



# I (s)he beat you again ?

cent have actually tried it. Three out of four of the women liked their lesbian encounters; half of the males enjoyed their homosexual experiences. Gals make better gays than guys.

Women are more likely to have sadomasochistic fantasies, while men are more into spectator roles. Only 14 percent of the students daydream about orgies. Oddly, the couples living together give group-sex fantasies a 23 percent Nielsen rating. They also score high on same-sex fantasies.

We discovered an interesting connection between the tendency to fantasize about sex and attitude toward masturbation. We presented the students with a list of various sexual-fantasy themes and told them to indicate all those that recur in their daydreams. We compared these responses with the replies to our questions about masturbation. It turned out that the people who enjoy masturbating have more varied kinds of fantasies than people who don't masturbate or who don't enjoy it. To a certain extent, the number of fantasies a person has also indicates how much he or she enjoys oral sex.

The single most important finding of the survey is the equality between the sexes. In every form of heterosexual behavior- mutual masturbation, oral sex and intercourse - the women are full partners. They participate on equal footing - or bedding. Past surveys have always revealed the symptoms of the double standard: Men are expected to be experienced; women are expected to be virgins. Our findings reveal that there have been shifts in the way men view their won behavior. For example, male students are more willing to confess an occasional failure. About 35 percent claim to have had difficulty in attaining an erection at some time; 68 percent have suffered from premature ejaculation at one time or another. Yet most students are secure about their own sexuality. A full 96 percent of the males feel that their penises are large enough to satisfy their mates. Another 81 percent feel that they are skilled as lovers. Approximately two thirds of the men claim that they can tell when their partners have had an orgasm.

There may be some truth to their claims of skill: Two thirds of the women report that they reach orgasm with some degree of regularity. When it comes to the question of whether or not the size of a man's penis increases the woman's satisfaction, 33 percent of the women say that a larger penis does not increase satisfaction, 55 percent say that it always does. But what do they know?

More than half of the women report that they have faked an orgasm at least once in their lives. Their motives seem to stem less from ego building or mischief than from a simple "to each his own" principle of sex. The majority of our sample disagree with the statement "It is a man's responsibility to make sure a woman has an orgasm during intercourse." Women are more adamant on this point than their partners.

Many of the reports on college life in the Seventies make comparisons with the silent Fifties, when students weren't just quiet, they were unconscious. Alcohol, the Big A, is supposedly making a come-back. We doubt that it ever went away. Students still like to think that they attend the hardest-drinking school in the world, and some cite as proof a famous *Playboy* study that supposedly gave their school top honors. (We hate to break it to you, but *Playboy* never made such a study, for the simple reason that we never argue with drunks.) Actually, there is not a great trend toward bottle feeding. When we asked students how many times in the past two weeks they'd

drunk an alcoholic beverage, many hadn't touched a drop and many drank very little. Marijuana is the only drug that comes close to alcohol in popularity. The number of men and women who have tried pot has increased steadily over the years. Our 1970 *Student Survey* found that 47 percent of the student population had tried pot. The total of veteran heads is now 70 percent.

Almost half of those who have used marijuana say they are not using it currently. This points up two things: that it is relatively easy to quit smoking marijuana and that the drug scene on campus appears to be fading rather than flourishing. There are probably more Scientologists (Social-Crediters) than acidheads and more Flat-Earthers (Saskatchewanians) than heroin users. Those who have tried and stopped using drugs other than marijuana far outnumber those who currently take them. Amphetamines are a bit more popular than barbiturates, probably because they promise that magical ability to go without sleep that every college student dreams of. Interest in the fuels of

the counterculture seems to be declining. The only drug with a future appears to be cocaine: A full ten percent of the sample want to try the white lady at the first opportunity, and probably haven't only because it costs so much. There are no important differences between the sexes in use of any of these drugs.

Students recognize the risks involved in trying such drugs - the surprising thing is that they are willing to increase the risks. We gave students a list of problem drugs, ranging from heroin to uppers and downers, and a choice of possible legal remedies for their abuse. The range of choices went from making the laws harsher and increasing the penalties, as was done in 1971 in New York State, to a middle-of-

the-road approach, mandatory therapy at government expense, to various humane or permissive reforms. These included the so-called British system, which provides registered addicts with safe doses of drugs on prescription; the removal of penalties for possession for use, retaining penalties for sale; regulated sale, as with tobacco and alcohol; and removal of all restrictions.

Students favor a hard line with hard stuff; many checked more than one of the possible approaches. Most often, these multiple answers included harsher laws and penalties and mandatory therapy. Presumably, the harsher laws would apply to the sellers of drugs and the therapy to the users.

Attitudes toward drugs are determined more by politics than by any other factor: Half the conservatives want harsher laws and penalties dealing with hallucinogens and cocaine, while only 40 percent of them feel that strongly about uppers and downers. About a quarter of the leftists favor regulated sale of LSD and cocaine, but only 15 percent are that liberal about pills. Flog my back and I'll flog yours.

Despite all the horrible examples of the past decade, and despite all the anti-Washington rhetoric of this year's campaign, students seem to think the government (The Just Society) can actually solve problems. On a list of statements about political and social questions, 90 percent agreed that the government is not being strict enough in restraining those who pollute our air and water. On economic questions in general, they lean somewhat to the left. A plurality of 41 percent agreed that we need a more collectivist economy to survive economically, while 27 percent passed on this one. (Students are as puzzled by economics as the rest of us.) On gun control, 70 percent agreed with

the proposition that "stricter control of handguns will reduce the number of homicides in the country." This may reflect their worry about crime, as does the fact that nearly half (all) favour the restoration of capital punishment. They ranked crime fourth in a list of vital issues.

On the two most important women's issues, 94 percent support equal economic and political rights for women, while 79 percent oppose any move to restrict women's right to abortion. Showing the change of attitude among educated Catholics, 67 percent of Catholic students oppose the so-called right-to-life amendment.

Today's youths are tomorrow's middle-aged. Can we predict the future of America (America) based on the students of 1976? Perhaps: Only 58 percent of those we polled were optimistic about the future of the country. Three out of four adopt the popular view that there has been a shift toward conservative attitudes and behavior on campus. But judging from the statistics, most students have a different definition of conservative - it seems that the New Morality of the Sixties has become the dominant moral code of the Seventies. Just as the popular musical is still rock, blue jeans are still the official uniform (at least when anyone bothers to wear clothes). The 58 percent who expressed optimism for the future are probably the same group who admire the idealism and activism of the Sixties' students. Only 14 percent of the students today agree that there is not reason to engage in protest demonstrations. We've still got four years to go in this decade. Our guess is that things will heat up on campus - after all, most of the 26 percent who still have their virginity are going to lose it someday.

	Amphetamines	Barbiturates	Tranquilizers	Mescaline	LSD	Cocaine	Heroin
Never tried	71%	80%	79%	81%	80%	82%	98%
Tried but no longer use	23%	17%	18%	17%	16%	13%	2%
Currently use	6%	3%	3%	2%	4%	5%	0%

	Same as Now	Harsher Laws and Penalties	Mandatory Therapy	Safe Prescription Dose	No Penalty for Possession	Regulated Sale (Same as Alcohol)	No Restrictions	Multiple Approach (i.e., Jail and Therapy)
Heroin	8%	32%	14%	13%	2%	2%	1%	28%
LSD	19%	26%	9%	5%	10%	9%	3%	19%
Cocaine	18%	25%	8%	7%	10%	9%	4%	19%
Uppers and downers	20%	21%	9%	9%	8%	10%	3%	20%

	Never Used		Have Used	
	1970	1976	1970	1976
Total	53%	30%	47%	70%
Male	49%	26%	51%	74%
Female	61%	34%	39%	66%

Environment	19%
Inflation	14%
Unemployment	12%
Crimes against persons	9%
Quality of education	7%
Poverty	5%
Women's rights	5%
Energy crisis	4%
Racial conflict	4%
Changing sex roles	3%
Other	18%