S [in logic]. (1) In the mnemonic names of words, a signification that the proposition denoted by the preceding vowel is to be converted simply in reduction. See Conversion (in logic).

(2) Used for the subject of a proposition or the minor term of a syllogism. (O.E.D.)

= [Gr. letter, sigma]. Symbol for +01 sec. in experimental psychology. See Reaction Time.

Sabatonianism [Lat. sabatonius, pertaining to the Sabbath]; Ger. die Zunge der strengen Sababians-Ischakaten; Fr. sabatation; Ital. sabatismo. The doctrine that the obligation to observe the Christian Sabbath rests on the divine injunction as expressed in the fourth commandment.

The Sabbathian rejects the view which would restrict the obligation of the Sabbath on relative grounds and claims for it the absolute divine command. Associated with Sabbathianism, but not necessarily involved in it, is the tendency to overrestrictiveness in its observance. On the other hand, the rejection of Sabbathist views is often accompanied with a tendency to extreme laxity in the observance of the day.

(A.T.O.)

Sabbatianism; Ger. Sabbatianismus; Fr. Sabbatianisme; Ital. Sabbatianismo. A theory of the Godhead, named after its founder Sabellius, in which the divine nature is conceived to be unitary both in substance and personality, the Trinity acting as a threefold but temporary manifestation of God in his relation to creation and the redemption and sanctification of man.

Sabellianism arose as a reaction against polytheistic tendencies and moved in the direction of extreme Jewish monotheism. It

 asserts the essential oneness of the divine nature and person. The distinction into the trinitarian manifestation is one of mode and not of nature. The Trinity is, therefore, a purely temporary manifestation, and disappears with the temporal death of Christ. The doctrine was condemned as a heresy at Alexandria in 261 A.D., but still survives as a tendency.

Literature: Schaff-Herzog's Cyc., art. Anti-Trinitarianism; M. J. eyebrows, Reliquiae Sacrae; Schaff, Hist. of the Christian Church, ii. 386 ff.; Church Hist., by Milman, Morelin, etc.

(A.T.O.)

Sacrament [Lat. sacramentum, from sacrare, to dedicate]; Ger. Sacrament; Fr. sacrament; Ital. sacramento. A solemn rite of religion administered according to prescribed forms, which is supposed to carry with it the