Conditioning the Sexual Instinct in the Albino Rat

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and scores on each of the other tests was determined by the Pearson product-moment formula. The method of partial and multiple correlation was applied to the five most significant tests.

From the multiple R of .62 thus obtained, it may be concluded that these tests have considerable value as a basis for educational prognosis in stenography.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

OBJECTIVE STUDY OF SPEED AND ACCURACY IN TYPING

LUTON ACKERSON

(ABSTRACT)

A preliminary report of an attempt to determine a valid criterion-measure of speed and accuracy in typing practice among high school pupils.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

CONDITIONING THE SEXUAL INSTINCT IN THE ALBINO RAT

H. R. FOSSLER

(ABSTRACT)

The purposes of the experiment were (1) to determine whether the manifestation of the sexual instinct can be suppressed, (2) to determine whether any abnormal behavior is occasioned by this suppression, (3) to determine whether such suppression, once established, is maintained, and (4) to measure the success of the suppression.

The following methods in training were used: (1) Males were run with females daily with freedom to do as they pleased; (2) Males were run with females daily under such conditions that both were punished by an electric shock if copulation was attempted, all other behavior being permitted; and (3) Males were run with females daily under the same conditions as in B, except that they were punished for all contacts. This training was continued until no punishment was necessary for ten successive trials.

A modified circular maze was arranged so that a rat could run the maze in an average of ten seconds if he made no errors and kept going. The maze was very simply arranged to reduce the
learning factor as much as possible and still have a measure. The male was first placed in a box with a number of females at the outlet of the maze. He was then removed and placed at the center of the maze and allowed to return to the box containing the females. His speed and accuracy in running the maze under these conditions were compared with the records of other rats that ran the same maze for food, and the records were taken as an index of the comparative strength of the hunger and sexual desires.

Conclusions: 1. The manifestation of sexual behavior can be successfully suppressed.
2. The suppression, once established, is not permanent, and is less effective if the animals are placed in different surroundings from those in which the experiment was conducted.
3. The variability among the males tested indicated that the method used was not sufficiently refined to measure the strength of the sexual impulse.
4. The sexual impulse does not display anything like the constancy of the hunger impulse, and it is much more difficult to control.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

SOUND LOCALIZATION: A COMPARISON OF METHODS

C. A. Ruckmick

(ABSTRACT)

While there has been much experimental investigation of the factors involved in sound localization, few studies have actually tested out the methods used for obtaining the results. The chief concern in recent years has been about the physical criteria which determine localization, but lately also the subjective conditions under which observations have taken place have been discussed and investigated. So theoretically, at least, we are again reminded of the truism that results depend upon the methods used as well as upon the more obvious environmental influences. Facts are often functions of procedures.

In general two methods have been followed in localizing sounds under laboratory conditions:

1. The observer is given a small diagram showing arbitrary divisions of the circumference of a horizontal circle of which he is the center usually in intervals of from ten to fifteen degrees.