Editorial

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In this issue of the American Journal of Clinical Hypnosis (AJCH) I present readers with an installment of a series that shares the life experiences of former AJCH’s Editors-in-Chief. It is titled, “William E. Edmonston, Jr.: AJCH Editor, 1968-1976” by John F. Kihlstrom and Edward J. Frischholz. I believe readers will gain a great deal from their view of our Journal’s second Editor, Dr. Edmonston.

The article, “Intentions to use Hypnosis to Control the Side Effects of Cancer and its Treatment,” by Stephanie J. Sohl, Lauren Stossel, Julie B. Schnur, Kristin Tatrow, Amfiana Gherman and Guy H. Montgomery is not only informative it demonstrates the use of straightforward research methods to yield valuable insights. Specifically, it finds that the desire to use hypnosis for the control of the side effects of cancer is not likely to be biased by age, race, gender, or education.

In “The Effectiveness of Clinical Hypnosis in the Digestive Endoscopy: A Multiple Case Report,” by Luis Domínguez-Ortega and Sarbelio Rodríguez-Muñoz, the authors clearly demonstrate clinical evidence that the use of hypnosis undergoing for gastrointestinal endoscopy appears to be a promising strategy.

Devin Blair Terhune and Etzel Cardeña continue the debate regarding Pekala et al.’s two articles from the previous AJCH in their commentary, “Methodological and interpretative issues regarding the Phenomenology of Consciousness Inventory – Hypnotic Assessment Procedure: A comment on Pekala et al. (2010a, 2010b).” Finally, a rejoinder to this and previous commentaries, is offered by Pekala in “Rejoinder to Terhune and Cardeña and Wagstaff.” These articulate comments are a valuable contribution to our field and to our readers.