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GEORGE MALCOLM STRATTON

*1865—1957*

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*A Biographical Memoir by*  
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*Biographical Memoir*

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*George M. Stratton*

# GEORGE MALCOLM STRATTON

*September 26, 1865–October 8, 1957*

BY EDWARD C. TOLMAN<sup>1</sup>

GEORGE MALCOLM STRATTON made three main contributions to psychology. He carried out the first and wholly novel experiment of wearing continuously, over several days, lenses which inverted the visual image up and down and left and right. This experiment has instigated a long series of further experiments by other investigators which continue to this day.

Secondly, Stratton was one of the original group of American students who went to study with Wilhelm Wundt ("the father of experimental psychology") and came back to form at the University of California in Berkeley one of the initial experimental laboratories for psychology in this country.

Finally, he was one of the early pioneers in social psychology. His interests in this area soon focused on the problems of international relations and peace. Most of the lectures and publications of his later years were devoted to this theme.

George Stratton's father, James Thompson Stratton, of colonial English ancestry, was a civil engineer who came to California in 1850, in his early twenties, to join the gold rush. He came by ship and across the Isthmus of Panama. He had only indifferent success, and returned to his home in Ossining, in New York state, within a couple of years. Here he met and married Cornelia Smith, of Dutch and English descent. He brought her back to California and they

<sup>1</sup> Many thanks are due to Professors Olga L. Bridgman and Clarence W. Brown for assistance in the working up of this biography.

settled in Oakland. As a civil engineer he became Surveyor General for the state and had much to do with surveying the old Spanish Grants and determining definite boundaries where only vague descriptions had existed before.

George Malcolm Stratton was born in Oakland in 1865 and was the youngest of four children who survived beyond infancy. There was an older sister and two older brothers. One of the brothers became a lawyer and State Senator. He was also a Collector of the Port of San Francisco. The other brother became a practicing physician in Oakland.

George Stratton obtained his primary and secondary education in the Oakland public schools and graduated from the University of California in 1888. He then taught English and Latin in the Buena Ventura High School, becoming its principal in his second year. Here he met Alice Elenore Miller (born in San Francisco) whom he later married. In 1890 he obtained an M.A. from Yale University. In 1891 he returned to the University of California as a Fellow in Philosophy. As an undergraduate he had come under the influence of the philosopher, Professor George Holmes Howison, whom he greatly admired and whose biography he published in 1934 in collaboration with John Buckham. Through the good offices of Professor Howison, Stratton obtained a fellowship from the University of California for two years of study with Wundt in Leipzig and obtained both another M.A. and his Ph.D. there in 1896. He then returned to the University of California as Instructor in Psychology. In 1896 and 1897 he published the three papers reporting his experiments with the lenses for which he is probably best known.

In 1899 he established the psychological laboratory at the University of California, and in 1904 he went to Johns Hopkins University as Professor of Psychology and Director of the Psychological Laboratory which had been founded by G. Stanley Hall in 1883. In 1908 he returned to the University of California, where the rest of his academic life was spent as Professor of Psychology.

He was president of the American Psychological Association in

1908, a member of the National Research Council from 1921 to 1924, and chairman of its Division of Anthropology and Psychology 1925-1926. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1928. He was also an honorary member of the National Institute of Psychology and a corresponding member of the American Institute of Czechoslovakia. He lectured, after he retired, in a number of universities in the United States, Europe, and the Orient.

Stratton was widely read in all the humanities. He was a person of delightful manners, though somewhat reserved in personal contacts. He had few hobbies other than helping to design his beautiful house in the Berkeley hills with its spacious rooms and redwood panelling and in the building of brick walls and paths in the garden. It is reported that he was especially proud of his brickwork. His son reports that this laying of brick was his main hobby.

He and his family spent many summers camping in the Sierras. But even there he spent every morning writing under a distant tree (far from distraction).

There were three children, Elenore Stratton Fliess, James Malcolm Stratton (a Berkeley physician), and Florence Stratton Reinke, all of whom have survived him. Mrs. Stratton died in 1955:

In his early years at Berkeley, Stratton stimulated a number of later well-known psychologists to go on to graduate study; and to every student who obtained an A in his introductory course his custom was to write a personal letter of congratulation and encouragement.

Although he personally was not particularly sympathetic to the more objective trends in psychology which developed in this country as an outgrowth of behaviorism, he was always anxious that his younger colleagues should have every opportunity to follow their own interests and biases.

Though his studies on binocular vision and depth perception have probably had the greatest impact on the thinking and research of other psychologists, he himself undoubtedly considered of greater importance his studies in the fields of emotions, social values, and

international conduct. He staunchly believed that the understanding of impulses, instincts, and motives in man merited the same careful scientific analysis as did sensation and perception, intellect and ability, learning and memory.

His book *Experimental Psychology and Its Bearing upon Culture* (1903) was his first systematic excursion into the realm of social behavior, and included a thorough description of experimental findings in such areas as mental measurement, unconscious ideas, illusions, memory, imitation, and suggestion, as well as investigations of the influence of colors and the fine arts on behavior. For each topic he emphasized the significance of the findings for the everyday cultural life of the individual.

During World War I, he served in the psychological division of army aviation, attaining the rank of Major, and became more deeply interested in international relations and the causes of war, later writing many articles and two books dealing with the problems of war and peace. It was his strong conviction that the time had come for the scientific psychologist to contribute his energy and talents to man's efforts to avert war. Other books written during the last years of his life were directed toward the same end, and although written for the general reader, they presented current psychological knowledge of the creative and destructive aspects of human nature. It was his firm belief that it was quite possible for nations to develop the attitudes toward one another which the most civilized individuals and communities have achieved.

Although during the years immediately following his studies in Leipzig he performed many experiments in the fields of perception, memory, and emotion, he never abandoned entirely the philosophical and broadly religious ideas stimulated by Professor Howison while he was still an undergraduate student in philosophy, applying to them the concepts developed from his experimental investigations. He disagreed strongly with those scientists who regard man as "merely an animal, or merely a mechanism, or merely an inert particle driven hither and yon by the wind," and added that "hosts of

men become confident that a highest reality . . . is the source and meaning of the universe verified by our senses." This theme he enlarged in his last published book, *Man, Creator or Destroyer*, which appeared in 1952 when he was eighty-seven years old.

At the time of his death Professor Stratton was completing a book with the tentative title *The Divisive and Unifying Forces of the Community of Nations*. Before the book was in final form, he died at his home in Berkeley on October 8, 1957, at the age of ninety-two.

His was a familiar figure on the campus during the twenty-two years after he became Professor Emeritus. He was in his office every weekday morning until a few weeks before his death, and even though his vision was seriously impaired, he worked steadily on the material for the book which he had hoped to complete. He was always generous of his time to others and helped many persons in their educational and vocational problems. He was respected and liked by all of his colleagues, many of whom had joined the staff of the department long after his retirement from active university duties.

Among psychologists, Dr. Stratton's reputation probably rests primarily on his early experimental work, particularly the research in sensation and perception. His article *Vision without Inversion of the Retinal Image*, although published sixty years ago, still appears in volumes of readings and is familiar to most of the younger psychologists. His experiments were varied and numerous and were planned and executed with painstaking thoroughness; nevertheless, for him the most important aspects of psychology lay beyond the possibility of exact and objective investigation. Probably for this reason, many of his later writings have been of little interest to modern psychologists, who do not sympathize with his feeling of an urgent need to make the world more intelligible by going beyond those boundaries "where science stops, declaring it can as yet go no farther."

## KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

- Amer. Asso. Int. Conciliation = American Association of International Conciliation  
 Amer. J. Psychol. = American Journal of Psychology  
 Amer. J. Theology = American Journal of Theology  
 Amer. Psychol. Asso. Proceedings = American Psychological Association Proceedings  
 Atl. Mo. = Atlantic Monthly  
 Clark Univ. Press = Clark University Press  
 Com. on Int. Relations = Commission on International Relations  
 Cyclo. Ed. = Cyclopedia of Education  
 Daily Sci. News Bull. = Daily Science News Bulletin  
 Educ. Rev. = Educational Revue  
 Int. Conciliation = International Conciliation  
 Int. Cong. of Psychol. = International Congress of Psychologists  
 Int. J. Ethics = International Journal of Ethics  
 Int. J. Surgery = International Journal of Surgery  
 Japanese J. Psychol. = Japanese Journal of Psychology  
 J. Abn. Soc. Psychol. = Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology  
 J. Exper. Psychol. = Journal of Experimental Psychology  
 J. Higher Educ. = Journal of Higher Education  
 J. Religion = Journal of Religion  
 Mind, n.s. = Mind, New Series  
 News Bull. Int. Ed. = News Bulletin of International Education  
 Philos. Rev. = Philosophical Revue  
 Philos. Stud. = Philosophische Studien  
 Pop. Sci. Mo. = Popular Science Monthly  
 Psychol. Bull. = Psychological Bulletin  
 Psychol. Rev. = Psychological Revue  
 Quart. J. Sci., Relig. & Philos. = Quarterly Journal of Science, Religion & Philosophy  
 Sci. Amer. = Scientific American  
 Sci. Mo. = Scientific Monthly  
 Sci. Newsletter = Science Newsletter  
 Sci. Service = Science Service  
 U.C. Chron. = University of California Chronicle  
 U. C. Publ. in Philosophy = University of California Publications in Philosophy  
 Zeitsch. für Psychol. und Physiol. der Sinnes. = Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der Sinnesorgane



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