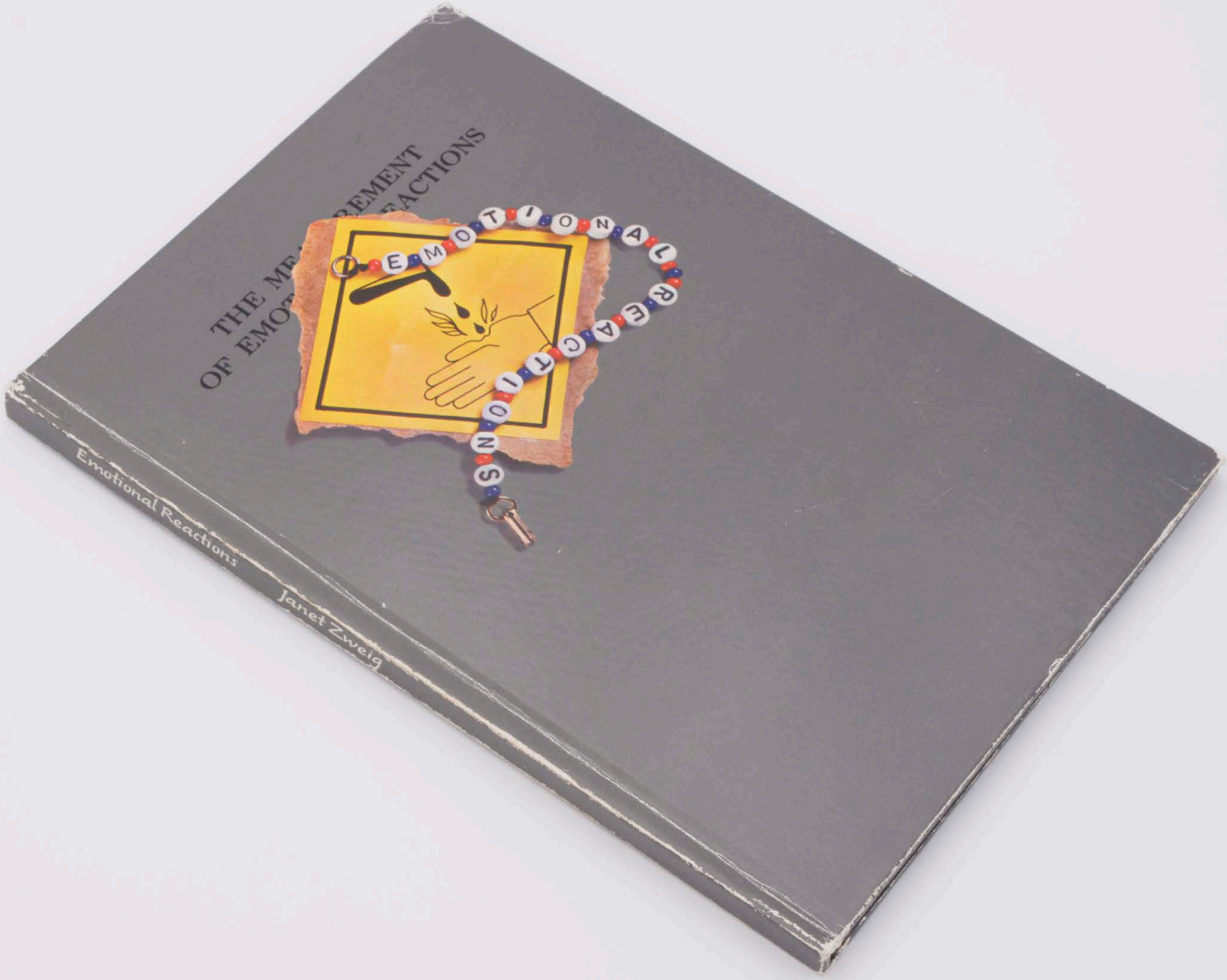

EMOTIONAL REACTIONS
Emotional Reactions
Janet Zweig


CHAPTER I
THIS BOOK IS MANUFACTURED UNDER WARTIME CONDITIONS IN CONFORMITY WITH ALL GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS CONTROLLING THE USE OF PAPER AND OTHER MATERIALS.
Dear Ms. Zweig:
It has come to our attention that you have been expressing emotional reactions during the meetings. If these outbursts continue, we will have to ask you to leave.

calcul[illegible]
much [illegible]
[illegible] undertoo[illegible]
[illegible]t's acco[illegible]
su[illegible] sim[illegible]
and [illegible]
Wel[illegible]
The [illegible]
ty[illegible] the stim[illegible]
f[illegible] stance, [illegible]
f[illegible]onal valu[illegible]
[illegible]e they are [illegible]
[illegible]d hence the [illegible]
[illegible]pected to be g[illegible]
The words [illegible]
[illegible]loyed by Wh[illegible]
[illegible]lvanic exper[illegible]
[illegible]red to, th[illegible]
[illegible]ude of [illegible]
[illegible] subje[illegible]

[illegible] chance
[illegible] group of
[illegible] follow one
[illegible] fiftie[illegible] metric [illegible] words [illegible] The words were the[illegible] two similar wo[illegible] additiona[illegible] sible signi[illegible] whom I wo[illegible] order, except 2 a[illegible] eir final order are given like words. The wo[illegible] another. in Table XV.

The method of presentation followed was the one usually employed in the association experiment. The psychogalvanic

[illegible] The authors did attempt some approximate correlation with part [illegible]sults which lent themselves to this procedure. Using Wood- [illegible] they found that the percent displacement between [illegible]nd aggregate groupings of galvanic deflections were [illegible] subjects employed, respectively. To what cor- [illegible] equivalent is not indicated, but by this [illegible]als zero correlation.

[illegible] 10 young women students at

technique was similar to the one described above (page 59). The subject was seated in a comfortable chair to the left of the experimenter with her arm resting on the support of the chair, and the index fingers immersed in liquid electrodes. The electrical measurements were made with the above de-

TABLE XV

List of Words used in Association Experiment.

Head	Pencil
Walk	Social Worker
Love	Blue
Street	Kiss
Swim	Friend
Angry	Pond
Carry	Name
Flower	Worry
Divorce	Beat
Sleep	Needle
Silly	Marry
Insult	Give
Frog	Brother

scribed galvanograph. The galvanic responses were, however, not photographed; instead, they were read off visually on the millimetric scale to the nearest half-millimeter. A constant current of circa .05 M.A. was employed for subject. All preliminary directions were given before the subject was put into the circuit. After the circuit was closed, the initial body resistance of the subject was noted, and the subject was given three practice words. The subject, however, was not aware that they were intended only [illegible] the transition between this and the regular [illegible] perceptible. While the galvanometric de[illegible] three words were noted, they were no[illegible] of the calculations.

The experiment was divided in[illegible] After the 13th word, there [illegible] three minutes, which perm[illegible] adjustments on the electrical tableau wh[illegible] [illegible]ry, such as correcting for a large falling [illegible] The data were recorded as in Table XV [illegible] [illegible]ple record sheet of one of the subject[illegible] [illegible]mediately after the experiments [illegible] [illegible]inutes, the subject[illegible] asked to grade each [illegible] words to [illegible]

e classes there was next computed the mean galvanic
on of the entire group of words included. The two
of values obtained are reproduced in Table XIX. They
ed that the words best remembered tend to have the
est galvanic reaction and those least remembered, the
llest. This relation is better brought out if, as Smith did,
e smooth curve is drawn through the plotted points of the
ta. (Fig. 43.)

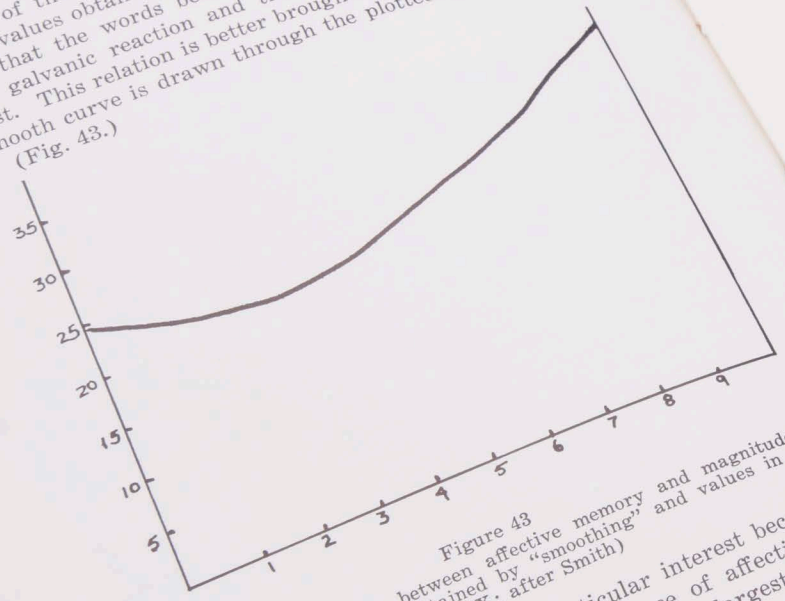


Figure 43
Curve showing relation between affective memory and magnitude of galvanic response (obtained by "smoothing" and values in Table XIX; after Smith)

orm of the curve is of particular interest because it
ry nicely the dual influence of affective tone
sses. The words showing largest galvanic
hose most easily remembered or most
teley Smith has found it useful
s of affective tones, namely,
ve tone is that which
more easily re-
diminishes
seems

TABLE XIX (from

Words Scoring	No. of Words	Weighte Mean G.I.
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

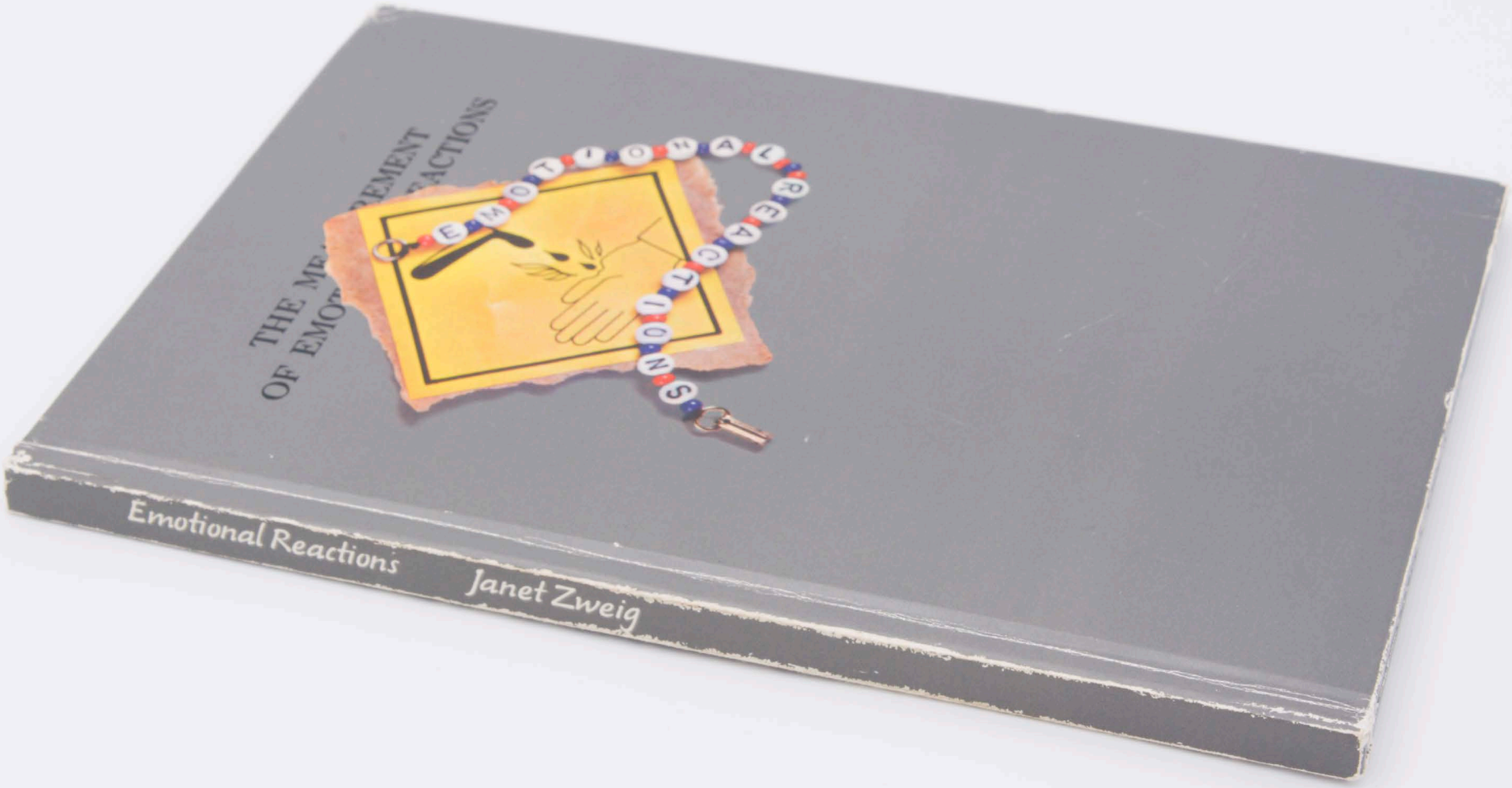
subject, as is the
of her own existence. The

*This observation is also reported by Prince and Peterson, loc. cit.

THE MEASUREMENT OF EMOTIONAL REACTIONS 47

is very little galvanic response, while on the other hand the suppression by reflex inhibition of the muscular reflex is accompanied by large galvanic "response"* My own observations do not confirm this "evidence." I have found that, generally, subjects who showed muscular reactions (as indicated by frequent occurrence of the *Vorausschlugphänomen* were among those who gave the largest galvanic response. My own view on the subject is that while the galvanic response is undoubtedly influenced by the state and condition of the cortex and also by the efficacy of its inhibitory action, the reflex itself is primarily a subcortical phenomenon. Thus instead of speaking of the

† Abramowski[2] reports the case of a subject who during a series of experiments consistently failed to give any galvanic response. After the experiment the subject informed the author that she had made deliberate effort not to react to any of the stimuli presented. This seemed to indicate to the author that the reflex might possibly be suppressed through the action of the will.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