Predicting Scholastic Success on the Basis of Informational Data

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showed definite indications of left-handedness. This data was obtained from the subjects and their parents. Practically all of the cases began to stutter between the ages of 4 and 7.

70% of the stutterers are left-eyed or impartial to either eye. On the basis of a study made by Parson on about 700 school children only 30% of the population is left-eyed.

In having the stutterers write the same word or letter or figure with both hands at the same time, the eyes being closed, practically all of them wrote in the sinistrad direction with the right hand and in the dextard direction with the left hand. All of the cases were trained as right handed writers.

The tests devised for determining motor lead showed that all stutterers either lead with the left hand or were impartial to either hand whereas right-handed non-stutterers lead consistently with the right hand while left-handed non-stutterers lead consistently with the left hand.

The study of action currents is just getting under way but it bears out the findings in regard to motor lead already ascertained.

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PREDICTING SCHOLASTIC SUCCESS ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATIONAL DATA

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(ABSTRACT)

This paper reports the preliminary results of an attempt to predict scholastic success on the basis of certain informational data. In connection with another investigation all freshmen at the University of Iowa were asked twenty-six questions concerning their high school grades, high school activities, size of graduating class, population of home town, mothers' and fathers' education, certain home influences, etc. The answers to these questions were wholly objective, being made by checking the appropriate answer. These answers were scored and an actual prediction of scholastic success was made. For a total of 494 cases of men for whom first semester grade points, entrance examination percentiles, and information blanks were available, the correlations were as follows: Entrance examination percentiles with grades .68, entrance examination percentiles with information blank scores .62 information blank scores with grades .54. The 494 cases were
divided by random samplings into two groups of 125 and 369. A detailed analysis was made of the 369 cases. On the basis of this analysis a scoring system was devised and applied to the 125 cases. This yielded the following correlations: Entrance examination percentiles with grades .64, entrance examination percentiles with revised information blank scores .65, revised information blank scores with grades .58.

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THE DIAGNOSIS OF CHARACTER TYPES BY VISUAL AND AUDITORY THRESHOLDS

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(ABSTRACT)

Clinical methods of diagnosis in mental diseases are taking on more scientifically controlled aspects. Especially is this true in the so-called functional neuroses.

This study subjected to a certain type of measurement two groups of abnormal individuals, the schizophrenic group and the psychoneurotic. The classical clinical distinction between these two groups is that the schizophrenic is characterized by negativism, restriction of reactions, seclusiveness, emotional and mental deterioration and an introverted viewpoint; while the behavior of the psychoneurotic is characterized by suggestibility, expansion of reactions, overtness, and a correspondence between emotions, thoughts, acts and external conditions.

The method consisted in determining the auditory and visual thresholds of the patients, before reverie, during reverie and then shortly after reverie as a further check on the first determination. Briefly the visual apparatus was composed of a constant current light, the most of the rays being absorbed by ground glass screens interposed between the light and the observer. The intensity was further regulated by an iris diaphragm the opening and closing of which could be varied by a pointer on a scale of 0 to 28. A fixation light which was much smaller in area than the stimulus light was used to hold the observer's attention. The observer's head was held in a constant position by controls. A circuit and key was used for the response of the observer. The entire apparatus was in a light proof room.

The auditory apparatus consisted of an electrically driven tun-