**Colleague Danette Response to Discussion 1 Week 1**

Pavlov and Skinner both were Behaviorist and believed that behaviors were learned and could be changed, however, Pavlov believed that interactions with the environment give a conditioned response. Skinner believed that behaviors could be changed with reinforcement or punishment, either reinforcing good behaviors or punishing bad behavior can change the individual's behavioral response.

 Skinner's theory of operant conditioning uses positive and negative reinforcements to encourage good and positive behaviors and negative treatment will deter bad or unwanted behaviors. Skinner believed that we use our minds, however, he felt that it is more productive to study a person’s observational behaviors. Good behaviors are reinforced with praise and encourage further positive behavior and to deter bad behavior punishment is used (McSweeney& Murphy, 2014). Skinner believed that the predictions and controlling one's behavior were more important than the theory itself. Skinner believed that the organism is affected by the operational response and the consequences of their actions modify their response in the future (Moore, 2011).

Pavlov believed that a salivating response from a dog was a classical conditioning response and that anything that triggered the food response would trigger salivating and therefore salivating in dogs is an environmental response. Pavlov's theory of classical conditioning laid the groundwork to establish behaviorism. Pavlov believed that there is no distinction between animals and human behavior, therefore, animals such as dogs could be used for comparative psychology. With Pavlov's study of dogs and salivating he discovered an unconditional response of salivating to the introduction of a buzzer at feeding time giving a conditioned response to salivate establishing his theory of classical conditioning. Pavlov's theory led to other theories of observable behavior rather than the inner working of the mind. Behaviorism is dismissed by cognitive researchers because they believe that the only way to study behavior is through the direct study of the brain.

The use of animals in research has changed considerably over the years some still believe that animals are not equal to humans and do not have cognitive capabilities, therefore, that would limit our obligation to them. However, the APA code of ethical conduct has strict codes when using animals for experiments or research. According to APA (2017) code: 8.09 Humane use of animal research is as follows:

(a) Psychologists acquire, professional standards and care for, use, and dispose of animals in compliance with current federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

(b) Psychologists trained in research methods and experienced in the care of laboratory animals supervise all procedures involving animals and are responsible for ensuring appropriate consideration of their comfort, health, and humane treatment.

(c) Psychologists ensure that all individuals under their supervision who are using animals have received instruction in research methods and the care, maintenance, and handling of the species being used, to the extent appropriate to their role.

(d) Psychologists make reasonable efforts to minimize the discomfort, infection, illness, and pain of animal subjects.

(e) Psychologists use a procedure subjecting animals to pain, stress, or privation only when an alternative procedure is unavailable and the goal is justified by its prospective scientific, educational, or applied value.

(f) Psychologists perform surgical procedures under appropriate anesthesia and follow techniques to avoid infection and minimize pain during and after surgery.

(g) When it is appropriate that an animal's life is terminated, psychologists proceed rapidly, with an effort to minimize pain and following accepted procedures.

Being an animal lover I think my animals have intelligent thoughts and feelings. Animals should be treated as loving and living organisms and they deserve the same respect as humans.

References

American Psychological Association. (2017). *Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct*. Retrieved from American Psychological Association: https://www.apa.org/ethics/code/index

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