

= George M. Stratton =

George Malcolm Stratton (September 26 , 1865 ? October 8 , 1957) was a psychologist who pioneered the study of perception in vision by wearing special glasses which inverted images up and down and left and right . He studied under one of the founders of modern psychology , Wilhelm Wundt , and started one of the first experimental psychology labs in America , at the University of California , Berkeley . Stratton 's studies on binocular vision inspired many later studies on the subject . He was one of the initial members of the philosophy department at Berkeley , and the first chair of its psychology department . He also worked on sociology , focusing on international relations and peace . Stratton presided over the American Psychological Association in 1908 , and was a member of the National Academy of Sciences . He wrote a book on experimental psychology and its methods and scope ; published articles on the studies at his labs on perception , and on reviews of studies in the field ; served on several psychological committees during and after World War I ; and served as advisor to doctoral students who would go on to head psychology departments .

Stratton was born and brought up in the Oakland area of California , in a family with deep roots in America , and spent much of his career at Berkeley . He received his undergraduate degree from the University of California , an M.A. from Yale University , and a PhD from the University of Leipzig . He returned to the philosophy department at Berkeley , teaching psychology , and was promoted to associate professor . Stratton left for Johns Hopkins University in the early 1900s and spent a few years as faculty at the psychology department before returning to Berkeley . During this period , he focused on studies on sensation and perception and the psychological effects of inverting sensory stimuli in different ways . He was involved in establishing some of the early regional associations devoted to the field of psychology .

Stratton served in the Army during World War I , developing psychological tests to select airmen for Army aviation . Exposure to the war effort prompted his interest in international relations and causes of wars . He was an anti @-@ war believer who held psychology should aim to assist humanity 's quest to avert future wars . He was optimistic that people and ethnicities , making up nations , could be taught to live in peace , though the races were not equal in inborn mental capacity , a belief he held as scientific . In the later part of his career he wrote books looking at international relations , war , and the differences between races on emotions . He was also a scholar of the classics and translated Greek philosophers .

Of Stratton 's many contributions , his studies on perception and visual illusions would continue to influence the field of psychology well after his death . Of the nine books he wrote , the first was a scholarly look at the methodology and scope of experimental psychology . The remaining , including one unfinished at his death , were on sociology , international relations and the issues of war and how findings from psychology could be used to eradicate conflict between nations . Stratton considered these issues more salient to the application of psychology in the real world , though his ideas on this front did not produce a lasting impact in the field because of their subjective and non @-@ experimental nature .

= = Early life and education = =

George Stratton was born on September 26 , 1865 to James Thompson Stratton , originally from Ossining , New York , and Cornelia A. Smith . His parents had met and married in New York in 1854 , and settled back in Clinton , now East Oakland , California . James Stratton had been to California once before during the gold rush of 1850 , sailing around North America and crossing by land the Panama stretch , but finding little gold . The senior Stratton traced his ancestry to the early settlers of the British settlements of America , and Cornelia Smith had Dutch and English forebears . James Stratton would live the rest of his life in California , pursuing a civil engineering career as County Surveyor for Alameda County in 1858 ? 59 and later as the U.S. Surveyor @-@ General of the state , and finally as Chief Deputy State Surveyor . An expert on the big Mexican land grants , he split up several of the Spanish deeds . One of his sons , Frederick , went to the University of California ,

today 's Berkeley , and became a lawyer , state senator , and Collector of the Port of San Francisco , before killing himself on November 30 , 1915 . Another , Robert Thomas , became a doctor in Oakland and died after a long illness on May 6 , 1924 . The couple also had a daughter , Jeanne , the later Mrs. Walter Good . George was their youngest child who lived past toddlerhood .

Stratton 's early education was at the Oakland public schools and undergraduate education at the University of California . At the university he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity . He was also the editor of the student news publication , The Berkeleyan in 1886 . Stratton graduated in 1888 with an A.B. degree from the University of California , in a total graduating class of 34 students . He learned Latin and English and taught in Buena Ventura High School in 1888 ? 89 , and was its principal in 1889 ? 90 . At the school he met and courted San Francisco @-@ born Alice Elenore Miller .

Stratton then obtained an A.M. degree from Yale in 1890 . He was a fellow in the philosophy department at Berkeley from 1891 to 1893 . The chair of the philosophy department , George Holmes Howison , whom he met as an undergraduate , would become a significant influence on his life . He taught two philosophy courses , both with Howison . On March 14 , 1893 he was appointed an instructor in the department of philosophy . As an instructor , he began teaching psychology and logic courses , in addition to a philosophy course .

Howison obtained a fellowship from the University of California for his protege to study at the University of Leipzig . On May 17 , 1894 , Stratton married Alice Miller at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Berkeley , while being an instructor in the philosophy department . Immediately after , the couple left for the East on their way to Europe , with Stratton taking a leave of absence from Berkeley . He then spent two years at Wundt 's Institute for Experimental Psychology at Leipzig , from where he received an M.A. and a PhD in 1896 . He received his degree summa cum laude , with a thesis submitted to Wundt 's publication , Philosophische Studien .

= = Work years = =

Stratton spent his working years primarily at Berkeley . He founded the department of psychology at the university . He left once for Johns Hopkins and once to join the Army during World War I , serving in San Francisco , San Diego and New York .

= = = Early Berkeley = = =

Returning to America in 1896 , Stratton rejoined the University of California as an instructor . In 1897 he was promoted to assistant professor . By 1898 he no longer taught philosophy but several psychology courses . Two years later , he would influence the Philosophical Union into dedicating a year to investigating contemporary psychology . He himself presented a well @-@ attended lecture series at the Union , with lively debates at the end , on psychological experiments . Over this time he also published three papers on his study with inverting lenses and how people adapt over time to such a view of the world : " Upright vision and the retinal image " , " Vision without inversion of the retinal image " , and " A mirror pseudoscope and the limit of visible depth " , all in Psychological Review . He also presented a report of experiments with inverted vision to the Science Association of the university .

Stratton also became a member of the APA . One of Stratton 's psychology students in the Philosophy department was Knight Dunlap , a later chair at Johns Hopkins and University of California , Los Angeles . Stratton became a director of the newly established psychology lab , in the philosophy department , in 1899 . By 1900 he was an associate professor in the philosophy department , then headed by Howison . He contributed a paper to the Festschrift honoring Wundt 's seventieth birthday in 1902 : " Eye movements and the aesthetics of the visual form " . He also taught a series of twenty lectures on philosophy and psychology at the Pacific Theological Seminary in Berkeley . His first daughter , Elenore , was born in 1900 , and son James Malcolm around 1903 .

= = = Johns Hopkins and return to Berkeley = = =

Stratton left Berkeley at end of June , 1904 , and moved east to Johns Hopkins University as a professor of experimental psychology in October . At this time , philosophers and psychologists at Baltimore formed the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology (SSFY) and Stratton was one of the first 36 charter members . At its first meeting , he presented results of an experiment on fidelity of the senses .

While Stratton was at Johns Hopkins , the San Francisco Earthquake of 1906 struck destroying large swaths of the city . He had specific suggestions on how to rebuild the city to resist earthquakes and fires even with the water supply cut off . He urged the city be split into districts with avenues or boulevards as firebreaks between the divisions .

Stratton 's second daughter , Florence , was born in Baltimore on May 24 , 1907 . He left Johns Hopkins in October 1909 , and was replaced there as professor of experimental psychology by John Broadus Watson .

= = = The army = = =

During World War I , Stratton served in army aviation developing psychological recruitment tests for aviators . He worked at San Francisco , Rockwell Field , San Diego , and at Hazelhurst Field , Mineola , New York . Joining as a captain , he was promoted to major in 1918 along with a transfer to Mineola . Stratton presided over the Army Aviation Examining Board in San Francisco in 1917 , chaired the subcommittee of the National Research Council of the APA : " Psychological Problems of Aviation , including Examination of Aviation Recruits " in the summer of 1917 , and headed the psychological section of the Medical Research Lab of the Army Medical Research Board at Hazelhurst Field , a wing of the Army 's Sanitary Corps , in 1918 . As a member of the psychological division , his research focused on developing psychological recruiting tests for would @-@ be aviators . The tests he designed tested for reaction times , ability to imagine completions of curves presented visually , and the ability to sense a gradual tilting of one 's own body . Edward L. Thorndike pooled Stratton 's results with other studies to statistically analyze and correlate weak performance to a poor flying record . Part of this research was carried out in the spring of 1918 with Captain Henmon at Kelly Field , and the army thought enough of the results to allow the tests for checking recruits in four new units .

= = = Berkeley again = = =

After the war , Stratton returned to Berkeley in January 1919 . Stratton also taught at Berkeley 's extension school , lecturing on " Psychology and health " in San Francisco to people from the medical profession in 1918 ? 19 , and in Oakland in 1919 ? 20 . By this time the introductory course on psychology was so in demand among the students , it was split into two , with Stratton and Warner Brown teaching it concurrently . His wife was the editor of the Semicentenary of the University of California , a volume issued by the University Press at Berkeley in 1920 .

In 1921 his daughter , Elenore Stratton , graduated from Berkeley . That August she married Harvard graduate Edward Russell Dewey of New York at her father 's house , and moved to the city , where she had done social settlement work following graduation . The same year his son attended Berkeley . The Berkeley department of psychology officially split from the department of philosophy , with Stratton as its first chair , on July 1 , 1922 . His second daughter , Florence , graduated from Berkeley with a B.A. in 1929 .

= = = Retirement and death = = =

Stratton retired in 1935 , but remained at the university , and died on October 8 , 1957 at the age of 92 , a year after his wife 's death . He kept coming to the university till just before the end . When he died he was working on a book , The Divisive and Unifying Forces of the Community of Nations though his eyesight was by then poor . During his retirement , he had lectured at universities across

America , Europe and Asia . He was survived by his son , Malcolm Stratton , a physician at Berkeley ; two daughters : Elenore , divorced and then married to Robert Fliess of New York , and Florence , married to Albert R. Reinke of Berkeley ; nine grandchildren and one great @-@ grandchild .

= = Personal life = =

Stratton had several hobbies , brick @-@ laying the most important one . He built the brick walls and paths in the garden of his house , a house he himself helped design . His daughter , Elenore , would recall decades later living in the house , with a view of the San Francisco bay and the Golden Gate on one side and the Marin county hills beyond . Annual camping in summer in the Sierras was another pastime , and he carried his love of books over there as well , writing in the shade of a tree in the mornings . Elenore also recalled his night @-@ time reading of Homer to his children , mixing with fascinating guests for weekend suppers prepared by her mother , and the family camping out with Latin professor " Uncle " Leon Richardson .

= = Work = =

Stratton began his career working in a philosophy department , teaching philosophy courses , but branched into experimentation soon after . He tackled problems of sociology and international relations later in his career .

= = = Wundt 's lab and the inverted @-@ glasses experiments = = =

Stratton went on to become a first @-@ generation experimentalist in psychology . Wundt 's lab in Leipzig , with experimental programs bringing together the fields of evolutionary biology , sensory physiology and nervous @-@ system studies , was a part of the career of most of the first generation . It was the exposure there , added to the graduate work at Yale , that influenced Stratton into becoming a psychologist . It was there that he started his binocular vision experiments as well . In these experiments , he found himself adapting to the new perception of the environment over a few days , after inverting the images his eyes saw on a regular basis . For this , he wore a set of glasses inverting images both upside @-@ down and left @-@ right . Stratton wore these glasses over his right eye and covered the left with a patch during the day , and slept blindfolded at night . Initial movement was clumsy , but adjusting to the new environment took only a few days .

Stratton tried variations of the experiment over the next few years . First he wore the glasses for eight days , back at Berkeley . The first day he was nauseated and the inverted landscape felt unreal , but by the second day just his own body position seemed strange , and by day seven , things felt normal . A sense of strangeness returned when the glasses were taken out though the world looked straight side up , and he found himself reaching out with the right hand when he should have used the left , and the other way around . Then he tried the experiment outdoors . He also tried another experiment disrupting the mental link between touch and sight . There he wore a set of mirrors attached to a harness as shown in the figure allowing , and forcing , him to see his body from above . He found the senses adapted in a similar way over three days . His interpretation was that we build up an association between sight and touch by associational learning over a period of time . During certain periods , the disconnect between vision and touch made him feel as if his body was not where his touch and proprioceptive feeling told him it was . This out @-@ of @-@ body experience , caused by an altered but normal sensory perception , vanished when he attended to the issue critically , focusing on the disconnect .

= = = Berkeley psychology department = = =

Back at Berkeley from Johns Hopkins , Stratton stayed in the philosophy department as its second faculty member and first psychology specialist until the psychology department broke off in 1922 . The new department started with four people : Stratton as chair ; Edward Chace Tolman , with a

Harvard degree , and an initiator of rodent experiments soiling the rooms of the philosophy department and hastening the split of the psychology division ; Brown , Stratton 's earlier student and Berkeley faculty member from 1908 onward ; and Olga Bridgman , the first Berkeley psychology PhD awardee , albeit from the philosophy department . Before the split Stratton had set up Berkeley 's first psychology lab in the philosophy department and taught psychology courses with Brown . The courses included sensation , perception , emotion , memory , and applications of psychology to professions such as law , medicine , schooling and clerical work by priests .

Stratton continued his experiments on perception , branching into studies on pseudoscopic vision , stereoscopic acuity , eye movements , symmetry and visual illusions , how people perceive depth seeing surroundings either one @-@ eyed or two @-@ eyed , acuity and limits of peripheral vision , apparent motion , afterimages impressed on the eye when a person stares at an object for long and then looks away , and problems with sight in half the visual field (hemianopsia) . He both reviewed earlier studies on motion and conducted two of his own , concluding perceiving movement was more than the sum of seeing successive sequential images . He also surveyed and reported in reviews in the Psychological Bulletin experiments at various labs , including those in Europe , on matters related to sensation and perception .

= = = List of special lectures = = =

= = = Philosophical and educational psychology and sociology = = =

Stratton was exposed to multiple influences through his life . As an undergraduate student of Howison , he learned about philosophy and religion . At Yale and later at Wundt 's lab , he switched to experimental psychology and studied perception , memory and emotion . His exposure to World War I , serving in the Army then , focused his mind on issues of war and peace and international relations . Stratton 's later work reflected these elements of his experience . He was also a scholar of the classics and translated some Greek philosophers .

Stratton saw humans not as machines to be analyzed mechanistically , but also as seating will , emotion and drives , all of which had to analyzed as scientifically as the traditional psychological concepts of sensation , perception and memory . He also believed in a supreme actuality behind the world registered by our senses . This was the theme of his last published book , Man @-@ Creator or Destroyer , completed in 1952 when he was eighty @-@ seven years old . His book Developing Mental Power was a foray into educational psychology , addressing the question of general versus specific training in terms teachers could understand and use . Stratton aimed at this goal via a simple and generally applicable look at the basic workings of mental life . John F. Dashiell , writing in the Journal of Abnormal Psychology , found this a failure . Dashiell saw the path from the psychological concepts ? emotion , intelligence , and will ? to teaching methodology , not clearly described in the book . Stratton also applied psychological concepts to figure out how to avert war . He was optimistic it was possible to harness the creative and destructive facets of individuals to get nations to coexist peacefully . He saw nations as consisting of ethnicities and races which had to coexist in harmony . In line with the prevailing view in his field , he did not see the races as inherently equally intelligent .

= = = Psychology of religion and emotions = = =

Stratton also contributed to the psychological study of religion . Along with other founders of the psychology of religion , he saw religion as including both personal faith and historical traditions . He used religious texts as supporting data . In The Psychology of the Religious Life he explored the epics and sacred texts of a large set of ethnicities to understand the traditions and rituals symbolizing the concrete parts of faiths to understand the goals and concept of religion as a whole . His psychology sought to explain how our need to grasp , accept and live with conceptual opposites such as the sublime and the devilish , the humble and the proud , and the docile and the energetic ,

led us in the direction of religion . He also tied human emotions , especially anger and pugnacity , to religious faith . To understand the linkage , Stratton collected data on religious writings and the rites and traditions of civilizations then considered not as advanced . In *Anger : Its Religious and Moral Significance* he listed exhaustively and studied the major religions of the world and classified them into three categories . The combative religions , such as Islam , per him , glorified anger , while those such as Buddhism were " unangry " . Christianity he saw as an example of an anger @-@ supported @-@ love based religion . He concluded Western civilization was trending toward denying rage as good and accepting love and goodwill as desirable , but cautioned anger was at times needed to fight evil .

As a professor at Berkeley , Stratton visited Philippines , China , Japan , and Hawaii , coordinating with the University of the Philippines to study the psychology of both races and oriental religions . He also explored anger and emotions in animals . He was one of the scientists who were invited to attend , and confirmed attendance , at a conference to discuss human emotions and feelings . The conference , scheduled for October 21 ? 23 , 1927 at Wittenberg College , Springfield , Ohio also was to focus on the experimental psychology of religion .

Stratton articulated his own beliefs about religion as well . He did not subscribe to the view religious feeling was primarily a social need , believing it to be a need for seeing a cause and logic to the world along with a harmony to things . A believer in dualism , he held the theory of a separate biological psyche and something beyond it . To him the most important aspects of the psyche lay beyond objective science , at least in his time . He sought to explore those boundaries where the methods of science had to stop and declare what was beyond as unknown , limited by the tools of the times . In *The Psychology of the Religious Life* he laid out his definition of religion as an appreciative feeling toward an unseen entity marked the best or the greatest .

Stratton suggested music had healing powers . In an address on the " Nature and training of the emotions " delivered to a group of nurses at the Baltimore hospitals , he predicted music would be used to treat the sick in the future , and held that nurses had to know how to sing to patients under their care .

= = Books = =

Stratton wrote eight books , and contributed to collections honoring his mentors , writing an obituary on Wundt and a biography of Howison . His PhD thesis , *Über die Wahrnehmung von Druckänderungen bei verschiedenen Geschwindigkeiten* , was in German and published in Leipzig in Wundt 's *Philosophische Studien* , XII Band , IV Heft . His first book . *Experimental Psychology and its Bearing upon Culture* covered the scope and practice of experimental psychology , and later books turned more toward sociology and international relations .

= = = *Experimental Psychology and its Bearing upon Culture* = = =

Stratton wrote *Experimental Psychology and its Bearing upon Culture* to explain both typical psychological experiment methodology and how the results obtained answered philosophical problems . The book covered experimental results in psychology and how they influenced overall social behavior and the everyday cultural life of people . It did so by looking at the history of experimental psychology , and then surveying experimental methods covering both their applications and limits . Stratton pointed out how psychological experiments differed from the ones in physiology . The survey of experiments also included studies on mental perception , including among the blind . Stratton noted that the blind did have a sense of space . He also described how measurements of mental phenomena were both possible and being done in practice , though he did believe the results had to be interpreted on a psychic scale different from the usual physical ones used for measures such as lengths and weights . He rejected the argument the mind was unitary and could not be studied by splitting it into parts , by drawing on the analogy of studying a tree by looking at its constituent parts , themselves not functionally trees . He presumed sensations were akin to trees in how they could be split up into parts .

The book had chapters on memory , imitation and suggestion , perceptual illusions , and esthetics . In these he refuted the idea that experience was just the external environment acting on and molding a mind working as a passive recipient . Stratton saw the sensation of time as being multidimensional , in analogy with perception of space . That we could simultaneously hear separately , without synthesizing , multiple mixed tones meant our experiences did not necessarily come in single file temporally . To Stratton this meant time had multiple dimensions , since simultaneous events could not be distinguished on the one past @-@ present @-@ future dimension of time alone . He did not address how the other dimensions could be in temporal @-@ space if the events were indistinguishable temporally to begin with . He also analyzed poetic measure as mathematically connected to the waxing and waning span of attention , tying the arts to psychology . This last was rebutted by Charles Samuel Myers , writing in Nature , who saw poetry and its rhythm as too complex a subject to be reduced to the arithmetic of attention spans .

In later chapters , Stratton covered the topics of the unconscious mind , the mind ? body connection , and spiritual aspects of psychology . He attacked the standard dualist view of a separate homuncular entity driving the biology of mental processes . Still he concluded , from observations that people were not always aware of how their own perception differed from sensory reality , that a diluted form of the dualist theory was tenable . In his final chapter , the author posited experimental psychology neither needed nor ruled out the idea of a soul . Myers critiqued the book 's treatment of illusions , memory , and relationship of psychology to body and soul , as not addressing the broader aspect of " culture " . Myers saw the work as appealing more to the educated reader than the specialist , the many deviations from experimental topics into subjective arenas a distraction .

= = = Social Psychology for International Conduct = = =

Stratton wrote Social Psychology for International Conduct for social science teachers who wanted to use psychology to analyze international affairs . The book 's first part evaluated races . Stratton concluded the Caucasoid and Mongoloid races were innately more intelligent enabling them to build strong cultures . He also stated the prejudice of other people was from the social and political advantages it brought . Stratton saw nations as made up of individuals and possessing a national character similar to what individuals had . Reviewing the book in the American Journal of Sociology , Ellsworth Faris objected to the author concluding the Northern and Central Europeans were more intelligent than Southern and Eastern Europeans , noting intelligence measures correlated also with length of stay in America .

In the chapter on " Taking national profits out of war " the author hypothesized nations often went to war because it paid , bringing both national rewards and helping achieve policy goals . He suggested nations be blocked from enjoying any fruits of war , and instead be penalized for waging it . In a review in the Political Science Quarterly , Walter Sandelius concluded enforcing such a position meant an international enforcement force with judicial and police powers , the formation of which would need an appeal to both reason and desire on the part of the international community . Sandelius also saw Stratton as pushing more for re @-@ educating the mind rather than training people to control emotions and passions in the efforts to avert war .

= = = What Starts Wars : Intentional Delusions = = =

In What Starts Wars : Intentional Delusions Stratton presented nations , themselves collections of people , as triggering war from several delusions . Three of those delusions held by citizens were that their own country was a paragon of peace , that its arms were only to defend the land , and that when it fought , it fought only for what was right . Blaming the enemy rounded out this list justifying war . Stratton believed and stated people could be freed of these delusions and that there was no will to war integral to human nature . He saw both the need for and the ways to eliminate war in individuals and in their ways , and not in abstract or innate traits . Florence Finch Kelly , reviewing the book for the New York Times , saw Stratton 's placing of both the blame and the responsibility on persons , of identifying the roots of war in the psyches of the men and women his readers , as an

action likely to discomfit those readers .

= = Legacy = =

Stratton became a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1928 , president of the American Psychological Association in 1908 , chair of its division on anthropology and psychology in 1925- ? 1926 , was a member of its National Research Council , an honorary member of the National Institute of Psychology , and a corresponding member of the American Institute of Czechoslovakia . He published eight full @-@ length books , and 125 papers . He was an honorary lecturer at Yale , delivering the Nathaniel W. Taylor Lectures at the Yale School of Religion beginning April 19 , 1920 .

Stratton 's earlier work on sensation and perception and the book based on them stayed influential among researchers in psychology . Many of his other books and articles which dealt with philosophical and sociological issues either beyond , or treated via perspectives beyond , exact and objective investigation had lost appeal to psychology researchers by the time of his death .

Of the various fields Stratton studied , it is his experimentation in binocular vision and perception that has had the most impact . Whether during the inversion experiment people really see an upside @-@ down world as being normal , or whether they adapt to it only behaviorally , has been debated for a long time . Neuroimaging studies done a century after the original experiment have shown no difference in early levels of visual processing , which indicates the perceptual world stays inverted at that level of cognition . The research has been put to use in both practical and esthetic ways . The mirror @-@ experiment experience of disconnect between vision and feeling has parallels in , and applications for researching , phantom limb syndrome . The art exhibit Upside @-@ down Mushroom Room by Belgian artist Carsten Höller , a tunnel installation with an inverted environment , builds on Stratton 's work .

Stratton provided encouragement to both his students and his children . Early at Berkeley , he encouraged young students to pursue graduate study in psychology , writing personal letters to students who scored an A grade in his introductory psychology course . The stamp of Stratton 's legacy can be seen in his doctoral students . Knight Dunlap was one of his earliest students at Berkeley and he became the twenty @-@ second president of the American Psychological Association . Dunlap was one of those who saw Stratton as a guide and mentor . Another of his early students , Warner Brown , would be the chair of the psychology department at Berkeley for sixteen years . A third , Olga Bridgman , would serve on the faculty at University of California ? Berkeley and San Francisco ? for over forty years .

= = Committees = =

Standing Committees of the Academic Council for Scholarships , University of California , 1902 ? 1903

Standing Committees of the Graduate Council : University of California , 1902 ? 1903

One of the first group of members of the Southern Society for Philosophy and Psychology (SSFY) , 1904

President of the American Psychological Association , 1908

Committee of Arrangements for Administering the Beale Prizes instituted by Regent Truxtun Beale , 1911

Chair of Board of Research , University of California , 1920 ? 1921

Chair of the University of California Meeting , October 7 , 1921

Standing Committee of the Academic Senate , Administrative Committee on International Relations , 1921 ? 1922

Elected member of the National Academy of Sciences , 1928 . Stratton served in various capacities with the NAS :

Member of the National Research Council , 1925 ? 1926

Chair of Division of Anthropology and Psychology , National Research Council , 1926

Member of the Board for administering the Rockefeller Foundation fellowships in the biological sciences , 19245 ? 1926

Representative on Editorial board of PNAS , 1926

Advisory board of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration of the Institute for Government Research , 1926

Committee on Tactual Interpretation of Oral Speech and Vocal control by the Deaf , 1926

Committee on National fellowships in Child Development , 1927

= = List of books = =

Experimental Psychology and its Bearing upon Culture . New York , NY : MacMillan . 1903 @.@ p . 331 .

Psychology of the Religious Life . New York , New York : Macmillan . 1911 @.@ p . 376 .

Double Standard with Regard to Fighting . New York , New York : American Association for International Conciliation . 1912 @.@ p . 14 .

Control of the Fighting Instinct . New York , New York : American Association for International Conciliation . 1913 @.@ p . 13 .

Theophrastus and the Greek Physiological Psychology before Aristotle . New York , New York : Macmillan ; London , Allen and Unwin . 1917 @.@ p . 227 .

Developing Mental Power . Boston , MA : Houghton . 1922 @.@ p . 77 .

Anger : Its Religious and Moral Significance . New York , New York : Macmillan . 1923 @.@ p . 277 .

Social Psychology of International Conduct . New York , New York : D. Appleton and Company . 1929 @.@ p . 387 .

What Starts Wars : International Delusions . New York , New York : Houghton Mifflin company . 1936 @.@ p . 221 .

Man , Creator or Destroyer . London : Allen and Unwin . 1952 @.@ p . 170 .