

ON THE SIGHT-SEEING

Nakao Sakazume

The Sight-seeing is now one of the important economical deed of this country. We must think what is sight-seeing. Surely there are sights and seers at least, and it is the next question what kinds of sights and seers are. We doubt we can systematize the sight-seeing as one science, because perhaps it would be one branch of the economic or the commercial study. But we believe there are some ways to approach to it from the so-called cultural anthropological side. From this point of view, we have written here its nature and construction. Anyhow we can recommend to you that you should make a record as for your sight-seeing of this time which would be never repeat again. You may buy a scrap-book, and label your travel map, picturecards, bills and miscellaneous, on its every leaf. If you could amass these books by ten, you would make use of them through all your lives.

A COMMENTARY OF THE
KITANO-TENJIN-ENGI (北野天神縁起)

Masaaki Kasai

This commentary is the continuation from the part appeared in *Jinbun Gaku* No. LXX, and the last part of *Kitano-Tenjin-Engi*.

In this commentary the text of *Kenkyu* (建久) and *Kenpo* (建保) are used for the comparative study. On the right of the text of *Kenkyu*, printed in No. 9 type, the different parts of the text of *Kenpo* from the text of *Kenkyu* are added in No. 6 type.

The marginal notes are for the legendary tales and their sources preceding *Kitano-Tenjin-Engi*.

SPONTANEOUS AND INSTRUMENTAL PROPERTIES OF INTERTRIAL RESPONSE

Yoshinori Matsuyama

There is a response which occurs between trials. It is called inter-trial interval response. The psychology of learning has mainly concentrated on the conditioned response which occurs to conditioned stimulus on the trial. The present paper is concerned with the spontaneous and instrumental properties of intertrial response. The intertrial response is posited to be transmitted from spontaneous phase to instrumental one. There are questioned on several problems, of reinforcement, extinction and punishment procedures in avoidance training. (1) The intertrial response is originally a spontaneous one and will acquire instrumental property with reinforcement procedure, and it functions instrumentally. (2) The amount of intertrial response is a negatively accelerated growth function of the number of reinforcement trial in aversive situation. (3) The ratio of shock avoidance is a negative accelerated growth function of the number of reinforcement trial. The curve of avoidance ratio by the intertrial response without signal is presented below the curve of avoidance ratio by the conditioned response with signal. (4) In case that shock is given with a fixed time interval, the intertrial interval decreases as a function of number of shock and then extinguishes at last. (5) In case that warning signal precedes the unconditioned stimulus, that is, ordinary avoidance training is given, the intertrial response is rapidly depicted a linear growth and then shows a negatively accelerated decreasing curve. (6) After intertrial response appeared on a certain level by reinforcement, the ordinary avoidance training, that is, warning signal is inserted, it shows a temporary increase and then a linear decreasing curve. (7) The intertrial response which is given with punishment procedure, shows a monotoneous decreasing curve. (8) The increase of intertrial response due to reinforcement procedure,

will give an effective influence to the later avoidance response which is formed by a warning signal. (9) The increase of intertrial response due to reinforcement procedure, will be effective to the formation of time-conditioning of the intertrial response by shock with a fixed interval. (10) The extinction of intertrial response is a monotoneous decreasing function of non-reinforcement trial.

The intertrial response in aversive situation is originally a spontaneous response and then becomes an avoidance response with reinforcement procedure, however the instrumental function of intertrial response seems to be transitory and unstable.

THE CONSTRUCT VALIDITY OF BARRON'S EGO STRENGTH SCALE

Haruyo Horiuchi

The aim of the present study is to test the construct validity of Barron's Ego Strength (ES) Scale through conflict experiment induced by the Stroop Color-Word Test. Moreover, our interest was drawn to the interaction of ego strength with the anxiety level measured by Taylor's Manifest Anxiety Scale, and to its effect on the conflict situation.

Six experimental groups were used for the study.

- (1) High ego strength subjects. (HES)
- (2) Low ego strength subjects. (LES)
- (3) High anxiety level subjects. (HMA)
- (4) Low anxiety level subjects. (LMA)
- (5) High ego strength subjects who has an equal MA scale score. (CHES)
- (6) Low ego strength subjects who had an equal MA scale score. (CLES)

For each group the Stroop test was administered.

The result was analyzed by the three measures: reaction time ($1/RT \times 1000$), error response and SD of reaction time.

Main findings were as follows:

- (1) In the HES group, the error responses in the conflict situation (Card C) were numerous, but showed little effect on the response time.
- (2) There was no significant difference on reaction time between the LES group and the HES group.
- (3) There was no significant difference in reaction time and error response between the CHES group and the CLES group.
- (4) Neither in reaction time nor in the error response under the conflict

situation (Card C) between the CHES group and the CLES group was any significant difference noticed. But under the non-conflict situation (Card A), the CLES group showed greater error response than the CHES group.

- (5) The intraindividual variability (Standard deviation of reaction time) was conspicuously manifested by all of the six groups in the conflict situation. In common to all the six groups, high intraindividual variability was manifested by the LES group and the HMA group.

THE NON-ASSOCIATION VALUES AND
MEANINGFULNESS OF 4900 JAPANESE
TWO-LETTER SYLLABLES.

Kiyoshi Akita

This report was designed to revise the tables of non-association values and meaningfulness already standardized by Umemoto (1951) and Umemoto et al. (1955). The non-association values and meaningfulness of all possible Japanese two-letter syllables, including pure-, voiced-, semivoiced-, and double-sounds, were measured by 50 men and women students of Doshisha University according to Umemoto's procedurs. Therefore the percentage of the number of subjects who had no response on a given syllable was the index of non-association value of it (Table 1), and the percentage of the number of associated words to a syllable was the index of meaningfulness (Table 2). The time allowed for association task was 10 sec. per syllable. And this time was equally divided into two parts, so the percentage of response on the first half was shown in row A and the one of second half in row B.

To evaluate the reliability of these tables, we computed the correlations between A and B of these tables, and between tables of Umemoto (1951, 1955) and ours. As a result, we found a considerably high correlation (0.7~0.9) in either case.

And to re-evaluate the validity of these tables, an experiment was conducted. Materials were four lists of 10 items each, being depend on different degrees of meaningfulness. Consequently, we found an anticipatory tendency (Fig. 3).