

dinners where alcohol is served if at the same time alcohol is being condemned. This is not a temperance amendment. This is not a prohibition amendment. This is an amendment that treats all of these narcotic substances that may be passed on to children the same. If you go into a grocery store and the checker is below the age where alcohol can legally be dealt with, somebody above the age of 21 has to come there and handle that liquor and check it through. That happens all the time at Baker's, all the time. What I want to do is hear somebody stand on this floor and tell me the rationale for putting these stiff punishments on drugs that don't cause nearly the heartache and pain as alcohol. If I remember correctly, Senator Pirsch said the other day...Senator Pirsch, may I ask you a question so I won't have to remember and misstate what you said.

SPEAKER BARRETT: Senator Pirsch.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: At what age was it that you said PRIDE, the organization PRIDE, says if a person reaches that age without using alcohol or drugs, there is a good chance they will be free of these substances?

SENATOR PIRSCH: I believe it is 21 that I said. I don't have that right in front of me but I believe that was what it said, what it referred to.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: But whatever the age is, it would have to be beyond 17, the one that I am talking about.

SENATOR PIRSCH: And they do agree that alcohol is one of the most serious drugs and, of course, that is why we deal with that in another section in making that illegal for minors.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Do you feel that this amendment that I am offering is in line with the philosophy of the Johnson amendment?

SENATOR PIRSCH: I don't really even know what your amendment is, Senator Chambers.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Okay, it puts alcoholic beverages in the same category as these other drugs.

SENATOR PIRSCH: How about if we just take the selling to minors and possession of minors and increase those penalties?