

*sources, intensities, and scrambling units by measuring the duration of time subjects were in contact with shock. Subjects were then given a choice between the signaled and unsignaled conditions.*⁵⁰

● Personnel from the Section of Psychobiology of the National Institutes of Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland, were involved in an investigation of a phenomenon known as "wet dog shakes." This behavior is produced in the rat by repeated electrical stimulation of the brain. It is "associated with an increasing incidence of recurrent shaking, tremors of the head, neck, and trunk, known as 'wet dog shakes' "⁵¹ from which the name has been derived.

Pinching rats' tails has been found by psychologists to be a subject worth studying and publishing reports about.

Vivisectors in the Department of Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, studied tail-pinch-induced fluid ingestion. "Tail pinch (TP) can induce many consummatory behaviors in rats, but it does not induce rats to drink water. Seeking to explain this exception, we designed these experiments to examine the effects of taste cues and deprivation state on drinking during TP."⁵² The design used food-deprived and water-deprived rats.

"Tail Pinch-Induced Eating Does Generalize to a Nonpreferred but Familiar Food" is the title of a report by psychologists at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. "In this study, a four-minute tail-pinch induced significant eating of either canned dog food or rat chow in rats."⁵³

A curious study supported by funds from the National Science Foundation (NSF) was performed by psychologists at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Rats were forced to eat chili peppers. "This study represents a concerted attempt to establish a preference for an innately unpalatable substance in rats." The utter absurdity of this study is enhanced by the vivisectors' discussion of their work. "Perhaps

the correct strategy would be to study humans, because this is where the phenomenon resides."⁵⁴

Fear, punishment and aggression are other popular subjects of research for psychologists who torment rats. In laboratories throughout the United States, supported by federal, state and university funds, this research goes on under the mantle of "scientific inquiry." Outside the laboratory, these activities would be illegal.

Vivisectors from the New York State Psychiatric Institute joined forces with personnel from several New York City institutions (City College and Hunter College, City University of New York) to investigate killing behavior in rats. Rats which had previous experience with killing mice placed in their home cages were the subjects for this experiment. All subjects were tested for 20 one-hour sessions in their home cages with or without woodchip bedding material. The procedure stated,

*A session began when a live mouse grasped with forceps was presented into a corner of the cage not occupied by the rat. When the mouse was killed, it was immediately removed and replaced by a new one; hence, a live mouse was almost continuously present throughout the session. A continuous record of killing, digging, grooming, feeding and drinking during the session was made by the experimenter with a 20-pen event recorder.*⁵⁵

The study was performed to assess the effects of the presence or absence of the woodchips on the killing behavior in rats.

The University of Iowa, Iowa City, used rats trained in a behavioral procedure reinforced by electric shock to attack a target rat strapped to the corner of its cage.

The chamber for training subjects was identical to the one . . . for use with restrained targets . . . A leather and velcro harness held the target to an aluminum panel that was secured in the corner of the training