

A second magazine article about Dr. White graphically describes the horror of his research:

*Dr. White pulls a few photographs from a drawer and hands them to me one by one. They are photographs of monkeys, some intact, some with their heads removed and their bodies kept alive by machines, some with severed heads squatting oddly on machines and looking hair-raisingly alive. 'These are not for publication,' he cautions, 'We are not ready for that, according to our legal advisors. But you can look at them.'*⁴⁴

Dr. White continues his activities as a vivisectionist. A 1981 journal article describes further excessive brain research on rhesus monkeys by Dr. White and his colleagues.⁴⁵ Fortunately, Dr. White's macabre experiments do not appear to find much favor with other neurophysiologists. Very few of them refer to his work or cite it in their own publications. (The number of times one's work is cited by one's colleagues is often used as a measure of its quality and relevance—the more one is cited, the better or more relevant the research.)

³⁶Brandt, H.C., Shapiro, P.A. and Kokich, V.G., *American Journal of Orthodontics*, (1979), 75:301.

³⁷Ibid.

³⁸Crockard, H.A.; Brown, F.D.; Johns, L.M. and Mullan, S., *Journal of Neurosurgery*, (1977), 46:776.

³⁹Brown, F.D. et al., *Journal of Neurosurgery*, (1979), 50:423.

⁴⁰Pratt, D. *Alternatives to Pain in Experiments on Animals* (New York: Argus Archives, 1980), p. 141-142.

⁴¹Gradoudas, E.S. et al., *Archives of Ophthalmology*, (1979), 97:2184.

⁴²Wakisaka, S. et al., *Radiation Research*, (1979), 80:277.

⁴³Hardigree, P. *New Times*, (May 1978), pp. 7-8.

⁴⁴*Scope*, March 31, 1973, Arprint Ltd., Natal, South Africa.

⁴⁵Garris, D.R. et al., *Neuroendocrinology*, (1981), 32:202.

PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH

Animal experimentation plays a predominant role in psychology research. "Countless animals have been surgically dismembered, drugged, starved, fatigued, frozen, electrically shocked, infected, cross-bred, maddened, and killed in the belief that their behaviour closely observed, would cast light on the nature of humankind."⁴⁶

Hundreds of articles appear in numerous journals each year chronicling the pernicious nature of psychology research with animals.

The same author cited above noted that, "The Norway rat probably outranks the American college student as the favourite object of study of psychologists."⁴⁷ Indeed one only has to scan through several journals to realize how these sensitive intelligent creatures are subjected to ruthless "research".

Consider the following:

- Psychologists from the Psychology Department, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, published a report entitled "Influence of Duration and Number of Inescapable Shocks on Intra-Shock Activity and Subsequent Interference Effects." This was a three-part investigation. During one phase, rats were exposed to either 64 or 128 five-second shocks or to 32, 64 or 128 ten-second shocks.⁴⁸

- A psychologist from the Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, studied vocalizations induced by tail shocks in young rats that were either socially or individually housed.⁴⁹

- In another investigation at Bowling Green State University, rats were tested for "shock preference." Animals were tested in a chamber with an electrified grid floor.

The central question asked was whether differential shock modification occurs (posturally induced differences in shock contact time) under signaled and unsignaled conditions using scrambled shock. Shock modifiability was tested with two different shock