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Abstract reports below were taken from Psychological Abstracts.

File 20-1

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Lagerspetz, Kirsti (U. Turku, Finland). Studies on the aggressive behavior of mice. Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae, 1964, Series B, 131, 1-131.

Aggressiveness was rated on a 7 point scale when 2 males were placed together in a cage. Mice were bred selectively for aggressiveness for 7 generations. "The difference in the mean scores of the aggressive and the nonaggressive line is significant from the second generation of selective breeding onwards." The aggressive strain was significantly more active than the nonaggressive in the open field and the revolving drum tests. The nonaggressive strain defecated significantly more than the aggressive during the aggression and open field tests. Aggressive mice crossed an electric grid to a submissive opponent more readily if permitted to begin fighting just before the trial. It is suggested that aggressiveness is a primary drive.

Wasman, Marvin, and Flynn, John P. (Western Reserve U). Directed attack elicited from hypothalamus. Arch. Neurol., 1962, 6, 208-219.

Directed attack was obtained by hypothalamic stimulation in 15 cats originally selected for not attacking mice. Instances were observed where such stimulation also led to attack without rage, as well as to the occurrence of rage without attack. These behavior forms are related to different anatomical locations.