

1929

An Experiment in Mental Rehabilitation

Walter S. Newell
Coe College

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The subjects were 203 children ranging in age from two to six years and attending the preschool psychological laboratories; the number tested on the different sounds varied from 91 to 202.

Highly significant differences were found between most of the age groups for the number of consonant elements and consonant blends given correctly, but not for vowels. There were significant differences in the diphthongs only between the two year group and the other age groups. At two years of age 75 per cent of the children gave correctly 68 per cent of the vowels, 57 per cent of the diphthongs, 40 per cent of the consonant elements, but only 11 per cent of the consonant blends.

The reliability of the test is being computed by correlating comparable halves. Correlations are also being computed between the number of sounds correct and chronological age, mental age, introversion-extroversion scores, a perforation test of motor control, weight, standing height, sitting height, the weight-height index, and Von Pirquet's pelidisi, or nutritional index.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,
IOWA CITY, IOWA.

AN EXPERIMENT IN MENTAL REHABILITATION

(Report of a Method of Treatment of a War Psychosis)

PROFESSOR WALTER S. NEWELL

The report presents the case of Mr. H., a student in Coe College who volunteered for service in the World War and suffered a serious injury by fall of an air-plane.

Mr. H. recovered consciousness but had no memory and attempts to restore his lost holdings by showing him pictures of home scenes and by bringing him back to his college environment were only partially successful. The report gives something of Mr. H.'s background High school and College record prior to his injury.

An unfortunate personal episode in connection with his convalescence at Plattsburg is included in the report.

The writer's conclusion is that Mr. H. improved slightly under the method indicated and reached a stage in which he accepts the reasonableness of that past experience and admits that the events of his past experience are plausible but do not have the force of positive conviction. Mr. H. makes the usual comment, on hearing

of the past events, "They tell me that such and such a thing happened, etc."

COE COLLEGE,
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

TECHNIQUE FOR RECORDING TIME INTERVALS UPON PAPER RIBBON

J. D. ALEXANDER

The recording of time intervals of one-hundredth second duration upon paper ribbon is possible by the use of a comparatively inexpensive set-up.

The set-up consists of a semi-flexible needle attached to the vibrating prong of an electrically driven 100 d.v. tuning fork. The needle is adjusted to vibrate against a stationary cork anvil and a paper ribbon is drawn over the anvil between two revolving drums. The needle perforates the paper ribbon 100 times per second. The tuning fork is operated by three dry cells and the power for revolving the drums which move the paper ribbon is supplied by a one-eighth H. P. electric motor.

This set-up has been perfected and used in making a study of the time element in athletics at the State University of Iowa. A second needle is operated by special contact switches and is operated to make a second series of perforations which are measured in terms of the perforations made by the tuning fork.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,
IOWA CITY, IOWA.

A SYNTHETIC TONE-MIXER

JOSEPH TIFFIN

A device designed to demonstrate the phenomenon of "tone-mixing" will be exhibited and described. By means of this apparatus a vibrato may be synthetically produced with the number of pulses per second, extent of frequency fluctuation, and intensity relationship under control. The manner in which each of these variables influences the perceived tone can thus be determined. It is also possible to reproduce a vibrato whose rate, extent, and intensity relationship are identical with those of artistic singing.