# Article information:

Rigorous Experiments on Monkey Love: An Account of Harry F. Harlow’s Role in the History of Attachment Theory | SpringerLink
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12124-008-9072-9>

# Article summary:

1. Harry F. Harlow was a prominent researcher in the field of psychology, known for his experiments on surrogate monkey mothers.

2. Harlow had a close relationship with John Bowlby, who developed attachment theory, and they corresponded extensively and attended conferences together.

3. Harlow's research challenged prevailing theories about infant-caregiver relationships and influenced the development of attachment theory.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a detailed account of Harry F. Harlow's role in the history of attachment theory, particularly his experiments on surrogate monkey mothers. The author, Stephen J. Suomi, shares his personal experiences with Harlow and how he became involved in the monkey business. He also discusses Harlow's relationship with John Bowlby and their contributions to attachment theory.

Overall, the article appears to be well-researched and informative. However, there are some potential biases and missing points of consideration that should be noted.

One potential bias is that the author was a student of Harlow's and worked closely with him on his research. This may have influenced his perspective on Harlow's work and its significance in the field of psychology.

Additionally, while the article provides a thorough account of Harlow's relationship with Bowlby and their contributions to attachment theory, it does not explore any potential criticisms or limitations of their work. For example, some researchers have criticized Harlow's experiments for being unethical and causing harm to the monkeys involved.

Furthermore, the article does not address any potential risks or ethical considerations associated with using animals in psychological research. While animal research has contributed significantly to our understanding of behavior and cognition, it is important to consider the welfare of the animals involved and ensure that they are treated ethically.

In terms of missing evidence for claims made, there are several instances where sources are not provided for specific statements or claims made by the author. For example, when discussing Bowlby's first book on attachment theory, Suomi states that Eleanor Maccoby based her seminar on a proof copy she obtained from Bowlby. However, no source is provided for this claim.

Overall, while the article provides valuable insights into Harlow's role in attachment theory and his relationship with Bowlby, it would benefit from addressing potential biases and limitations in their work as well as providing sources for specific claims made throughout the text.

# Topics for further research:

* Criticisms of Harlow's monkey experiments in attachment theory research
* Ethical considerations in animal research in psychology
* Alternatives to animal research in psychology
* Impact of Harlow's work on animal welfare regulations in research
* Limitations of Bowlby's attachment theory
* Contemporary perspectives on attachment theory and its applications

# Report location:

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