

Maryland, says, "It doesn't matter what the campus does. You're not going to stop the students from drinking. No way." In fact, banning booze could conceivably promote alcohol use by giving it the cachet of an illicit activity. "Raising the drinking age," says Tufts sophomore Pam Patton, "will just make it more of a big deal."

The new prohibition will certainly succeed in changing where students drink—but not necessarily as the lawmakers intended. Ironically, at the college level the law will probably encourage inebriated driving to a certain extent. "Those who aren't of age," says South Carolina's Pruitt, "will flee to a place where they can drink—on the road, in the car, a barn in the country, wherever." There is also the troubling question of whether an entire age group should be made to pay for the mistakes of a minority. "We have been made the undeserving scapegoats of this nation's alcohol problem," said M. Tony Snell, head of the South Carolina state student legislature. "Though 99 percent of us have never been involved in an alcohol-related incident, we have been portrayed as a generation of wanton drunkards."



Dartmouth's liquor-free Dungeon: Pub of the future?

While applauding some of the benefits of the crackdown, many administrators are concerned that America's previous attack on alcohol may be repeating itself. Just as nationwide Prohibition failed to control drinking in the 1920s, they suspect that

minimum-age-of-21 laws will fail to legislate morality on campuses now. "The evil isn't drinking, it's abusing the substance," says Ray Goldstone, UCLA's dean of students. "I do not believe that beer or wine or other spirits are inherently evil." Some officials fear that students will be less willing to seek education and treatment because of the illegality of alcohol. As Princeton's chief counsel, Thomas Wright, puts it, "We've an enormous educational dilemma on our hands. It's a learning time for students, and if we can be a participant in the students' learning about alcohol, we can perhaps help them some with it. If we really are forced into the position of the law-enforcement officer, we lose the capacity to influence." Knowing how to drink responsibly may be an important real-life skill—but increasingly, it will not be something students are encouraged to learn in the sheltered atmosphere of college.

RON GIVENS with CLAUDIA BRINSON in Columbia, S.C., GARY GATELY in College Park, Md., JERRY BUCKLEY in Hanover, N.H., LEE GOLDBERG in Los Angeles, TIM KELLEY in Madison, Wis., CYNTHIA I. PIGOTT in New York and bureau reports



AN INVITATION TO THE NOMINATION FOR THE KING FAISAL INTERNATIONAL PRIZES IN MEDICINE AND IN SCIENCE

The General Secretariat of The King Faisal International Prize, in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, has the honour to invite the Universities, Academies, Educational Institutions and Research Centers all over the World to nominate qualified candidates for :

1. The King Faisal International Prize in Medicine, which will be awarded in 1986.
Topic : **DIABETES MELLITUS**
and
 2. The King Faisal International Prize in Science, which has been postponed to 1986.
Topic : **BIOCHEMISTRY**
- (a) Selection will be according to the discretion and decision of a Committee consisting of National and International assessors selected by The Board of King Faisal International Prize.
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 - (d) Each Prize consists of :
 - (1) A certificate in the name of the winner containing abstract of his work that qualified him for the prize.
 - (2) A precious medal.
 - (3) A sum of three hundred fifty thousand Saudi Riyals (S.R. 350,000).
 - (e) Nominees should satisfy the following conditions :
 1. A nominee must have accomplished an outstanding academic work in the subject of the prize leading to the benefit of mankind and enrichment of human thought.
 2. The prize will be awarded for specific original researches but the life-time background of works will be taken into account.
 3. The works submitted with the nomination for the prize must have already been printed and published. If possible, an abstract in Arabic should be attached if the works are published in any other language.
 4. The specific works submitted must not have been awarded a prize by any international educational institution, scientific organization, or foundation.
 5. Nominations must be submitted by leading members of recognized educational institutions and of world-fame such as Universities, Academies & Research Centers. The nominations of other individuals and political parties will not be accepted.
 6. Nominations must give full particulars of the nominee's academic background, experiences and/or his/her publications, copies of his/her educational certificates, if available, and three 6 x 9 cms photographs. The nominee's full address and telephone number are also requested.
 7. The nominations and works in ten copies are to be sent by registered air mail to the address stated in 10 below.
 8. The latest date for receipt of the full nominations with copies of works is the 3rd of August 1985. The nomination papers received after this date will not be considered unless the subject of any prize is postponed to the following year.
 9. No nomination papers or works will be returned to the senders.
 10. Enquiries should be made, and nominations should be sent, to the Secretary General of The King Faisal International Prize, P. O. Box 22476, Riyadh 11495, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Telex: 204667 PRIZE SJ.