

chamber. When the target rat was restrained in the training chamber it was in an upright position that closely approximated the stereotypical upright fighting posture of rats.

The ingenious researchers designed apparatus so that neither the restrained "target" animal nor the "subjects" could avoid shock. Additionally, the grid floor of the test apparatus was electrified.

*At the bottom of the corner of the chamber where the target was restrained was a small door through which the tail of the target was passed to permit the attachment of shock electrodes.*⁵⁶

The subjects were trained to attack the target animal following shock administration.

Infrequently, a vivisector will realize the horror of this type of research. Dr. Roger Ulrich, who for many years was inducing aggression in animals by causing them pain, is one of the few psychologists who has repudiated his work. In a poignant letter to the American Psychological Association Monitor, March 1978, he states:

*When I finished my dissertation on pain-produced aggression, my Mennonite mother asked me what it was about. When I told her she replied, 'Well, we knew that. Dad always warned us to stay away from animals in pain because they are more likely to attack.' Today I look back with love and respect on all my animal friends from rats to monkeys who submitted to years of torture so that like my mother I can say, 'Well, we knew that.'*⁵⁷

⁴⁶Bannister, D., "The Fallacy of Animal Experimentation," in *Animals in Research*, (1981), p. 307.

⁴⁷Ibid.

⁴⁸Crowell, C.R. and Anderson, D.C., *Animal Learning and Behavior*, (1981), 9(1):28.

⁴⁹Panksepp, J., *Psychopharmacology*, (1980), 72:111.

⁵⁰Badia, P. and Abbott, B., *Animal Learning and Behavior*, (1980), 8(1):110.

⁵¹Squillace, K.M.; Post, R.M. and Pert, A., *Experimental Neurology*, (1980), 70:487.

⁵²Marques, D.M. et al., *Physiology Behavior*, (1979), 22:37.

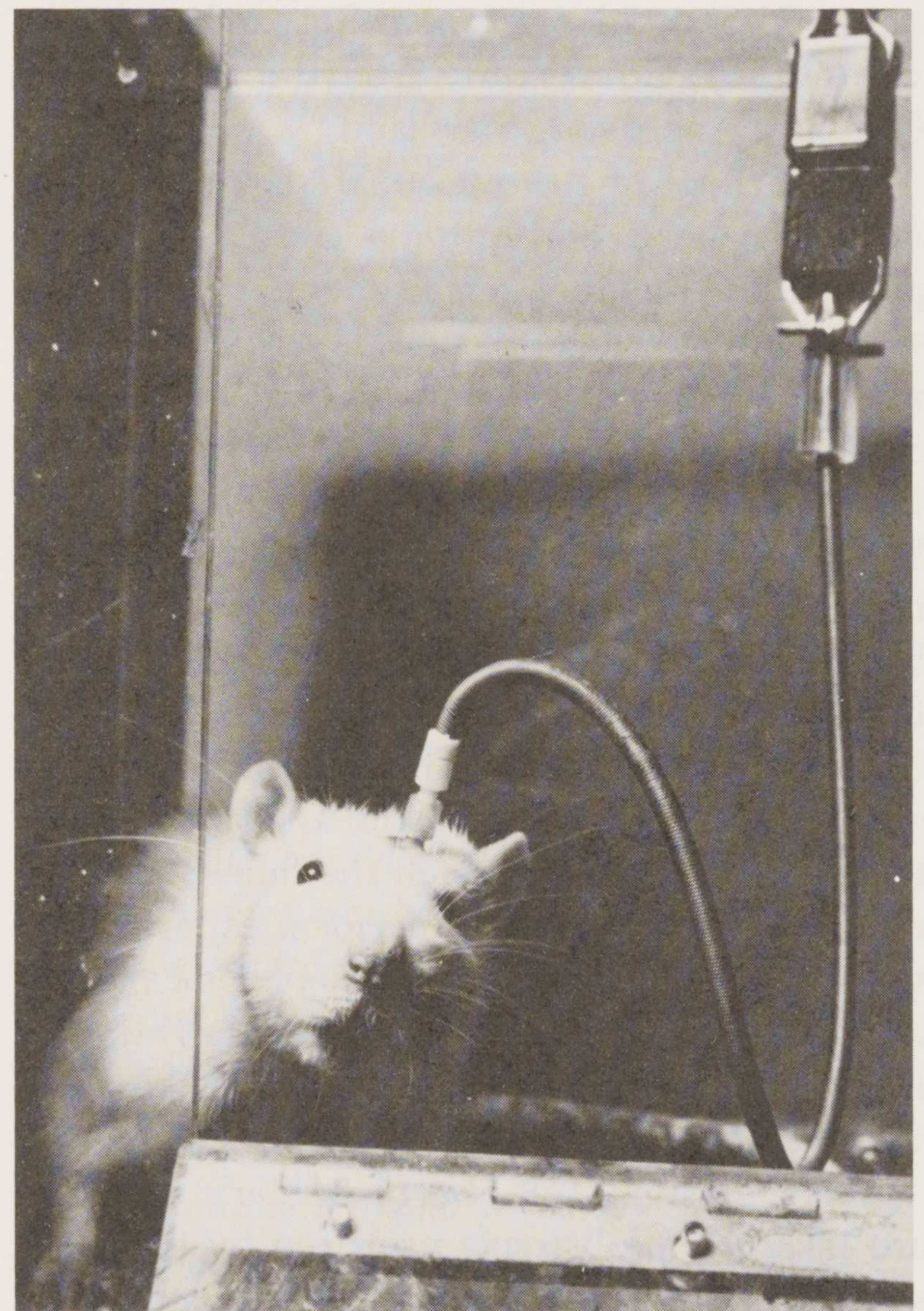
⁵³Guder, L.D. and Kornblith, C.L., *Physiology and Behavior*, (1979), 22:179.

⁵⁴Rozin, P., Gruss, L. and Berk, G., *Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology*, (1973), 93(6):1001.

⁵⁵Potegal, M., et al., *Aggressive Behavior*, (1979), 5:283.

⁵⁶Knutson, J.G., et al., *Aggressive Behavior*, (1980), 6:347.

⁵⁷Ulrich, R.E., Letter, *American Psychological Association Monitor*, March 1978, p. 16.



Nathan Benn/Woodfin Camp, Inc. Photo

White rat with electrodes receives electric shock to supposedly "kindle" weird behavior. Used in relation to cocaine experiments to see if cocaine stimulated electrode kindling. Taken at the National Institutes of Mental Health.