to see so many people throw away good and happy lives just because of the use of alcohol. Not only is this true, but so many of these people who have children & they go without food and clothing because the parents are spending the money on alcohol.

I believe that I was first introduced to the evils of alcohol by the Lutheran church school that I attended.
127. It is my opinion through experience that the use of alcohol to the point of impaired vision, loss of muscular coordination, etc., is much a state of mind. By this I mean if a person is trying to get drunk he can do so on two or three beers. Sometimes I have attended parties where I had as many as 10 or 11 beers. Upon coming home, the closer I got to home, the more sober I can get. Almost to the point of non-realization that I had been drinking at all.

128. The number 4 choice under J bothered me. Of course, alcohol is the cause of alcoholism, but it's the persons fault for not having enough guts to resist it.

129. I feel that in time alcohol will cause some of the downfall of our country.

130. Alcohol is nothing more than a type of habit-forming drug.

131. I think the greatest danger of alcohol to high school students is the danger of bodily deterioration, and not that they will become alcoholics.

132. I believe there are many causes for a person to become an alcoholic.

133. Most drinking in my opinion is a waste of money and health.

134. In my opinion drinking is a waste of money. As for me, instead of taking a bottle of beer I'll have a coke, one great reason that I think students (uncompleted)

135. As far as I can see alcohol is a menace to the world.

136. I think it is a waste of time to drink!!!!!!! Our family has seldom drank and all I have actually done was taste it. I live in a Polish town and they go all out for weddings. HELP!

137. There are many reasons why I feel very strongly against the use of alcohol. I simply can't stand the taste of it, I can't see that anyone has accomplished (also incomplete).

138. I think use of liquor is an expense habit that could be gotten along without. It does you no good.

139. I think alcohol should be outlawed!

140. Were it within my power, I would dump all of it, except that for medical purposes, in the ocean. Having first hand observance of its "wonderful effects", I think it is a crying shame that so many so-called intelligent people condone its use.

141. I think alcohol should be abolished completely.
142. I believe the best thing a person can do is never touch the stuff and that way will not have a wanting for it.

143. I do not believe that anyone, no matter what his capacity for alcohol may be, should drink.

144. I feel there is no excuse for the use of alcoholic beverages at any age. Some of these questions are impossible for me to answer (e.g. American beers usually contain 15 to 20% alcohol) because I do not pay any attention to this subject, and have no interest in it.

145. I believe one drink doesn’t hurt you, if you stop at just one drink.

146. I have a very special interest in the use of alcohol. I feel that "a little" social drinking is okay. My father has drank heavily for almost 20 years and has caused much grief in my family. He stopped for three years because of heart attacks but is now back to drinking again. We don’t have alcohol in our home. Whether that is right or not I don’t know. I think it is just a shame such a beverage was ever created.

147. The use of alcoholic beverages when used moderately is not bad. My parents have not told me not to drink and I tell them when I do. The only effects of alcohol that I don’t like is a big head the next morning.

148. There is nothing good or bad, only thinking makes it so.

149. It isn’t the liquor that abuses the man; it’s the man that abuses the liquor.

150. I believe that alcohol, when used to act big or more mature, can be very harmful. Many a student has been expelled because of it. But then again for family gatherings I believe it does no harm unless taken too much. Many people use it correctly and can have fun. But there are always the big shots—or they think they are.

151. Drinking is fine when used correctly.

152. I feel that an occasional glass of beer is not harmful, but an exceptional amount is wrong.

153. I believe that if drinking is done socially at a party, etc., it is perfectly all right. However, you should be able to stop and do stop when you feel it necessary.

154. I think it is alright to drink occasionally at parties. But to be one of the crowd or to be big I don’t think that is right.

155. I do not believe drinking is wrong in itself. However, getting drunk is a serious wrong and a grave sin in my opinion.
156. I believe that drinking of alcoholic beverages in the teens is becoming a serious problem. There have been many theories stated as to the cure of this problem, which one is best I do not know. I do believe, that it is not sinful or anti-religious to drink as some church organizations preach. It is my opinion that adults, including college students, should drink as long as they know when to stop and not become intoxicated.

157. Since my parents own a tavern I have been contact with alcohol and people who drink it all my life. I think that drinking is something which must be taken very seriously. By this I mean that a person must know when to stop. It isn't the person who drinks occasionally that becomes an alcoholic but the person who drinks all of the time and in excess.

158. There's nothing wrong in drinking. I drink just about every week end. When the week ends come around its time to relax. I like all kinds of drinks, beer, wine, etc. and I see nothing wrong if you know your limit. I mean no when to stop before you become Snowed!

159. Alcohol is not bad nor is it the cause of alcoholism. Uniformed users is the problem.

160. Drinking is okay if it is controlled. I have been drinking for about a year and a half. I drink because I enjoy the taste and sensation. However, I have never lost my senses and I have never driven after two drinks. If one can control oneself it is okay to drink occasionally. However, although I jumped the legal age I don't recommend it.

161. I believe there is nothing drastically wrong with the use of alcohol if it is used sensibly, and not for the use of drowning troubles, etc. If it is used by young people without hiding the fact from parents, and in good taste, I don't feel there is anything wrong with using it.

162. I think there is nothing wrong with drinking if you can control yourself and are not going to drive. Of course if you are of age.

163. I think it is alright for people to drink. If they don't drink excessively. A beer or a shot now and then to be sociable is fine. I don't think it is sinful till it extends to the point of excessiveness.

164. I see no harm in having a few drinks, if you know your limit and stick to it, you can allow yourself a sociable drink.

165. I don't feel there is anything wrong with drinking if it is kept reasonably, but young people go over board. I doubt very much if all of them will continue the habit later in life. Right now many want to be in the crowd. Of course, there are exceptions who can handle it with good sense. I don't care for it myself and hope I never do.

166. A person can drink unless he takes too much. To much of anything is not good for a person.
167. Alcohol is not bad if used in a minimum and only on certain occasions. If used sensibly.

168. It is not the use of alcohol which presents a social problem. It is the abuse which makes a condition poor. This over indulgence is harmful to family and community.

169. I feel that it is all right for people to have a drink once in a while, but I think that anyone who drinks to heavily should definitely stay away from it entirely. There is nothing worse than alcohol to break up a home and I feel that it leaves a bad mark on the children if they have to live with something like that.

170. As far as I am concerned I don't see any harm in having one or two mixed drinks at a party or some other occasion. I do believe that an over indulging of beer, wine, or whiskey is entirely wrong.

171. Anything is acceptable if used to a moderate degree. If it can be controlled by the person and the group.

172. I feel that any person of age that does moderate drinking will have no ill effects.

173. I believe the use of alcoholic beverages is fine as long as it is used in moderation and not used just because the crowd does.

174. I believe the consumption of alcohol in a moderate degree is not wrong. At social gatherings, parties, etc., I believe people over 21 have sense enough to be able to drink in moderation. I don't believe persons under 21 have any business worrying about consumption or even wanting to drink.

175. I believe it is OK to have a drink once in a while.

176. I do not believe alcohol is harmful if drunk in modified forms and never to the degree of intoxication.

177. I believe the use of alcoholic beverages is fine as long as it is used in moderation.

178. I believe that drinking in moderation is proper and not sinful.

179. I think it is OK to drink if it is not done to excess - just like any thing else!

180. I think that drinking is a part of our present society. People seem happy in a cocktail lounge, but only because they are so emotionally immature they can't find happiness any other way. Since happiness is the basic ambition of mankind, then the ideal can not be entirely wrong. I don't drink because I am a track man. I have been taught that alcohol harms your body. But the European atheltes drink beer by the gallons. It is a matter of opinion.

181. I believe it is alright to drink, if a person doesn't get drunk.
182. I feel that the use of alcohol, in a moderate way, is not harmful. In fact, moderation in any of the so called "vices" is good for a person.

183. A mature person can drink socially—this is not harmful. Sometimes it can be very beneficial.

184. I do not believe that an occasional beer while enjoying a baseball game on TV is too harmful. However, I do not believe it wise or do I like to see people constantly sitting around drinking.

185. I believe moderate drinking to be quite harmless.

186. In my opinion, alcoholic beverages are alright at a certain time and in a certain place. As far as I am concerned an alcoholic is a person who is mentally or emotionally insecure. These people need help. The AA is one organization which has gained a national reputation for helping these unfortunate persons. This is wonderful but still I think we need more.

187. Alcohol is something that can be drank if I don't feel its necessary to be intoxicated, for some, its just a way to get away from facing reality.

188. Drinking is all right if you know when to stop, that is up to the individual himself.

189. I think if you have a beer once every two or 3 days during the summer isn't so bad, in fact it's probably good for you.

190. It is my personal feeling that there is nothing wrong with drinking if it is done in the right places & certainly not done in the excess.

191. I believe that drinking to an extent is alright, it just the same as having a coke to me. No one as I feel should drink to the extent that he loses control of his senses. But I think a drink especially after a hard day's work is mighty refreshing.

192. Although alcohol is harmful to the body if it is taken in small amounts at various functions or at a person's discretion I believe it to be OK.

193. Father is a very moderate drinker. Last known drink was one beer last summer. Proper for some to drink beer— for Arctic and Antarctic Explorers it is said to have some vitamins and also will help them keep warm. Excessive use would lead to intoxication at which time user would probably fall asleep in snow and subsequently freeze to death.

194. In reference to No. IV, Part B. I believe the only thing wrong with drinking alcohol is that it is against the law. I see no harm in an occasional bottle of beer.

195. Alcohol has its proper place.
196. I BELIEVE ALCOHOL IS MORE OR LESS A NECESSARY BEVERAGE IN MANY SOCIAL CIRCLES; COUNTRY CLUBS, ELKS, EAGLES AND OTHER SUCH ORGANIZATIONS. IF USED PROPERLY IT IS IN MY OPINION IS NOT HARMFUL BUT ON THE OTHER HAND HELPFUL, SOCIALLY AND OTHER WAYS.

197. ALCOHOL HAS SET FOR ITSELF A PLACE IN SOCIAL SOCIETY. I BELIEVE IF HELD UNDER CONTROL IT IS ALRIGHT; HOWEVER HOW MANY OF US CAN JUDGE THE NEEDS OR DESIRES OF OTHERS.

198. I THINK THERE'S A TIME AND PLACE FOR A PERSON TO DRINK BUT I DON'T ACTUALLY THINK ITS SO TERRIBLE THAT PEOPLE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18-20 DRINK. A LOT OF THEM CAN USE GOOD JUDGMENT IN DETERMINING HOW MUCH TO DRINK. A LOT OF ADULTS ARE A POOR EXAMPLES OF WHAT DRINKING CAN DO TO A PERSON. MOST TEENAGERS GET A KICK OUT OF DRINKING ONCE & AWHILE WITH THE OTHERS BUT RARELY ARE THERE TEEN-AGE ALCOHOLICS. A LOT OF TEENAGERS PREFER IT TO COKE BECAUSE COKE MAKES BLEMISHES ON THE FACE. YOU CAN'T RUN DOWN ANY TEENAGER FOR DRINKING OCCASIONALLY UNLESS IT BECOMES A HABIT!!

199. I BELIEVE THERE IS A TIME AND PLACE FOR DRINKING AND DOESN'T BOTHER MANY PEOPLE.

200. ALCOHOL HAS ITS TIME AND PLACE BUT MOST KIDS EIGHTEEN YEARS OLD THAT DRINK MISJUDGE THE RIGHT TIME AND THE RIGHT PLACE TO DRINK.

201. MY ATTITUDE ON THE ENTIRE SITUATION IS THAT THE EXISTING GENERATION HAS ACQUIRED THEIR OWN FEELINGS ON DRINKING AND CANNOT BE CHANGED. HOWEVER, IT IS THE GENERATIONS TO COME WHICH MUST BE EDUCATED IN THE EFFECTS OF DRINKING. TO SUPPRESS ALCOHOLISM, THE MOTIVATION MUST BE FROM WITHIN.

202. DRINKING SHOULD BE LEFT UP TO THE INDIVIDUAL IF NOT THAT INDIVIDUAL WILL ACQUIRE THE BEVERAGE FROM SOME OTHER SOURCE. THIS CAN LEAD TO A LOT OF TROUBLE WHICH IS VERY UNNECESSARY.

203. I BELIEVE THAT A PERSON SHOULD DECIDE WHEN HE HIMSELF WANTS TO DRINK AND I DON'T REALLY THINK THAT ITS BECAUSE HE REALLY WANTS TO BE PART OF A CROWD AND THE WAY I LOOK AT IT AND I TALKED WITH OTHER PEOPLE IF IT WASN'T SUCH A BIG DEAL PUT ABOUT NOT DRINKING OR DRINKING I THINK THAT A PERSON WOULDN'T GET SO INTOXICATED AND GO OUT BEHIND THE BACKS OF THEIR PARENTS, AND GET DRUNK. THE CASE IN MY FAMILY I CAN DRINK AS MUCH AS I WANT TO AT HOME AND MY PARENTS DON'T CARE BUT IF I GET DRUNK OUTSIDE THE HOME THAT'S ANOTHER THING. SURE I DRINK AT PARTIES AND IN THE CAR BUT I STILL KNOW WHAT I'M DOING IF I DO IT BY MYSELF.

204. IN MY OPINION DRINKING BEFORE 21 IS UP TO THE INDIVIDUAL TO DECIDE, UNLESS IT GETS OUT OF HAND. A SMALL AMOUNT OF SOCIAL DRINKING I FEEL IS NOT WRONG.

205. STUDENTS WHO WISH TO DRINK, I THINK, SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO IF THEY WISH. BUT - IT SHOULD BE SUPERVISED BY THE SCHOOL TO A VERY HIGH DEGREE.
206. I think that it is up to the individual person to decide whether or not to drink. But if one starts too young parents should step in and put a stop to it. I know a lot of high school girls who got in trouble because of being drunk. But I believe a college student is old enough to make up his or her own mind on the subject of drinking. I believe there is nothing wrong with drinking as long as you do not drink too much.

207. Alcohol is good and bad, depending upon the individual, his health standpoint, and his mental attitude.

208. In most cases the problem of drinking is up to the person involved, but in many cases this gets out of hand.

209. I have never formed an opinion on the partaking of alcoholic beverages perhaps because of my limited knowledge of the habit. Possibly it is right for some people. I would leave it to the individual to decide for himself.

210. Drinking I believe should be left up to the individual. We are now in college, showing that each of us should be an adult. If we can't take care of ourselves now, we won't ever be able to.

211. Drinking for college students whether 21 or not is O.K. It depends upon the maturity of the individual. Of course drinking excessively is wrong. In my opinion smoking is just as harmful and there still are elementary school kids smoking.

212. Drinking while driving is wrong (due to the lack of control a person has at that time) but if a person likes alcoholic drinks and consumes them without making himself conspicuous than I can see no reason for complaint. There are even times when a doctor will prescribe a mild alcoholic drink to a patient.

213. It is stated in the Bible that man should enjoy the fruits of the earth. The alcoholic beverages are part of these fruits and I don't believe that there are too many people, out of any station in life, that would condemn the use of these beverages if they are used in moderation, with conscience and with good common sense. It is only when alcohol becomes the most important thing in a persons life or overshadows all other activities at social functions that it is wrong. If the alcohol is used for personal pleasure or an added party or social gathering side light, fine. I also believe strongly that a person should make up his own mind on the subject of alcohol.

214. It was always impressed upon me that drinking was somewhat of an art, as long as one did not do it in excess, and he was capable of getting along without it. Alcohol also has the great ability to break down social barriers especially at social affairs.
215. Even though I have drank before, I still think it should be avoided for highschoolers. Parties are the biggest time for drinking. The kids should realize what is coming off when they go to such parties & should either assume the responsibility of taking care of themselves or they shouldn't have gone in the first place.

216. I believe young people should be given the right to buy alcohol if they so desire. Reason: After paying for it a few times as a steady diet they would soon substitute it for soda pop. I know I would. I really enjoy drinking soda pop.

217. I believe that the biggest problem is that people don't know when to stop drinking and when they do become intoxicated they do not realize it, then drive cars and so on.

218. I believe alcoholism is a common social problem. People have to work together to help solve this problem.

219. To me it seems that just being told about alcohol is not enough. One has to see the effects of it before they really know what the extent the damage alcohol can do!

220. Some people can drink a lot and still remain sober and others drink a little and they are drunk. I think that if people drank a few, just enough to make them feel happy, there would be fewer alcoholics and alcohol would not be a social problem.

221. I believe that alcoholism is a social problem and needs solving, if it weren't for the fact the many people become alcoholics, the use of alcoholic beverages would not cause such a problem. I believe the alcohol used in temperate doses is all right.

222. Alcoholism is a sickness that should be cured.

223. I believe that drinking among high schoolers is a passing phase and that the majority only do so experimentaly - not habitually.

224. To many people are trying to scare others about alcoholism. If it were properly brought out by a competant authority things might be different.

225. If I hadn't been in the service I don't believe my connection with alcohol would have been so large.

226. I believe that girls who drink are extremely disgusting.

227. I think that drinking is up to the person involved. Except when my girl is involved.

228. I feel drinking should be permitted in the home, so as to discourage drinking just to find out its effects.
229. I believe that young people should be taught primarily in the home about alcohol. If you are not taught there and feel afraid to discuss it, you will go somewhere else to drink where you are not inhibited. Learning about it in the home gives you a much more secure feeling about it and it is not such a thrill to go out with the crowd and drink because they do. This is, in my opinion, the reason why young people do drink. They want to be part of the crowd. Society demands it. You must establish a place in society, and that is one important way to do it. The blame for alcoholism should be put on Society and its pressures.

230. I myself feel that a person should do what he feels is right and pleasing to God. I drink for the pleasure. I never drink with a girl, or go with a girl who drinks.

231. I think if parents would tell there children more about drinking and let them drink at home with some friends once in a while, there wouldn't be so many teens drinking heavily.

232. I think alcoholism should be discussed by the family. I don't think it should be talked about in schools and things like that.

233. I believe males have a tendency to drink more than females for the feeling of belonging even though they try to convince themselves that they drink just for pleasure. I also think if parents served it in the homes first and instead of putting their foot down against drinking we wouldn't have the problem of kids (16-18) trying to prove they are grown-up & mature. All they are trying to do is go against the parents will.

234. I feel that the effects of alcohol should be taught in the home more than it is now.

235. I believe that the use of alcohol correctly should be taught at home first.

236. I think the families opinion of the use of alcohol has a great influence on the young person.

237. I believe it important for the parents to allow the child to become accustomed to alcoholic beverages. We will then learn how to drink and not venture out with a group of boys to see what it is like.

238. I believe the teaching of the affects of "do's & don'ts" of alcohol should be left up to the parents to a certain extent. Although some are not capable for teaching this subject. There are so many rules and regulations plus the teachings of alcohol that some people feel if it is so bad, they should try & break these rules & have a drink.

239. You can lead a horse to water but you cannot make him drink.
240. I think the stress put on the use of alcoholic beverages is a very
good thing as it gives youth of today an outlook of what can happen
as a result of using alcoholic beverages.

241. I don't know that much about alcohol to know what percent alcohol is
contained in a bottle of beer, whiskey, etc. I would like to express
my opinion about who gives the best advice on alcohol. I think that
the parents of the child are the controlling factor. Naturally if the
children see their parents drinking they will see no harm in it them-
selves. My parents never drink and for this I'm thankful. My parents
and my church have given me my ideas about alcohol.

242. I don't drink and think it's foolish for others my age to. Older
people should know the consequences of it and should make their own
decision about it.

243. I am not ashamed of the fact that I have had alcoholic beverages, but
if I had done it out of the sight of my parents I would have been.
My drinking has never exceeded a (12 oz) bottle of beer and cheese and
crackers in a way of a social matter. I never drink pop because I am
in training 12 months of the year.

244. I usually do not drink because I do not like the taste and because I
don't like to see kids drunk and acting silly. I seldom do to be
with the crowd, but never get drunk.

245. The reason I did not check Part 2 of Question IV is that many young
adults I know of drink only at home or by themselves. Also they
usually drink for the same reason that adults do; which is because
they enjoy a highball or a beer, or a glass of wine just as they re-
 laxing with a bowl of popcorn. Where no. 2 is mostly true is in cases
where the person is extremely young and drink. In many cases young
people avoid letting other people know they occasionally drink for the
express reason that it is popular conception that the teenage drinker
is an immature person trying to act grownup. As the person grows
physically his tastes change. The younger person therefore probably
would not have acquired a taste for alcohol and the older person sim-
ilarly would probably not yet have acquired a taste for harder liquor.
Also I do not believe that the majority of high school age people drink
a beverage that they do not like. I can support this for my own part
in that I can honestly say that I like the taste of a highball, or a
glass of wine but don't care for beer and don't therefore drink it.
Nevertheless most students will probably check parts 2, 3 & 5 thinking
"well that's not true in my case but I suppose that's why others do."
This of course, is only my opinion based on my experiences and the
people I know. But I would suspect that the students of other areas
are not too much different from those of this area. If they are then
possibly 2, 3 & 5 are true. Possibly the Russians are land hungry
warmongers. Probably the Russians are much like us.
246. I have never over indulged in alcohol and do not have any desire to do so. I do not drink for social purposes or to be part of the "gang." I am very much against this. Most of my drinking is at home with my friends and my family. As alcohol has never been denied me, I have no desire to "sneak" out and drink in a car with a gang.

247. Although I've never been what you would call drunk, I did, during the last year in high school, drink in parties, occasionally. I'm not proud of this fact and I think anyone that is proud of drinking is mentally ill. I think that drinking is all right for adults as long as they don't do it excessively.

248. I only drank once and that was the 1st and last time. I have never known of or seen either of my parents intoxicated. I know a man who became an alcoholic.

249. I can honestly state that I drank under-age but have never taken advantage of it by using to excess. One of the main reasons for this may be that alcohol was never considered something secret at home. I was allowed a mild drink at large family gatherings.

250. Although I myself do not drink, my parents are social drinkers. If I did want to drink my parents would disapprove! But sense I have no desire to drink my parents leave it up to me and trusts I will not! I believe this is the better way.

251. On page four Question 111, I would like to make my answer a bit more clear. It is true that I seldom drink. The only time I do is when my parents are aware of it and have given their consent; and only then in a very modified manner such as a glass of wine before dinner or a mixed drink after. I have never, and never hope to attain the status of being drunk.

252. I am not completely against drinking if it is done socially and with respect to others. My parents very seldom drink and only at home. My brother drinks occasionally when at a party or other social gathering and the same holds true for me. I think this is a very good questionnaire. It was my pleasure to offer my comments on this subject.

253. The only place I ever have beer or any type of alcohol is in church and that is diluted wine. I have never and hope never will attempt to drink. I personally believe it is a waste of time and money that could be used on some other constructive use and it would be better for the one who is concerned as the drinker.

254. I like to drink on occasion mainly because most of my friends around me are doing it. And there is nothing else to drink usually beer. Very seldom I do it just to get drunk on rare occasions.
255. I feel that I am fortunate in not having started to drink and will continue to do so. I do not believe in it at anytime except for medical uses.

256. I drink sometimes but seeing other people has discouraged and is discouraging and depressing while they are loaded. My parents did teach self-control and good conduct to us.

257. In regard to question III-A, No. 3, I have drunk all of the checked but I very seldom drink.

258. I, myself, do not drink. When I am at a party I don't mind the drinking of others as long as they stay away from me when they are intoxicated.

259. I said I drank at home. Only wine. But on a few occasions when I was sick with a terrible cold and flu and hadn't slept for days, my mother fixed me a "hot toddy" (whiskey and orange juice heated) to put me to sleep. It really worked!

260. "I seldom drink" was what I put on this sheet. But I never drink any more - I don't like it and, I believe, I am indifferent to it now that all sorts of petty curiosity is satisfied.

261. I have no desire to drink because I have seen the result of excessive drinking & do not wish to be an alcoholic. My parents have never drank excessively. I believe it is a matter of choice of the individual. Although the world would be better without alcoholic drinking.

262. Although I have had drinks before I don't feel it is good for anyone. Social drinking is all right if it is controlled but teenage drinking will usually lead to trouble. I have never drank at teenage parties when it was available nor attended parties for the sake of drinking. A person who must drink to enjoy himself needs medical or mental help.

263. I have not tasted one drop of liquor since I came to school.

264. I have only tasted different beverages to find out how they taste. The use of liquor in the home is nil, beer, wine, etc. My mother's job at one time was a waitress in a "bar", and yet neither of my parents drink. I have been taught it is foolish to drink heavily.

265. I drink, and like it. I never drink too much. A few help me to relax after work and also a few at a party taste pretty good. I see nothing wrong with it if it is handled with good sense.

266. Drinking by myself and my parents is only what is commonly called social drinking. A mixed drink at a party is to me quite far from one who drinks beer, etc. every evening before and after dinner.
267. Although I myself have been brought up to drink socially — some people have not & can't control themselves as I feel I can.

268. In checking I seldom drink on page 4, I mean that I have had a small glass of wine with meals and once in a while a taste of beer, never a full or even 1/2 can at one time.

269. Even though I have drank alcohol I still believe it is very dangerous for young people to drink and they should be pressured more about not drinking.

270. I have had a "drink" once in my life, on my eighteenth birthday - "champagne". I strongly believe that a person should, if he is going to drink, be taught to do so in the home.

271. I have had many opportunities to drink but have often refused on general principles. I am able to drink in front of my parents when I so desire and particularly on special occasions. What I do behind their backs is my own business.

272. I did not drink, period, until I came to college, and do so seldom now, the sole reason being to relax — lose tension. I realize I am under age, but believe I am mature enough to decide and control myself. My parents do not know I drink at all. The only reason they ever do is to relax or induce sleep; the same as my own reasons. I was amazed when I first found out the amount of it that goes on here. It seems to be accepted, and I actually don't think much about it at all any more. I still think that with moderation and mature thinking, anything getting out of hand can be controlled.

273. The above is probably quite slanted in opinion as I am a registered nurse. I however do feel that I have answered as truthfully as I can. My recollection of high school programs, etc. is a little vague in some respects. Yet as part of training the subject of alcohol was dealt with when on affiliation at Kalamazoo State Hospital. Personally, I do drink as I like the taste of some mixed drinks & some wines, yet it is in conservative moderation. I dislike the taste of beer and never drink it regardless of the place I am.

274. I believe that until I am 21 my parents have the right to tell me weather or not I can drink — especially around the home.

275. It is really a shame that you people make such foolish mistakes while at "beer bust" etc., that normally they would not make otherwise. I have never been drunk in my life and I feel sorry for most students when they do so. They are at the best of their lives and should take advantage of the opportunity to learn from the teaching facilities we have today. Thank you.

276. Whereas my parents drink, they drink only to be sociable.
277. Although my parents drink moderately (at parties and one at dinner) and my 3 brothers drink also, I don't drink because: 1. I haven't liked the taste. 2. I am an athlete. 3. I want to remain physically fit. The reason for friends of my age drinking is so they can talk about the Saturday night they got stoned. Big man! In choosing my friends, though, it doesn't matter to me whether they drink or not.

278. Although I actually never had any discussions with my parents relative to drinking, I have always known it was harmful to a person in large quantities. However, I have always been allowed to have something at home whenever the rest of the family or relatives and friends do. This, I feel, is probably the reason I never desired to drink in high school as I would not have the feeling I were getting away with anything. Also, I sincerely feel that whether a person drinks or not is largely due to the respect he has for his parents. I have great respect for mine and would try desperately not to do anything which would harm or hurt them.

279. I have been brought up in a family which does not believe in drinking. My close associates do not either. I have no desire to drink nor does my family.

280. As a comment on question E, page 5 - I believe that parents should decide the drinking habits of their children through their high school years, and if taught properly then they will be able to make correct decisions about drinking from then on.

281. I have never had any definite discussion with my parents about the use of alcoholic beverages, but, we have talked about persons whose use of drinks led them to personal tragedy. This was their guidance to me.

282. I think because my father told me that when I ever wanted a drink to take one from home and drink there, that I have never developed the want of alcoholic drinks even in the presence of youthfull friends like myself.

283. Although my parents drink, I have been seen them drunk. I have seen friends and relatives drunk, though, which is the main reason I have never had any desire to drink.

284. I might add, that the proper use of alcohol is taught by so many different groups and organizations. Also, if it is stressed strongly enough at home, the student will know what he is expected to do.

285. I would like to repeat that my parents drink only on very rare occasions, and then very little. Also I want to emphasize the fact that my friends, parents, & other leaders helped me to form my decision not to drink. Besides, I don't like it!
286. At home I was taught by my parents and my doctor (who is my godfather) and close friend) what the difference in the different drinks are, and the ones I should never touch. In this way if I do go to parties where drinks are served I know what I can take and when I have had enough of the drinks. I usually "nurse" one or two drinks the whole evening. My parents do not object to this occasional thing because they trust my judgment which they helped to form.

287. I believe that the thing which governed my life most (items of use of alcohol) is that help in understanding how alcohol became a social problem, by my parents. They started early teaching me not to drink and advised me not to start when I get out away from home.

288. Alcoholism was not much of a subject in my home, but I learned by seeing others I knew who indulged, how harmful it could really be, to character and reputation as well as to the body.

289. The amount of alcohol my parents drank influenced me, but they did not confer with me about the effects.

290. My father was an alcoholic and was such for 12 years. Now he is straight around and is surprising successful. He is a member of A.A. and is now researching with them. I have been to several meetings and would like some time to come in and talk to you.
CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of this study was to determine, through the use of a questionnaire, (1) the extent of knowledge recent high school graduates have concerning beverage alcohol, (2) their attitudes toward this subject, and (3) the sources that influenced the knowledge and attitudes they hold, with special emphasis on the role of the school as a source of influence.

The hypothesis is presented that this study will determine the adequacy of alcohol education programs in schools in Michigan, as measured in terms of whether or not (1) programs are being carried out, and (2) an objective approach, free from the "psychology of fear," is being used.

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

A. Alcohol Education Programs in Schools

1. Every student was subjected to one or more high school courses in which the effects of alcohol were discussed.

2. Forty-five per cent of the students had attended assemblies which were presented to discuss the effects of alcohol.

3. Fifteen per cent of the students indicated that school counselors had discussed the effects of alcohol with them.

4. Twenty-five per cent of the students indicated that the schools provided the most useful information regarding beverage alcohol.

B. "Psychology of Fear" Approach

1. Sixty-eight per cent of the students believed the greatest danger of high school drinking was that they might become alcoholics. Ten per cent believed also that the primary purpose of alcohol education in schools was that teachers did not want them to become alcoholics.

2. Ten per cent believed that the greatest danger in high school drinking was that damage to the liver might occur; five per cent believed that they might go blind.
3. Forty-four per cent believed that the use of beverage alcohol is always harmful to the body.

C. **Extent of Knowledge**

1. Seventeen per cent indicated the correct definition of alcohol.
2. Twenty per cent knew the first effect of alcohol on the brain.
3. Forty-three per cent knew that alcohol dilated the blood vessels.
4. Seventy-three per cent knew that calories are supplied by alcoholic beverages.
5. Ten per cent knew that a large person can drink more than a small person before showing signs of intoxication.
6. Seventy-five per cent knew that one could not get as drunk on beer as on the same amount of stronger drinks.
7. Seventy-five per cent knew that American beers do not contain 15 to 20 per cent alcohol.
8. Eighty-eight per cent knew that an exceptional person cannot have 0.15% alcohol in his blood and still retain all his faculties.
9. Ninety-four per cent knew that the legal age in Michigan is not 18 for girls and 21 for boys.
10. Forty-five per cent indicated the correct definition of "local option".
11. Ninety per cent recognized alcoholism as a social problem.
12. Four per cent knew that alcohol education in schools is required by law.

D. **Attitudes**

1. Fifty-nine per cent of the students show a favorable attitude toward alcohol by the fact that they drink.
2. Ten per cent believe that the use of alcoholic beverages is sinful.
3. Seventy-eight per cent believe that they alone should make the decision regarding whether or not they should drink.
4. Ninety-one per cent believe that drinking by students is done to become part of the "crowd".

E. Home Influence

1. Sixty-nine per cent of the students indicated that the most useful information about alcohol was provided by the home.

2. Eighty per cent of the students indicated that they had had discussions concerning the effects of alcohol with their parents.

3. Eighty-two per cent of the drinking students indicated that they came from families that drink; sixty-two per cent of the non-drinkers came from families that drink.

F. Church Influence

1. Sixty-nine per cent of the students who indicated church affiliation replied that their churches provided information dealing with alcohol.

2. Ten per cent indicated that churches provided the most useful information.

G. Summary of the Comments (Percentages are based on two hundred ninety replies)

1. Approximately nineteen per cent of the comments dealt with alcohol education programs in schools. Students indicated that:
   (a) Not enough information was given in schools.
   (b) Better methods of presentation could be used.
   (c) The "psychology of fear" approach was being used.
   (d) The program should be presented in both high school and junior high school.

2. Approximately ten per cent of the comments dealt with legal age. Most of these replies indicated that the students believed that the age limit in Michigan should be lowered to 18 years.

3. Approximately twelve per cent of the comments were concerned with the reasons why teenagers drink. The reasons given were:
   (a) There is a lack of other activity - "nothing else to do".
   (b) To become "part of the crowd".
   (c) To acquire adult status and become "big and important".
   (d) To get "back at" authorities or to "break the law".
   (e) To help relieve tension or to use alcohol as an outlet for problems.
4. Forty-two per cent of the replies expressed opinions about drinking. Controlled drinking was considered to be all right by some; all drinking was considered to be wrong by some; drinking to excess was considered to be wrong by both those that accepted controlled drinking and those who reject all drinking.

5. Twelve per cent of the comments dealt with personal drinking behavior.

6. Six per cent of the comments were concerned with the extent of home influence on the individuals.

CONCLUSIONS

Insofar as this study is valid, the following conclusions seem to be apparent:

1. Schools in Michigan are carrying out alcohol education programs in which the effects of alcohol are being discussed. Every student received some information in courses of study, and some students received information from assemblies and/or counseling.

2. A "psychology of fear" approach which stresses and/or exaggerates the harmful effects of alcohol was used in presenting the discussions about beverage alcohol to the students.

3. Knowledge about beverage alcohol, for the students, is not very extensive.

4. If drinking is regarded as a favorable attitude toward beverage alcohol, almost two-thirds of the students react favorably toward it.

5. Most students do not believe that drinking is sinful.

6. Most students believe that drinking by persons in high school is done to "become part of the crowd".

7. Most students believe that they should decide for themselves whether or not they should drink; some believe that the decision rests with parents and self.
8. Parents played a major role in the development of knowledge and attitudes about alcohol held by the students.

9. Churches played a relatively minor role in the development of knowledge and attitudes about beverage alcohol held by the students.

Recommendations

Since this study was concerned with only recent high school graduates who had gone on to further their education, it did not include a representative cross section of all recent high school graduates. The recommendation is made that this study be expanded to include a better cross section of the graduates.

In the opinion of the writer, a study to determine the knowledge and attitudes concerning beverage alcohol held by teachers might also be valuable. Knowledge and attitudes held by teachers might prove to be a factor in determining whether or not alcohol education programs are carried out effectively and objectively.
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