



OREGONIANS AT CONVENTION—Former Oregon Governor Elmo Smith (center) and Mrs. Paul Daughrey, who is vice-chairman of the state GOP central committee, wave during a demonstration for Smith in front of the LaSalle hotel in Chicago. The ex-governor is the Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate. (UPI Telephoto)

Scientists Test Alcoholism Theory

By DELOS SMITH
UPI Science Editor

New York—UPI—The widely-held theory that one way to become an alcoholic is to learn to cushion yourself with drink while trying to avoid things you consider unpleasant, has been put to an acid scientific test.

The result indicated there may be something to it, although it was inconclusive. Scientific testing requires precise measuring of causes and their effects. That's extremely hard to do with people and their drinking.

Scientists Robert Clark and Edwin Polish took the next best animals, monkeys—two monkeys, one male, one female. It's only a little less hard with monkeys but at least you can make them abide with your conditions.

One day the monkeys had access to water bottles. Another day their bottles contained an alcohol solution with the approximate kick of the usual Scotch-and-water. On the third day, they had bottles of both and could choose.

Measure Each Drink
These three kinds of days were mixed evenly over a period of 43 days. Dally Clark and Polish measured how much of the available drink each monkey drank. This gave them a "base-line," that is, the preferences of monkeys for alcohol over water when nothing unpleasant is happening to them.

Then came the unpleasant, in the form of mild electric shock. The monkeys could avoid it by pressing a lever. But first they had to learn how. At first, the shocks were far apart. Later a shock was on its way every second, which they could avoid by lever pressings less than a second apart.

The monkeys had 20-hour days of this "avoidance conditioning" with each hour of avoiding the unpleasant followed by one hour of rest. This went on for 54 days and some days the monkeys had water bottles, some days alcohol bottles, and some days both.

Drinking Patterns Change
After that, there were 56 days much like the first period of 43 days. There was no shocking! nothing unpleasant

for monkeys happened, so far as science can tell. And the water and alcohol bottles were alternated day by day in the now established way.

During the 54 days while their lives were filled with the unpleasant and concentrated on avoiding it, the monkeys drank considerably more alcohol than they had in the tranquil period preceding it. And their "drinking patterns" changed. When life was on an even keel, their alcohol consumption was more or less evenly spaced for the day.

But under "avoidance conditioning" they took on much of their alcohol load during the first two or three hours of the day, and seemed in the words of the scientists "heavy-lidded and lethargic"—in another word, drunk. Alcohol was cushioning them against the unpleasant.

The question of whether the monkeys had been converted into alcoholics by their discovering of this cushioning usefulness of alcohol, was the one inconclusively answered. When the pressure of avoiding electric shock was removed one monkey slowly returned to its "base-line," drinking no more than it had before it was "conditioned." The other monkey didn't get back to its "base-line."

Clark and Polish work in the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington. They reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Group Considers Station Request

Corvallis—UPI—A request for a permanent branch experiment station in the Madras area of central Oregon has been taken under consideration by the Legislative Committee on Agriculture. It was learned here today.

Sen. Francis Ziegler (R-Corvallis) said the request was made by farmers in the Madras-Redmond area who cited unique soil and climatic conditions as reasons for the station. Cost of the proposed station for one biennium was estimated at \$21,000, Ziegler said.

CAB Recommends Basic Air Pattern

Washington—UPI—The Civil Aeronautics board examiner here Monday recommended a basic United States-Orient pattern which would permit Pan American and Northwest Airlines to operate, on an unrestricted basis, from Portland, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles to Tokyo, Manila and Hong Kong.

After the filing of exceptions and briefs, the case will be argued, before the board makes its final decision.

SUFFERS HEART ATTACK

Chicago—UPI—Walter S. Hallanan, national committeeman from West Virginia and temporary chairman of the 1952 Republican National Convention, was reported recovering today from a heart attack. Hallanan was stricken Monday in his hotel room before a session of the Republican National Convention. He was taken to a hospital where doctors said he was not in critical condition.

Three per cent of American families have an annual income of \$500 or less.

NERVOUS BULL FIGHTER

San Clemente, Spain—UPI—Bull fighter Morento de Badajoz made one nervous pass at a bull that charged into the

ring Monday then ran to hide behind a wooden shelter. Another bull fighter had to dispatch the four bulls on the card.

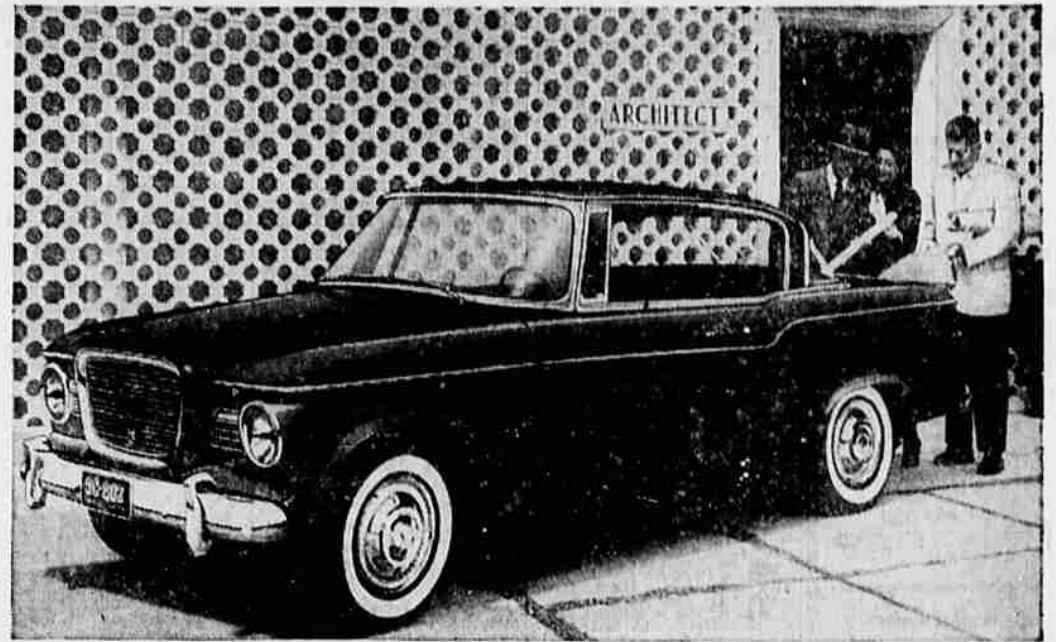
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The Family Council

Editors Note: The Family Council consists of a Judge, a psychiatrist, three clergymen, a newspaper editor, a women's editor and two writers. Each article is a summary of an actual case history. The Council reports on problems that have been dealt with by responsible agencies and counselors.

Jerry F.—Jean overrules my punishments. Jean F.—Jerry is too hard on the boy.

Jerry F.—My wife and I are having a big feud over the bringing up of our oldest boy. Mike is 10 and has just gotten to the stage where he likes to throw his weight around. He has been downright fresh recently. When he is told something he turns right around and does the opposite.

I feel that Jean has been encouraging this behavior by being too soft with him. Even worse, she overrules me when I punish him. Aside from the fact that this encourages the kid to think he can get away with anything, it makes me a cruel monster to my son.

Jean F.—I really think Jerry is too hard on Mike. The kid is far from the potential juvenile delinquent his father sees. He just gets overenthusiastic about certain things and then he forgets his responsibilities.

Recently, for example, we bought him a bike. He was told that he must always keep it in the garage when it wasn't in use. But one day a couple of his friends came by and he got involved and left the bike in front of the house.

As punishment Jerry forbade him to go to a picnic he had been looking forward to. When the day came I felt so sorry for him I let him go.

The Council: One of two incidents do not create indelible patterns in a child's mind and they don't make a monster of a basically devoted father. Children are very sensitive to the underlying meaning of the behavior of others toward them. Although Mike may at times be resentful of punishment, he knows that both rules and punishment are set for his own good and are proof of his parents' love.

We agree, however, that on the whole it is important for the parents to present a united front—not only because the opposite could show a parent in an unfavorable light but because children thrive best when there is harmony and consistency in their home. They are torn apart by serious dissension.

On the other hand, we don't advocate a rigid set of regulations that allows no room for appeal.

We think, for example, that Jerry's punishment for the bike incident wasn't particularly good. Psychologists and educators agree that "the punishment should fit the crime" if the child is to benefit from it. A far better punishment would have been to deprive Mike of the use of his bike for a week. He would better have assimilated the lesson. He would have learned that his parents didn't consider him ready for the re-

seem very unfair. Mike saw no relationship between bike and picnic. The picnic punishment may have come some time after the bike incident had been pushed out of Mike's mind and he would naturally feel hurt while learning little. We think, therefore, that punishments should be more carefully talked over by both parents before the decree is issued.

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