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A New Attitude Scale on Religion and Ethics

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A NEW ATTITUDE SCALE ON RELIGION AND ETHICS

LEIGH C. DOUGLASS AND FRED EISEN

This is a new attitude scale constructed in part after the procedure of Thurstone and Chave, but adapted so that two supposedly related attitudes can be measured and studied to see the extent to which both attitudes may be found in the same subject. The test allows for a measurement of attitudes towards both religion and ethics, and for an estimate of the degree of conservatism or radicalism of each of these attitudes. Suggestions for the use of the scale are also given.

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PSYCHIC AND HYPNOTIC EFFECTS ON GASTRIC
MOTILITY IN MAN

R. E. SCANTLEBURY

The multiplicity of psychic phenomena which inhibit the hunger contractions in man led to an attempt to analyze their effect and to determine what influence hypnotic suggestion might have on the movement of the empty stomach and to determine a possible route by which these effects might occur.

The hunger contractions of the two subjects were of the 20 to 30 seconds variety, the normal for man as established by Carlson. The sight or thought of food in the normal waking state did not effect the hunger contractions. Under light hypnosis the suggestion of active eating during a hunger period inhibited the stomach. The type and duration of inhibition depended on where the given stimulus fell in the stage of activity, with respect to the total length of a normal hunger period. (1) Stimulation during the first two-fifths of the normal period, resulted in a lengthening of time between contractions and a return to normal with a tetanus ending. The total length of the contraction period was longer but the number of individual contractions fell within the normal range. (2) Stimulation given in the second two-fifths of the normal period produced inhibition abruptly, following a latent period of 2 to 3 contractions, the stomach passing into normal quiescence. (3) Stimulation given in the last fifth or at the period of incomplete tetanus produced no effect.