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A Study of Emotional Conflict on Delinquent and Non-Delinquent Boys

H. Max Houtchens
University of Iowa

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THE PERFORMANCE OF ADULTS OF VARIOUS
GRADE LEVELS ON SPECIFIC MENTAL
FUNCTIONS

LYLE K. HENRY AND ARTHUR L. SNODGRASS

Test items designed to measure general intelligence, mechanical information and personality balance were selected from the "Motor Vehicle Test," Series I, Revised, of Iowa State College, and administered to 220 Civilian Conservation Corps enrollee.

Those tested probably represent a typical cross-section of unemployed youth in Iowa as collected in a CCC camp. The average age of the men was 19 to 20 years and their public school training ranged from completion of the fourth grade to a year or so in college.

In studying the relation of grade finished in school to test performance a definite increment per grade advancement was noted for all types of material included in the test. An error count for each test item furnished a good inventory of ability on specific mental functions.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS,
OSKALOOSA, IOWA.

A STUDY OF EMOTIONAL CONFLICT IN DELIN-
QUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT BOYS

H. MAX HOUTCHENS

This experiment dealt with the disorganization of responses in delinquent and non-delinquent boys by the use of the Luria Technique. This consists essentially of an instrumental and objective measurement of the affective state as it appears through disturbances in the smooth flow of a complex response to a controlled word association test. Thirty delinquent boys held by probation office and thirty non-delinquent boys with no record of court appearance were used as subjects. The age range was twelve to seventeen years. The boys were individually matched on the basis of C.A., M.A., school grade placement, school, and a rough index of socio-economic status. The results show a small quantitative difference between the group in disorganization of response in the experimental situation, with large individual differences in both groups. The non-delinquent were slightly less variable and more rapid in reaction time, more normal in verbal responses, and

showed a lower incidence of disturbed motor reactions. It appears that the greatest differentiation appears in a qualitative analysis of intensity and pattern of response.

IOWA CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH STATION,
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,
IOWA CITY, IOWA.

VISUAL FACTORS IN SPACE PERCEPTION

EARL ALLGAIER

This study deals primarily with certain visual factors which enable one to detect the difference in distance between two points or objects in space. It is limited to the perception of color and movement and a comparison of binocular and monocular vision.

The apparatus used to measure the ability to judge distance consisted essentially of a flat surface upon which a series of pegs could be adjusted by the subject by means of attached cords. Subjects sighted through binoculars with the ends reversed. Uniform illumination was provided. Various sizes and colors of pegs were used for different tests. Among the results of the study are the following:

1. With the exception of white, all colors studied appear at nearly the same distance when actually placed at the same distance. The differences were not significant.
2. Pegs in motion appear to be nearer than pegs at rest, when both are at the same distance.
3. There appears to be a close relationship between binocular and monocular vision in the perception of depth but the occlusion of one eye greatly lowers distance judgment.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY,
IOWA STATE COLLEGE,
AMES, IOWA.

A STUDY OF STUDENT READING

ALVIN R. LAUER¹

A method was devised to make a plan for self improvement in reading available to persons who are not conversant with the ex-

¹ The author is indebted to Mr. Finch I. Wagner, Superintendent of Schools at Center Point, Iowa, for assistance during the early part of this study.

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