

TH  
B439

PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING REPRESENTATIVE  
ART AND SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

(Being a Study of Psychological Principles which Govern  
the Publication of Representative Art and Science  
Magazines, to be used as a Basis for a Study  
of Literature on Psychology of Religion.)

By

J. Granville Bennett

(Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for  
the Degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology in The  
Biblical Seminary in New York)

May 1931

BIBLICAL SCHOOL OF  
THEOLOGY LIBRARY

HATFIELD, PA.

19196

PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING REPRESENTATIVE  
ART AND SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Pages</u>
	1 - 11
Chapter I. Introduction	1 - 5
A. Statement of Problem	1 - 2
B. Choice of Material	2 - 3
C. Limitations of Material Considered	3 - 4
D. Order of Development	4 - 5
Chapter II Consideration of Published Material	6 - 28
A. Psychological Principles Underlying Material Used in Each Magazine	6 - 12
B. Basis for the Psychological Material	14 - 21
C. The Psychological Aspects of Sources of Material	23 - 26
D. Summary of Psychological Principles Concerning the Material in these Magazines	28
Chapter III Consideration of the Publishing of Material	29
A. Consideration of the Policies	29 - 34
B. Consideration of the Editors	36 - 38
C. Summary of Psychological Principles Concerning the Publishing of the Magazine	41
Chapter IV Correspondence of These Psychological Principles with Those used in the Field of Psychology	42 - 45
Chapter V How These Psychological Principles will apply to a Study of Literature on Psychology of Religion	46 - 49
Bibliography	50

JUN 10 1932 18599 Gift of Mr. J. Granville Bennett

INDEX TO CHART

Chart No. I	Page 13
Type of Material Used in Each Magazine	
Chart No. II	Page 22
Basis for Psychological Material	
Chart No. III	Page 27
Type of Sources from which Material is Received	
Chart No. IV	Page 35
Analysis of Policies Received	
Chart No. V A	Page 39
Editor's Standing	
Chart No. V B	Page 40
Editor's Training	
Appendix	
A. Correspondence with Editors	Pages 1-6a
B. Data Concerning Editors	Pages 7-11
C. Correspondence with Editors in the Field of Psychology	Pages 12-15

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

A STUDY FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES WHICH GOVERN THE PUBLICATION OF REPRESENTATIVE ART AND SCIENCE MAGAZINES TO BE USED AS A BASIS FOR A STUDY OF LITERATURE ON PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGION

#### A. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The reason for the choice and discussion of this subject has come out of the personal experience of the author. Because of this fact it will be best to state the problem by describing his experience.

The author had written a paper on "The Experience of Prayer and Its Hygienic Value to the Pray-er". Its basis was a study of the prayer experience of fifty students at Biblical Seminary in New York, twenty students at New York University, and the reaction of the Ethical Society in Brooklyn. This paper was accepted when handed to a professor at Biblical Seminary, but when handed to a professor at New York University was criticized on two points: First, the material was "based primarily upon the written experiences of a religiously trained group". Second, since the writer of the paper was "a student in training for the ministry he had a theological bias."

The justice of these criticisms in reference to the former paper is not pertinent to this discussion, but it is significant that the paper should be criticized on those two points, source of material and attitude of writer.

And since the writer expected to do further work in the study of psychology of religion, it seemed best that he first

discover principles which were basic in high class publications, not in the field of either psychology or religion. Thus he would have principles common to the general field of publication rather than any principles biased by his interest in psychology or religion.

It will be noticed that we are not considering anything in either the field of psychology or religion, but rather we are trying to discover those principles which have been used in other fields and apply them to the problems facing anyone in the study of psychology of religion.

#### B. CHOICE OF MATERIAL

In order that we may arrive at valid principles we have set down four factors which must be fulfilled by the material chosen.

First, the material of a varied range must be studied. Thus the principles discovered will be a composite of common basic elements applicable in many fields, and not those which are limited to only a specific field.

Second, the material must represent the highest type to be found in other fields. Thus, the material has been accepted as fulfilling the highest standard in each particular field.

Third, it must be live material that holds the attention of contemporary readers.

Fourth, it must be objective material which is accessible to anyone who wishes to check the results presented in the thesis.

The material in which we have chosen to do our research work is that of eleven leading Art and Science magazines published in

the United States. They are as follows:

1. Political Science Quarterly
2. The Journal of the American Chemical Society
3. Industrial and Engineering Chemistry
4. The Physical Review
5. The Dental Cosmos
6. The Journal of the American Medical Association
7. The American Magazine of Art
8. The Architectural Record
9. The Musical Quarterly
10. Musical America
11. The Saturday Review of Literature

In the above material we have nine distinct fields with two fields represented from different angles.

These magazines were chosen as a result of the recommendation of experts in their respective fields as being representative of the highest quality. Since the selection was made, the various magazines have received further approval by qualified leaders.

Not only have these experts passed favorably upon the magazines, but the material in them has been accepted as fulfilling the policies received from the editors themselves.

Material which records the work that is being done each week, bi-monthly, monthly, or quarterly, reveals it to be setting forth live and interesting work of the present.

These magazines' files give one the objective material upon which to base his study. Also this material can be used to check the conclusions of this thesis.

### C. LIMITATIONS OF MATERIAL CONSIDERED

There are certain limitations which such a study as this must necessarily acknowledge.

First, it is to be recognized that there are other magazines of high quality in these fields. However this does not affect the present study; for our problem is not to judge magazines as to their quality or value, but to discover psychological principles involved in the publication of a representative magazine.

Second, although this study has included an examination of these magazines over extended periods of time involving numerous issues, it became clear that the general psychological principles in the various issues were to be found in each issue. In other words there was discovered a general constancy in the psychological principles involved in publication.

Thus a thorough presentation of the psychological principles involved in one issue represents the general principles throughout all the publications.

Furthermore the relative value of the issues is not important, for our problem is concerned with the publication of the article rather than the importance of one issue over against another. We desire the constant factors in publications which are basic in all issues rather than factors that distinguish one issue from another.

#### D. ORDER OF DEVELOPMENT

The order of the development is based on the experience of the writer rather than any formal development. Thus we shall present the questions as they arose in the writer's mind, the

material which led to an answer and the formulation of these answers as the conclusions of the thesis.

Then we shall show the correspondence between these conclusions and the accepted standard of psychologists concerning their field. We shall also show the implications of these conclusions in reference to further study of "Psychology of Religion".



## CHAPTER II

## CONSIDERATION OF PUBLISHED MATERIAL

Remembering the problem - "What are the psychological principles underlying the publication?" - the first thing to consider is the magazine itself. This study will lead into an understanding of the psychological material to be found, the basis for this specific material, and the psychological aspects of the source for the material. In doing this we shall deal with each magazine separately.

## A. PSYCHOLOGICAL MATERIAL USED IN EACH MAGAZINE

## 1. Political Science Quarterly

The largest portion of this magazine is given to original articles dealing with various aspects of political relationships, whether they be domestic, foreign, or international. In one magazine /<sup>1</sup>. sixty-seven of its content was given over to this type of material, twenty-four percent given over to book reviews, six percent given to book notes, while only two percent was given to advertisements. /<sup>2</sup>.

Therefore here is a magazine presenting an account of experiences in studying political science or in reading books that deal with its various aspects.

## 2. The Physical Review

In one magazine /<sup>3</sup>. we found that ninety-three percent of it

1. Political Science Quarterly, Vol. XVII, No. 4, December, 1929.
2. Refer to Chart No. I.
3. The Physical Review, Vol. 36, No. 8, October 15, 1930.

was taken up with articles describing the experiments carried on in various laboratories, three percent with letters to editor, two percent with advertisements, and one percent to book reviews.<sup>/1.</sup>

Here is a scientific magazine giving the experiments in the field of physical science. It does not publish anyone's idea of what the science should do or the remote beginnings of the science, but only presents what one is doing now in the field.

There is a limited space given to advertise necessities for carrying on experiments.

### 3. Industrial and Engineering Chemistry

Here is a magazine that is not only interested in what is being done in the field of chemistry, but also desires to help in advertising material to accomplish these ends.

In one magazine <sup>/2.</sup> forty-nine percent was given to original articles describing the results of experiments, forty-five percent given to advertisements, and the seven percent left was taken up with book reviews, news, letters to editor, editorials, and miscellaneous columns. <sup>/1.</sup>

### 4. Journal of the American Chemical Society

In contrast with the above magazine we have here a Journal in the same field, but more interested in the science of chemistry per se, than ~~than~~ <sup>in</sup> an industrial and engineering view.

Here in one issue <sup>/3.</sup> we find ninety-eight percent of it

---

1. Refer to Chart No. I.

2. Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Vol. 22, No. 12, Dec., 1930

1. Refer to Chart No. I.

5. Journal of the American Chemical Society, Vol. 52, No. 12, December, 1930.

interested in the experiments carried on in chemical laboratories, and the other two percent divided among five other interests. /<sup>1</sup>.

#### 5. The Dental Cosmos.

In one issue /<sup>2</sup> forty-eight percent was given to "original contributions," thirty-six percent to advertisements, four percent to news and announcements, the other twelve percent was divided into book reviews, letters to editor, editorials, book notes, obituaries, review of current literature, and practical hints. /<sup>1</sup>.

Thus we note that practical help is given to those in the field of dentistry. The original contributions give the reported experience of someone who is working in this field. The advertisements tell of material which can help one in this field. The other portions give one various glimpses of work being done in relation to dentistry.

#### 6. The Journal of the American Medical Association

Here is a magazine whose publication is comparable to the "Dental Cosmos" since it is in a related field. The original articles are reports of papers read before various medical associations. Thus they are passing on the reported experience of those working in the medical profession.

The advertisements which took up forty-four percent of one issue /<sup>3</sup> told of various sources for medical supplies. Twenty-

---

1. Refer to Chart I

2. The Dental Cosmos, Vol. LXXII, No. 10, October, 1930.

3. The Journal of the American Medical Associations, Vol. 96, No. 1, January 3, 1931.

four percent was taken up with the original articles already referred to. The third largest portion, eleven percent, was given to the review of ninety-two articles gleaned from fifty-three current publications in the medical profession. The remaining twenty-one percent contained book reviews, reports, and announcements, letters to editor, editorials, obituaries, special columns, practical hints, council in pharmacy and chemistry, and bureau of investigation. /<sup>1</sup>.

#### 7. The American Magazine of Art

The contents of this magazine deals with the experience of the writers reporting on art exhibitions, museums, or with the work of the artists.

Sixty percent of one issue /<sup>2</sup>. was this type of material. Twenty-one percent dealt with notes on art news in foreign countries as well as in the United States. This section also included announcements of coming exhibitions in both United States and foreign countries. Six percent had book reviews, nine percent advertisements and three percent editorials. /<sup>1</sup>.

#### 8. The Architectural Record

This magazine is one that publishes detail studies of problems confronting the architect. Problems concerning the specific work of the architect were dealt with through original articles. Problems as to where building and architectural supplies can be obtained, were lightened through advertisements.

---

1. Refer to Chart No. I

2. The American Magazine of Art - Vol. 21, No. 11, November, 1930.

In one issue /<sup>1</sup>. sixty-seven percent was given to advertisements. While a detailed and illustrated article dealing with a specific problem of the architect /<sup>2</sup>. comprised thirty-two percent.

Only one percent was given to announcements, reports, etc., of interest to architects.

#### 9. The Musical Quarterly

The largest portion of this magazine contained original articles telling of the art of music and its development. Thus we have related the experiences of those interested in the art of music.

In one issue /<sup>3</sup>. eighty-five percent was devoted to these original reports of the writers' findings. Ten percent contained "announcements" of musical publications, (these "announcements" amount to advertisements). Five percent contains a long list of recent books which deal with musical subjects.

#### 10. Musical America

Here is another magazine dealing with the same field as the "Musical Quarterly," but with a different emphasis. Whereas the "Musical Quarterly" deals with historical and critical problems of interest to readers, the "Musical America" emphasizes the value of the music as it is presented. This difference is also noted in the fact that the one is a quarterly while the "Musical America" is published by-monthly.

---

1. The Architectural Record - Vol. 68, No. 5, November, 1930.

2. Refer to Chart No. I.

3. The Musical Quarterly - Vol. XVII, No. 1, January, 1930.

Naturally this emphasis demands a different type of literature. Since it is the news of musical events which is desired, we find that the emphasis is upon the reports of the various musical events throughout the world. And in one issue /<sup>1</sup>. over half, fifty-six percent was given to original articles, fifteen percent to advertisements, and the remaining thirteen percent given to book reviews, editorials, book notes, obituaries, special columns, and a page of snaps. /<sup>2</sup>.

It is interesting to note that the musical library keeps the Musical Quarterly on permanent file while the Musical America is only in the temporary file; thus recognizing the emphasis on the present musical events in the magazine.

#### 11. The Saturday Review of Literature.

In this magazine there is a greater distribution of content. Various approaches to literature are considered. The most important one is the experience of men who have read books. These experiences are presented in the form of book reviews. The next approach is through special columns. Here one man gives his own experience in reading literature or else the experience of those who have written to him. Then there are original articles which give someone's impression of the worth of certain institutions or men to the literary field.

This distribution is seen in one issue /<sup>3</sup>. of which twenty-seven percent is given to book reviews, twenty-two per cent given to

- 
1. The Musical America - Vol. LI, No. 4, February 25, 1931.
  2. Refer to Chart No. I.
  3. The Saturday Review of Literature - Vol. VII, No. 27, January 24, 1931.

special columns, fifteen percent to original articles, and twenty-four percent to advertisements. The remaining twelve percent was divided between letters to editor, news, book notes, obituaries, and a short poem. /<sup>1</sup>.

#### Summary

Each magazine publishes the reported experiments and experiences of men. They want only that which can be exhibited and reported, not statements about something with which the man has had no experience and can express only in conjectures.

The advertisements are those that give practical aid and are not advertisements for mere advertising's sake. Thus, the emphasis is upon the experience of men. The materials advertised have little to do with dreamers, but mean much to those in an active field of labor.

---

1. Refer to Chart No. I.

## Chart No. I

## Type of Material Used in Each Magazine

	Political Science Quarterly			The Physical Review			Industrial and Engineering Chemistry			The Journal of The American Chemical Society		
	P.	No.	%	P.	No.	%	P.	No.	%	P.	No.	%
Original Articles	109	5	67+	146	18	93+	136.5	33	49+	677	94	98+
Advertisements	4	5	2+	4	6	2+	124	127	44+	3	11	.4+
Book Reviews	39	17	24+	2	2	1+	3	13	1+	3	4	.4+
Reports, News, Announcements							7	5	2+			
Letters to Editor				6	6	3+	.05	2	.1+	3	4	.4+
Editorials							7	5	2+			
Book Notes	11	10	6+									.1+
Obituaries												4.
Special Columns										1	1	.1+
Review of Current Literature												
Practical Hints												
Corrections										2	23	.2+
American Chemical Industry							3	1	1+			
Council in Pharmacy and Chemistry												
Bureau of Investiga- tion												
Page of Pictures												
Short Poem												
American Contemporary							1	1	.3+			





The American Medical Association			The American Magazine of Art			The Architectural Record			The Musical Quarterly			Musical America			Saturday Review of Literature		
No.	%	P.	No.	%	P.	No.	%	P.	No.	%	P.	No.	%	P.	No.	%	
1	24+	39	4	60	86	2	32+	149	10	85+	9	6	16+	Col. 9	2	15+	
7														Col. 14	47	24+	
1.	44+	6	17	9+	177	196	67+	18	18	10+	8	108	15+	Col. 15.5	37	27+	
9	1.3+	4	13	6+							1	7	1.8+	Col. 15.5			
5	5+	13.75	50	21+	1	5	3+				30	172	56+	Col. .2	6	.3+	
8	7.7+													Col. 4.4	8	7.7+	
8	3+	2.25	1	3+							.06875	2	1.2+				
								7	63	4+	.00625	1	.11+	Col. .5	20	.8+	
6	.6+										.025	7	.47+	Col. .2	1	.3+	
1	.6+										3	7	5.6+	Col. 13	7	22+	
Art	11+																
	.6+																
	.6+																
	.6+																
											1	1	1.8+	Col. .2	1	.3	

## B. BASIS FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MATERIAL

Having come to the conclusion that the psychological material published is the reported experiments and experiences of men, we naturally ask, what is the basis for these?

Now this answer is a very pertinent one, not only to the publisher, but to the writer of the article; and he has endeavored in various ways to make clear the basis for the material. Let us consider how the writer presents the basis for his contribution.

We shall again go through each magazine for its contribution.

### 1. Political Science Quarterly

In these articles there is a constant reference to footnotes, either for the context of a quotation, or the basis and support of a conclusion. The article is the original contribution of the historical writer. This experience is based on his careful observation of historical and social facts. In one issue <sup>/1.</sup> there are one hundred and sixty-eight footnotes. <sup>/2.</sup> This reference to source material is again seen in the book reviews. For the book-reviewer is constantly referring to various aspects of the book itself.

### 2. The Journal of the American Chemical Society.

In this magazine the writer is not only dealing with his observations of other written material, but has his own observations of an experiment as source material. Reference to other

---

1. Political Science Quarterly - Vol. XLIV, No. 4, December, 1929.

2. Refer to Chart No. II.

material is made clear by the use of numerous footnotes. But when he tries to make his own observations clear he uses: pictures, graphs, tables, diagrams of apparatus, and references to the book he has reviewed.

This is well exemplified in any one issue. In the December issue /<sup>1</sup>. of 1930 we find nine hundred and sixty-one footnotes, five pictures, ninety-three graphs, two hundred and forty-six tables, and twenty-five diagrams of apparatus. /<sup>2</sup>.

### 3. The Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

Here again one finds reference to other works under the caption, "Literature cited," at the end of each article. Also it is not enough to show what others have done relative to the author's experiment, but he clarifies his own experiment and observations with pictures, graphs, tables, diagrams of apparatus, and maps. There is also reference to books in book reviews and the news reports are the basis for any news to be given to the readers.

The reality of this basis is noticed when one first opens one of these magazines for in one issue /<sup>3</sup>. there are two hundred and sixteen footnotes, sixty-one pictures, ninety-nine graphs, ninety-four tables, ten diagrams of apparatus, eight maps, thirteen books, and four news reports. /<sup>2</sup>.

- 
1. The Journal of the American Chemical Society - Vol. 52, No. 12, December, 1930.
  2. Refer to Chart No. II.
  3. Industrial and Engineering Chemistry - Vol. 22, No. 12, December, 1930.

#### 4. The Physical Review

In Vol. 36, No. 8 of the Physical Review <sup>/1.</sup> there is given some "Information for contribution to the Physical Review." <sup>/2.</sup>

And under the suggestion as to form we read, "In general the order should be: Statement of the problem and the purpose, scope and general method of the investigation, followed by a description of the apparatus, experiments, and results in such order as to bring out clearly the evidence for the main conclusions." This is the form carried out in most of the articles. Numerous footnotes show the relation that the article has with other works of past or contemporary experimentors.

How the "evidence for the main conclusion" is brought out clearly is seen in the same issue <sup>/1.</sup> as mentioned above. For there are one hundred and sixty-seven footnotes, five pictures, fifty-nine graphs, seventeen tables, and sixteen diagrams of apparatus. <sup>/3.</sup>

#### 5. The Dental Cosmos

On the front of this magazine is an ensignia bearing the following words, "Observe, Compare, Reflect, Record." As one opens the magazine he soon discovers that such an ensignia is justifiable for throughout the articles are scattered pictures, charts, and graphs that make clear the observations made by the writers of the articles. Numerous footnotes reveal the other literature with which these observations are compared.

---

1. The Physical Review - Vol. 36, No. 8, January 1931

2. Appendix A - Page 3.

3. Refer to Chart No. II.

In one issue /<sup>1</sup>. there are forty-one pictures, three graphs, six tables and also sixty-eight footnotes. /<sup>2</sup>.

#### 6. The Journal of the American Medical Association

Here is a magazine closely allied to the Dental Cosmos and therefore we find corresponding factors. The pictures, graphs, tables, and drawings of the body, all go to give clarity to observation and experience. Footnotes reveal the related literature. And books are referred to in various book reviews. Any news that is given is based on authentic reports.

These are all illustrated in one issue /<sup>3</sup>. and especially noted on Chart No. II. Which presents a detailed study of one issue from each field.

#### 7. The American Magazine of Art

It is a very interesting experience to read this magazine. One is attracted first by the illustrations. Then one reads the articles. But this is not all, for one naturally checks the statements in the article with the illustrations given. The significance of this experience is that the author has based his conclusions as presented in the article, upon his ability to observe.

In one issue /<sup>4</sup>. we find fifty-one illustrations so that any one who has not access to the original collections can still verify the statements in the magazine. Then there are references

- 
1. The Dental Cosmos - Vol. LXXII, No. 10, October, 1930
  2. Refer to Chart No. II.
  3. The Journal of The American Medical Associations - Vol. 96, No. 1, January 3, 1931.
  4. The American Magazine of Art - Vol. 21, No. 11, November, 1930



to books in book reviews, and authentic reports for news. /<sup>1</sup>.

It is to be noted that there are no footnotes, thus we realize that the emphasis in art is on direct observation rather than logical inference from other literature.

### 8. The Architectural Record

In this magazine little reference is given to what literature has been written on any subject pertaining to architecture, but rather a careful consideration of experience in the field. Therefore, this experience is illustrated with pictures, building plans, graphs, and maps. Footnotes were very scarce.

The one issue /<sup>2</sup>. which we have used as an example went thoroughly into the problem of building a country home. It dealt with all of the major problems giving two or three solutions with their advantages and disadvantages. Then it gave seventy-one illustrations of what had been done in the way of building country houses. With twenty-two of these illustrations a small copy of the plans was sketched. /<sup>1</sup>.

### 9. The Musical Quarterly

Since the emphasis of this magazine is on the historical and critical aspects of the art of music there are many footnotes referring to other literature. Since most writers of historical events are not participators in them, they must show clearly the basis for their observations. This they show in the footnotes. And when one writes on some critical aspect of the art of music he presents the musical scores which he is discussing.

---

1. Refer to Chart No. II.

2. The Architectural Record - Vol. 68, No. 5, November, 1930.

In one issue /<sup>1</sup>. there are eighty footnotes, eight pictures, and thirty-three musical scores. /<sup>2</sup>.

#### 10. The Musical America

In this magazine there is again a lack of footnotes which signifies that the primary basis is ~~on~~ the observations of the one having the experience. And when we read the magazine we find this to be true. For the news which is printed in this magazine is based on careful collection of reports of musical activities that have been presented, and the announcement of future activities.

And the value of the magazine rests upon the ability for collecting true reports and exact announcements. For should the Musical America become known to report poor concerts as excellent ones or to give the wrong dates of future events, few would accept their ability to observe and report faithfully and therefore turn to other sources for the desired information.

In one issue /<sup>3</sup>. there are one hundred and seventy-two news reports and fifty-seven pictures which add a pictorial interest to the reported news. /<sup>2</sup>.

#### 11. The Saturday Review of Literature

A comment of a friend, who is very much interested in literature, shows one attitude toward this magazine, "If you see a book reviewed in the Saturday Review you can be quite sure it has something worth while in it."

- 
1. The Musical Quarterly - Vol. XVII, No. 1, January, 1931.
  2. Refer to Chart No. II.
  3. The Musical America O Vol. LI, No. 4, February 25, 1931.



And this reputation has been acquired by a careful selection of the thousands of books published. Nor is a careful selection alone desired, but worthwhile reviews are given by men who not only read the book, which of course is the primary source, but know other works in the same field.

In the review <sup>1</sup>. "Chaucer in Modern Dress" by Robert K. Root we find that he is not only familiar with the book entitled "The Canterbury Tales of Geoffrey Chaucer, together with a version in modern english verse, by William Van Wyck, Illustrated by Rockwell Kent," but that he is familiar with John Dryden's same type of work in 1700, and also the rendering of the Prologue and four of the "Canterbury Tales by Mr. Frank E. Hills" which were published in 1930.

Thus the reviewers are those who know the general field and the contribution of the book to this field. And as in the American Magazine of Art, emphasis is upon the reviewer's ability to give observations of his own experience in reading the book.

#### Summary of Basis for Material

There is one fundamental basis for this material, it is technically approved observations. These observations can be divided into two classes; those of direct experience with facts and those of reported experience with facts.

The first class, observations of direct experience with facts is made clear by the use of pictures, graphs, tables, diagram of

---

1. The Saturday Review - Vol. VII, No. 27, January 24, 1931.

apparatus, and maps, The second class, observations of reported experience with facts, is made clear by the use of numerous footnotes. /<sup>1</sup>.

When there are plans, musical scores, books, and news reports, /<sup>1</sup>. which are the reported experience of other people, but are to be placed under the first class because they are used as the facts with which the writer is having direct experience.

The importance of these technically approved observations as the basis for material is well illustrated in this one example from the Physical Review, "The data obtained differed considerably from that found by previous investigations, but because of the more precise length of the path from which the positive ions were measured and the more accurate knowledge of the energy of the electrons as well as the elimination of secondary electrons it is believed that the results presented here are the most accurate thus far obtained." /<sup>2</sup>.

In no place does the observer tamper with the recorded experience of other men, but only reveals their weakness by giving more convincing evidence for his own conclusions.

---

1. Refer to Chart No. II.

2. The Physical Review - Vol. 36, No. 8, October, 1930 - Page 1293.

Chart No. II.

## Basis for Psychological Material

[illegible]

### C. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF SOURCES OF MATERIAL

Since observing that the material used in these magazines is reported experiments and experiences based upon technically approved observations, we now ask the question, what are the psychological aspects of the sources of this material gathered?

We have studied the material in two ways to get an answer to this question. Our first method was by charting the sources for the material published. And secondly, we have ascertained the psychological aspects from a diagnosis of samples.

By referring to Chart No. III two outstanding factors concerning the source of the material are revealed. The diagonal shift of X's show that each magazine has a specific source for its material. But there is also revealed the fact that some do overlap. The reason for this is quickly seen in a glance at the name of the magazine.

The overlapping found in Magazine Number three and four /<sup>1</sup>. is because each represents an aspect of the same field. Number three limits its material only to that which has a direct value to industry while number four is interested in the field as a whole.

Between magazines number five and six /<sup>1</sup>. there is only one source that is the same. That is the hospital. And yet in this institution the dental and medical professions are kept separate, thus strengthening the fact of a specific source.

The other overlapping of magazines number nine and ten /<sup>2</sup>. is explained in that each is representing the same field. Number nine gives only an historical and critical work while number ten includes the more contemporary activities as well.

- 
1. Refer to Chart No. III.
  2. Refer to Chart No. I.

Besides each magazine's source being a specific one, it is also the functioning center of the profession. Although called practices, exhibitions, works, events, publishers; all are the laboratories of the field. They are the places where the practical value of knowledge and theories <sup>is</sup> tested.

Thus from the chart we conclude that the psychological source of material is a specialized and functioning field of experience.

Our second method of discovering the sources is in a diagnosis of random paragraphs taken from articles of the various magazines:

"Both the hydrazider on being boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid for a long time, or with concentrated acid for a short time, yielding a ring compound of composition C H N S melting at 234.3. In all chemical behavior it was identical with Freund's compound melting at 244. 245." #1.

"The book is admirably edited and is marked throughout to be solid scholarship and excellent taste. There will be too many letters for most readers, but as they touch almost every variety of life and thought in the seventeenth century there should be a corresponding variety of readers. Here, once more, are many influences that helped to produce our psychological climate." #2.

"Living room. This room, as well as other rooms that may be extensively used during the day, such as the play room, should be given a souther<sup>st</sup> exposure, and if possible both east and west exposures." #3.

"There are many reasons why dental foci are both the most frequent sources and the most serious location of foci infection." #4.

"One glance round his studio was enough to show us that his copies were indeed 'very different from all other copies.'" #5.

- 
- #1. Journal of the American Chemical Society - Vol. 32, No. 12, Page 4862.
  - #2. Saturday Review of Literature - Vol. 7, No. 27, Page 547, January 24, 1931.
  - #3. The Architectural Record - Vol. 68, No. 5, Page 363, November, 1930.
  - #4. The Dental Cosmos - Vol. LXXII, No. 16, October, 1930, Page 1050.
  - #5. American Magazine of Art - Vol. 21, No. 11, November, 1930, Page 628.

"The Pro-Arte Society opened its season recently with a recital by Erika Mouni, who had appeared here a few years ago." #1.

"From the speeches of the other peers who spoke, both on this and on the other two days of the debate (June 22 and 25) it was clear that the Government's proposals had very strong and very general support among the Conservative peers." #2.

"When the voltage between the emitter and collector is low, the current is no longer temperature - limited and the space - charge density near the emitter may become very large." #3.

"It is a fact of common everyday observation that individuals vary to a significant degree in what music means to them, and in what they get out of it." #4.

"Smith states that the observation in some half dozen autopsies of Jamaica ginger paralysis from the Cincinnati General Hospital showed essentially the same feature as the three cases presented in this article." #5.

"In order to study the effect of water absorption on various types of reclaimed rubber, four representative grades were mixed with sulfur and cured for 15, 30, 45, 60, and 75 minutes at 141. 7 C." #6.

Here is a collection of quotations; one from each of the magazines. After reading them over one discovers two prominent characteristics; first, the quotations are warm with the interest of one working first hand with material, second, quotations reveal the fact that they only fit in a specific field of experience. Only those in the specific field represented could give a clear exposition of the meaning in the paragraphs.

---

#1. Musical America - Vol. LI, No. 2, Page 44, January 1, 1931.

#2. Political Science Quarterly - Vol. XLIV, No. 4, December, 1929, Page 581.

#3. The Physical Review - Vol. 36, No. 8, October 15, 1930.

#4. The Musical Quarterly - Vol. XVII, No. 1, Page 93, January, 1930.

#5. The Journal of the American Medical Association - Vol. 96, No. 1, Page 15, January 3, 1931.

#6. Industrial and Engineering Chemistry - Vol. 22, No. 12, Page 1369, December, 1930.

The seeming weakness that those conclusions are not based on sufficient evidence, because the quotations are only random statements, is in fact, the very strength of these conclusions. For should we have had to search diligently for these characteristics there would be ample opportunity for mistaken judgment. But to the contrary every article is weighted with evidence that our answer is sound.

Thus in answer to the inquiry, "What are the psychological aspects of the sources of this material gathered?" we can say, it comes from one functioning in a specialized field of experience. That is to say, if one would desire articles, of authority in the field of chemistry, he would not search out men working in studios to write them, or go to meetings of the American Federation of Arts. But he would go to men who had experience in chemical laboratories.

[illegible]



D. GENERAL SUMMARY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES CONCERNING THE  
MATERIAL IN THESE MAGAZINES

The psychological foundation for the material published in these magazines is that;

First, it is reported experiments and experiences.

Second, these experiments and experiences are based upon technically approved observations of facts.

A. - Observations of writer's own experiments and experiences.

B. Observations of what others have reported in the same problem.

Third, the psychological aspect of the source is that it is from one functioning in a specific field.

Note on Chapter One

There is one angle of the material with which we have not dealt. It is a study of the writer of the material and the psychological basis for his ability to write the articles. Although recognizing this factor here we shall not discuss it until we deal with the editor in the next chapter. And at that time we shall develop the fundamental psychological principles for the personal element in the publication of magazines.

## CHAPTER III

## CONSIDERATION OF THE PUBLISHING OF MATERIAL

Having discovered the principles underlying the published material, we now come to a consideration of those psychological principles in the actual publishing of the material.

There are two factors in the publishing of material which we shall consider for their psychological basis: first, the policy of the magazines; and second, the personal element, or the editors of the magazine. We shall consider them in the order mentioned.

## A. CONSIDERATION OF THE POLICIES

A letter /<sup>1</sup> was sent out to each editor asking for information regarding his policy in publishing the magazine which he represents. Answers were received from all eleven editors, although one does not give any information which can be used.

We have gone through this material for common elements. Three of these elements were discovered in all of the policies, and eight had an addition element. /<sup>2</sup>.

We shall give the basis of each of these psychological elements separately, while on Chart No. IV their accumulative value is seen.

1. Only the highest quality is accepted. /<sup>3</sup>.

## a. Political Science Quarterly - "thorough scholarship,"

- 
1. A copy of this letter with the ten answers received and a note referring to the material for one policy will be found in Appendix A. Pages 1-6.
  2. Refer to Chart No. IV.
  3. Quotations selected from letter in Appendix A.

"literary style." (The word 'scholarly' used twice.)

b. Journal of the American Chemical Society. (No editorial reply that can be used. Refer to Page 1 of Appendix)

c. Industrial and Engineering Chemistry - "worthy papers," "Contributed articles are welcomed on the basis of their industrial importance, their originality and their completeness. By this we mean that the work has progressed far enough to justify publication to have us consider reports upon it."

d. Physical Review - "attention should be directed to the more accurate and more conclusive experiments, omitting any which add nothing." "Carelessly written articles and figures not carefully drawn will be returned for revision."

e. Dental Cosmos - "Our policy in selecting the material for publication is to select the best material available."

f. The Journal of the American Association - "must be scientific."

g. American Magazine of Art - "Our effort was in variably to present the best that was produced, believing that if the public knew what was good it would not tolerate what was inferior, and affirmative rather than a negative policy." "Professional standard."

h. Architectural Record - "It not only states what is the best practice with respect to details of plan, construction, and equipment, but also points out what special problems have not yet been satisfactorily solved." "Scientific and technical news" to be gathered. "authentic contemporary trends" to be noted.

i. The Musical Quarterly - "a non-commercial, non-competitive, and high class organ devoted to the scholarly, historical, and critical aspects of music and musicology."

j. Musical America - "to print the news in an intelligent manner."

k. The Saturday Review of Literature - "good literary criticisms." "to select the best material available."

2. The appeal is to those interested in a specific field. /1.

a. Political Science Quarterly - "readers" . . . "in this field."

b. Journal of the American Chemical Society. (No Editorial reply that can be used. Refer to Page 1 of appendix)

c. Industrial and Engineering Chemistry - "its purpose is to publish promptly worthy papers touching upon the chemical industry and the application of chemistry in all industry."

d. Physical Review - "The amount of detail included should be governed somewhat by the importance of the results and their interest to physicists." "Add to our knowledge of experimental or theoretical physics."

e. Dental Cosmos - "to limit its publication activities strictly to the field of professional dentistry." "dental practice."

f. The Journal of the American Medical Association - "in a field in which the medical profession is interested."

g. American Magazine of Art - "a general reader's magazine of art upheld to a professional standard . . . . It was purposely not technical and not critical."

h. Architectural Record - "news that is of value to architecture." "The trend of design in 1931 will be towards a greater emphasis upon elimination of waste and the year's news of design experiments will be received with universal professional interest."

i. Musical Quarterly - "Implies that only those interested in the best work done in the 'historical and critical aspects of music and musicology' are appealed to."

j. Musical America - "Everyone who has a genuine love for the art of music."

k. The Saturday Review of Literature - "Implies that the magazine appeals to those interested in literary productions." "Literary criticisms" and "news of books."

3. The material must be educational and informational. /1.

a. Political Science Quarterly - "in the hope of providing readers with the best results of original scholarly investigation in this field."

b. Journal of the American Chemical Society. (No Editorial reply that can be used. Refer to Page 1 of appendix.)

c. Industrial and Engineering Chemistry - "We wish to encourage and support the establishment, development, and growth of the chemical industry, and of factors pertaining thereto."

d. Physical Review - "Purpose of the Review is to publish articles that add to our knowledge of experimental or theoretical physics." "Pains should be taken to insure that the order and form of presentation are such as to enable the reader to grasp the new information as easily and quickly as possible."

e. Dental Cosmos - "The purpose and policy of the magazine is to promote the advancement of the dental profession."

f. The Journal of the American Medical Association - "The policy of our periodical is to advance the science of medicine and the public health."

g. American Magazine of Art - "and through the publication to increase knowledge and appreciation of art."

h. Architectural Record - "The editorial program for 1931 is designed to provide as much practical information as possible on these and other problems of immediate concern to subscribers." "The department of Technical News and Research systematizes the latest accredited technical, economic, and functional building - type information bearing on the practical aspect of design. Technical News - The department acts as a clearing house for scientific and technical news that is of value to architects."

i. The Musical Quarterly - "Scholarly, historical, and critical aspects of music and musicology." "Educational aspect."

j. Musical America - "news" - (is another way of saying information)

k. The Saturday Review of Literature - The purpose of "criticisms and news" is to educate and inform those who are interested.

---

1. Quotations accepted from appendix A.

4. Material must have an original contribution: /<sup>1</sup>.

- a. Political Science Quarterly - "Originality"
- b. Journal of the American Chemical Society. (No Editorial reply that can be used. Refer to Page 1 of appendix)
- c. Industrial and Engineering Chemistry - "Their Originality"
- d. Physical Review - "The greater part of the paper should be devoted to the actual 'new' results and to a concise presentation of the conclusions to which they lead." "new information."
- e. Dental Cosmos - "best material available related strictly to the scientific advancement of dental practice." The idea of advancement leads to originality.
- f. Journal of the American Medical Association - "Preferably covering something distinctly new or providing an adequate summary of knowledge in a field in which the medical profession is interested."
- g. American Magazine of Art - *No Reference*
- h. Architectural Record - "To obtain information of value in current business problems, it is necessary to locate architects who have approached them from new angles." "Mr. Hooper . . . will publish reports on the experiences of architects who have tried out new ideas affecting the business side of their practice." "The primary function of the magazine is to record authentic contemporary trends and achievements in design."
- i. The Musical Quarterly - *no Reference*
- j. Musical America - "To print the news."
- k. The Saturday Review of Literature - "good literary criticisms and news of books."

l. Quotations selected from letter in Appendix A.

Summary of Psychological Principles Discovered in the Policies.

There are four very definite psychological principles to be seen in these policies:

First, Only the highest quality is accepted. Each magazine wishes to publish only the best modern work done in its field, and thus have the field judged by the highest type that it can produce.

Second, The appeal is to those already interested in a specific field. Closely related to this is the third principle.

Third, The material must be educational and informational. Thus, there is no attempt to prove the value of their profession, but this is left for the profession itself to do. Rather the efforts are centered around the education and progress of those already interested in the specialized field represented. And thereby the needs of those who are actually at work in the field are fulfilled.

Fourth, It must have an original contribution. This principle is in harmony with the thought of progress and education in that there is something added to the field in which the article is written.

Thus, the policies reveal that psychologically the purpose of the magazine is to publish original contributions that educate and help those who are already interested in some specialized field. These contributions must take advantage of all the modern means and thus give the best that can be produced.

## Chart No. IV

## Analysis of Policies Received

	Highest Quality	Specific Field	Educational and Informational	Originality	Principles of Selection	
Political Science Quarterly	X	X	X	X	4	
The Journal of the American Chemical Society	X	X	X	X	4*	
Industrial and Engineering Chemistry	X	X	X	X	4	
The Physical Review	X	X	X	X	4	
The Dental Cosmos	X	X	X	X	4	
The Journal of The American Medical Association	X	X	X	X	4	
The American Magazine of Art	X	X	X		3	
The Architectural Record	X	X	X	X	4	
The Musical Quarterly	X	X	X		3	1935
Musical America	X	X	X	X	4	
The Saturday Review of Literature	X	X	X	X	4	

\* No Editorial reply - based on observation.



## B. CONSIDERATION OF THE EDITORS

One cannot help but feel that in back of all of the material and the policies, there is a distinct personal element. And such terms as "reported experience," "observations," "those interested," "educational value," etc., which have been used in this thesis show how strong this element is. We find that this personal element is represented the strongest in the editor. So we have chosen him for a study of the psychological principles to be considered in the publishing of magazines.

The material which is to be found in the appendix /<sup>1</sup>. is taken from "Who's Who in America" for eight of the editors; of the remaining, one is taken from the "Who's Who in Music" and "The New Encyclopedia of Music," one from "Who's Who in Dentistry" and one from notes taken during a personal interview.

We shall make a study of those who are found in the different "Who's Who" leaving the one based on a personal interview for a separate consideration.

The first significant fact to notice concerning the editor is that he has recognized standing among contemporaries in his own field. This standing is based upon his contributions to the field as an author or through other means, such as writing articles for current publications, professorships, service rendered on various committees, etc. /<sup>2</sup>. This standing is also manifested in his membership in the special societies that are formed in the specific fields. /<sup>2</sup>.

In connection with the work that he has done there is also revealed the fact that he has had practical experience in the field.

The other chart /<sup>3</sup>. referring to the editor reveals the fact

---

1. Appendix B - Pages 7-11

2. Refer to Chart No. V A.

3. Refer to Chart No. V B.

that the preliminary training is above the average and is biased toward the field in which he is later to become noted.

This bias is very strikingly revealed in the various degrees. /<sup>1</sup>. One does not find a man with Ph.D. Litt.D., as the editor of the "Dental Cosmos." Nor a "Doctor of Fine Arts" as the editor of "The Journal of the American Chemical Society." But rather the field represented by the magazine and the biased training found in the degrees are consistent one with the other.

Before giving the final conclusions let us study the contribution of the interview /<sup>2</sup>. with the remaining editor. In my interview with Dr. Mikkelson, editor of the "Architectural Record," I discovered what seemed to be an exception to the principles upon which all the other editors were chosen. His chief interest and training had been in economics. He had also worked for twelve years on the "New York Morning Sun" /<sup>3</sup>. with a special interest in economics. Furthermore he had had no special training in architecture. But as he told of his work he pointed out that his "main work" was "to organize rather than to carry out details of the work of an editor." It was the ability of the editor, "to select the right kind of contributions and the correct associate editors."

His statement on the type of associate editors he had chosen reveals this fact; the principles found for choosing of editors in other fields are the same that he uses in choosing associate editors.

- 
1. Refer to Chart No. V. B.
  2. Refer to Appendix B.
  3. Discontinued as Title in 1920.

"All associate editors are either taken from professorships in University courses in architecture or from the practical field of architecture." /<sup>1</sup>.

Thus whereas at first we thought we had discovered an exception to the others, it turns out that the principles have only shifted in their application from editors to associate editors. And since associated editors are not included in a consideration of the other magazines we shall not consider them any further here.

Thus in summarizing we have three psychological principles that are basic in the personal element as represented by the editor.

**First,** He must have recognized standing among his contemporaries in the field.

**Second,** He must have practical experience in the field.

**Third,** His preliminary training must be above the average.

---

1. Refer to Chart No. V. B.

Chart No. V A

Editor's Standing

	Moon, P. L.	Lamb, A. B.	Howe, H. E.	Gate, J. L.	Anthony, L. P.	Fishbein, M.	Mechlin, L.	Mikkelsen	Angel, C.	Krueger, A. H.	Canby, H. S.
Author	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Other Contributions											
A. Articles	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X
B. Professorships	X	X		X		Clinic Prof.					Asso. Prof.
C. Miscellaneous Types	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X
Memberships											
A. Societies representing special interests	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	To be Considered Separately	X	X	X
B. General Societies	X	X	X	X		X			X		X

## Chart No. V B

## Editor's Training

Magazine	Editor	Degrees
Political Science Quarterly	Moon, Parker T.	B. S., Ph.D.
The Journal of the American Chemical Society	Lamb, Arthur B.	A.B., A.M. Ph.D., D.Sc., A.M., Ph.D.
Industrial and Engineering Chemistry	Howe, Harrison E.	B. S., M.S., Sc.D.
The Physical Review	Tate, John T.	B. Sc., M.A., Ph.D.
The Dental Cosmos	Anthony, L. Pierce	D.D.S., F.A.C.D.
The Journal of the American Medical Association	Fishbein, Morris	B.Sc., M.D.
The American Magazine of Art	Mechlin, Leila	M.A., Dr. of Fine Arts
The Architectural Record	To Be Considered Separately	
The Musical Quarterly	Engel, Carl	Studied Musical Composition with Ludwig, Thuille, Munich
Musical America	Kramer, A. Walter	Largely self taught - Instruction under Hauser and Arnold
The Saturday Review of Literature	Canby, Henry Seidel	Ph.D., Ph.D., Litt.D.

### C. SUMMARY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES CONCERNING THE PUBLISHING OF THE MAGAZINE

The common psychological principles governing the publishing of science and art magazines center around two factors: policy and editor.

#### First, Policy of Magazine<sup>4</sup>.

1. Only the highest quality is accepted.
2. The appeal is to those already interested in a specific field.
3. The material must be educational and informational.
4. It must have an original contribution.

#### Second, The Editor<sup>2</sup>.

1. He must have recognized standing among his contemporaries in the field.
2. He must have practical experience in the field.
3. His preliminary training must be above the average.

- 
1. Refer to Page 39 of thesis.
  2. Refer to Page 42 of thesis.

## CHAPTER IV

CORRESPONDENCE OF THESE PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES WITH THOSE USED  
IN THE FIELD OF PSYCHOLOGY

Since these psychological principles are to be carried out in a study of psychology of religion we must carefully consider any correspondence between these, that govern the publication of eleven science and art magazines, with those governing the publication of a magazine in the field of psychology.

The method which we followed out was to send the list <sup>1</sup> of these psychological principles to both Dr. E. G. Boring of Harvard University and Dr. M. Bentley of Cornell University, asking for their criticism as to their correspondence to principles governing the publication of "The American Journal of Psychology."

Because of the absence of Dr. Bentley, his secretary, M. B. Drury, answered. But both the answers from him and Dr. E. G. Boring were fine contributions and we wish to acknowledge their kindness in taking time to answer, especially appreciating the detailed one of Dr. Boring.

The order has been changed from the one in the first part of the thesis to editor, policy or magazine, and material. But otherwise there is no essential change.

So that a comparison can be easily made we shall give these principles with the statements from the letters received from Dr. Boring and Dr. Bentley's secretary.

## A. EDITOR

1. He must have recognized standing among his contemporaries in the field.

---

1. Quotation found in Appendix C.

"The editors of this Journal have always had considerable distinction amongst their colleagues, and the editors responsible for the selection of the MSS. should have."

2. He must have practical experience in the field .

"The editors have always been scientific psychologists experienced in research, but the Journal is not concerned with practical psychology."

3. His preliminary training must be above the average.

"Hence the preliminary training of editors in psychology is far above the average, but their training in editorial work may be non-existent when appointed."

"To your points "A" (Editor) I am quite sure he (Dr. Bentley) would agree."

From a comparison of these statements we can conclude that these psychological principles concerning the editor are basic in governing the publication of magazines in psychology.

#### B. POLICY OF MAGAZINE

1. The appeal must be to a definite group with a consideration of its specific needs.

2. It must have an original and real contribution for this group.

"Of course its contents must be original contributions to psychology, but it is a debatable matter as to whether the American Journal serves other than a coordinate use with other journals like the Psychological Review and the Journal of Experimental Psychology. When the supply of research much exceeds the journal space available, a new journal often in a particular field, has been started."

"The American Journal of Psychology has been for nearly fifty



years the sort of journal I have described, and there is no doubt that it is filling an extremely useful place in international scientific psychology."

3. The contribution measures up to the best modern advancements that are acceptable to those in the field.

"We think that we keep our scientific standards very high."

"To your point "B" (Policy) I am quite sure he (Dr. Bentley) would agree."

A study of the comparison of these statements concerning the policy of the magazine leads us to conclude that the psychological principles developed in this thesis corresponds with those used in the publication of psychological magazines.

#### C. MATERIAL

1. It must be experiments and experiences that can be reported.

"The American Journal of Psychology accepts both theoretical and experimental papers."

2. These experiments and experiences must be based on technically approved observations.

a. Observations of writers own experiments and experiences.

b. Observations of what others have reported on the same problem and comparisons made.

"The experimental papers are reports of original investigation; the theoretical and controversial papers naturally consider the investigations of others."

3. These observations must be made by one who is actually functioning in the specific field.

"I do not understand this item, but I think it is covered under C1 and C2 above."

"To point "C" I am not sure (Dr. Bentley would agree). While scientific journals should desire experimental articles, whether or not they would refuse an article of hypothetical or theoretical kind, or even of a historical or systematic kind would depend in part upon the specific policy of the journal and in part upon the worth of the article, rather than upon the particular standing or profession of the author."

It is in the material that there is some difference between the principles set forth in this thesis and the statements of both Dr. Boring and Dr. Bentley's secretary. Both of them include "theoretical" as well as experimental papers as material which can be published.

But even theoretical work is based upon a consideration of "investigations of others," according to Dr. Boring. So we see that the primary basis of all the work goes back to observed and reported experiments and experiences.

## CHAPTER V

HOW THESE PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES WILL APPLY TO A  
STUDY OF LITERATURE ON PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGION

There is much that is being published on religion from a psychological angle. It is a new approach with a vast wealth of material at hand. But as in all pioneer work, there are many false leads which must later be discarded. We can also expect the possibility for such false leads in the field of religion. And if contributions to this problem are not based on sound scientific principles we can be assured that they will furnish such false leads against which the public should be warned.

Thus when this work is carried out faithfully fulfilling the demands of scientific method then it will be as sound scientifically as in other fields. And it should be supported from this angle when the structure of work in all other fields is thus sustained.

In this thesis we have dealt with the psychology underlying this scientific method. These psychological principles pertain to the personal element as exemplified in the editor, the purpose as seen in the policy, and the source as seen in the material.

Nor have we been merely developing theories to be tested out later, but this has been a study based on actual functioning material.

## A. PERSONAL ELEMENT

1. The one writing on psychology of religion must have, because of his work in the religious field, a recognized standing among his contemporaries in the field of religion.

2. He must have practical experience in the phase of religious experience about which he is writing. A scientific treatment of the

prayer experience can never be made by one who boasts of having given up prayer as a childish superstition.

3. When one realizes the universality of religion, its historical development, its variant views and practices, and its present day vitality he begins to see the need of special training before a study from a psychological angle can be made. He must understand the place of religion in life. He must know of its development and progress in the various historical settings. A knowledge of comparative religion must be in the back-ground so as to understand any unique feature. And this training is only a part, for his practical experience in the midst of the present complex conditions of religious life in this modern world has to be understood.

Then as a guiding factor in this mass of material must be his training in comprehending psychological problems.

#### B. PURPOSE

1. The writer on psychology of religion should have a definite group of individuals and their problems in mind as he writes. There are two general classes of people to whom one can appeal: First, the professional class. It is this professional group for whom technical scientific articles are written. Second, the lay class. To this group the appeal is in popular style and does not deal with technical points.

Then when one recognizes these two classes he will be able to limit his appeal to one group or the other and adapt his material accordingly. It is the reorganization of these psychological factors that has contributed much to the success of art and science magazines.

2. In keeping this definite group in mind with their special

problems the magazines were able to give a real and original contribution to the group. Thus progress is made for they are dealing with frontier problems that concern the present situation.

3. When one is dealing with religious problems the most up-to-date and approved methods should be used. Unless one does approach the problems with these methods there is a great tendency to lose the intellectual confidence that is needed to hold contemporary leadership.

Not only should the method be sound, but the results also should exhibit the best that can be produced in the field.

#### C. MATERIAL

1. Only experiments and experiences that can be reported and tested are of use in a scientific study of religion. There are some factors about experiences that cannot be checked because of their complexity, but this does not forbid a study of what we do know. And it is the development of our understanding of what can be recorded and tested that brings real advancement.

2. The basis of these experiments and experiences must be technically approved observations.

No cursory observations can be used, but only such ones as will stand the test of others, who, putting themselves in the same situation can discover. Should they be superficial observations we can expect such material to be discounted by those making a more thorough examination as to the facts.

There are two types of observations:

a. Observations of one's own experiments and experiences.

These are very valuable for they contribute the source of original contributions, but they must be recognized as limited.

b. Observations of what others have reported on the same problem and comparisons are made. These are of great value in checking the individual experiments and experiences by showing their relationship with the whole historical background and present work.

3. Closely related to the above is the fact that the one making the observations must actually be functioning in the specific field.

As an illustration of this, should a Christian write on the value of Hinduism considering only the observations made by Christians, the article would be based on insufficient data, but by going straight to the recorded experiences of Hindus he would balance his material.

Before closing let us state again the criticism of the former paper: First, "The material was based primarily upon the written experiences of a religiously trained group." Second, "Since the writer was a student in training for the ministry he had a theological bias."

Our study reveals the interesting fact that the two criticisms against my paper embody the two most essential qualifications for contributing to any of the technical magazines we have studied: First, one must be a specialist in the field. Second, one's material must come from the group whose problems are under investigation.

## B I B L I O G R A P H Y

## Primary Sources

Political Science Quarterly - December, 1929, Vol. XXIV, No. 4.

(Academy of Political Science, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York.)

The Physical Review - October 15, 1930, Vol. 36, No. 8.

(American Physical Society, Minneapolis, Minn.)

Industrial and Engineering Chemistry - December, 1930, Vol. 22,

No. 12. (American Chemical Society, Easton, Pa.)

The Journal of the American Chemical Society, December, 1930,

Vol. 52, No. 12. (American Chemical Society, Easton, Pa.)

The Dental Cosmos, October, 1930, Vol. LXXII, No. 10.

(The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., 211 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The Journal of the American Medical Association, January 3, 1931,

Vol. 96, No. 1. (American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. )

The American Magazine of Art. - November, 1930, Vol. 21, No. 11.

(The American Federation of Arts, Barr Building, Farragut Square, Washington, D. C.)

The Architectural Record - November, 1930, Vol. 68, No. 5.

(F. W. Dodge Corporation, 115-119 W. 40th Street, New York.)

The Musical Quarterly - January, 1931, Vol. XVII, No. 1.

(G. Schirmer, Inc., 3 East 43rd Street, New York.)

Musical America, February 25, 1931, Vol. LI, No. 2.

(The Musical America Corporation, 113 West 57th Street, New York)

The Saturday Review of Literature - January 24, 1931, Vol. VII, No. 27.

(The Saturday Review Company, Inc., 25 West 45th Street, New York)

## APPENDIX

### A. Correspondence with Editors

Form of letter sent out for information.

Dear Sir:

I should appreciate your sending me in the enclosed stamped envelope your statement as to the policy you follow in publishing the magazine of which you are editor.

I desire to know not only the purpose of the magazine, but also your policy in selecting the material used.

The material thus obtained will be used in a thesis I am writing for a degree at the Biblical Seminary in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Political Science Quarterly, Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Bennett:

The purpose of the Political Science Quarterly is to publish scholarly articles on political science in the hope of providing readers with the best results of original scholarly investigation in this field. It is difficult in a few words to describe our policy in selecting the material used. All I can say is that we regard the main qualifications as (1) originality, (2) thorough scholarship, (3) literary style. Other things being equal, we give preference to articles which bear most directly on problems of current interest, but since the Quarterly is a quarterly we do not attempt to deal with the ephemeral topics of the day.

As you will learn by examining a copy of the Political Science Quarterly, we pursue an editorial policy of non-partisanship, and do not assume responsibility for the views of our contributors.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Parker T. Moon

Journal of the American Chemical Society, 12 Oxford Street,  
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bennett:

I have no doubt it would be wholesome for me and perhaps useful to you for me to write out an answer to your letter of February 19. Unfortunately, I haven't the time to do this carefully nor the wit to do it quickly.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) Arthur B. Lamb



## APPENDIX

Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Mills Building, Washington,  
D. C.

Dear Mr. Bennett:

In reply to your inquiry of February 18, I am pleased to tell you that INDUSTRIAL AND ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY is owned by the American Chemical Society, and that its purpose is to publish promptly worthy papers touching upon the chemical industry and the application of chemistry in all industry. We wish to encourage and support the establishment, development, and growth of the chemical industry, and of factors pertaining thereto. This leads into discussions of economics, of tariff, public policies, and education. These, however, are more likely to be editorial comment than contributed articles.

Contributed articles are welcomed on the basis of their industrial importance, their originality, and their completeness. By this we mean that the work must have progressed far enough to justify publication to have us consider the reports upon it. The selection of papers is not confined to members of the Society. More than 95 per cent of them are contributed. It is only occasionally that we pay a modest honorarium for a special article.

If the above is not suitable for your purposes, we shall be glad to answer further questions.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. E. Howe

The Physical Review, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Bennett:

I am sorry for the delay in replying to your letter.

The Physical Review is the official publication of the American Physical Society. We publish contributed articles dealing with pure and applied physics. They represent the results of original investigations in that field. We pay nothing for the articles.

A Board of Editors passes upon the suitability of the articles for publication.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John T. Tate

## APPENDIX

## Information For Contributors To The Physical Review

Purpose of the Review is to publish articles that add to our knowledge of experimental or theoretical physics.

Articles which have not previously been published may be submitted by any physicist whether American or not. Each manuscript will be acknowledged by the Managing Editor as soon as received. An article to be considered must be in English and in a form ready for publication; it must be provided with a preliminary abstract prepared in accordance with the directions given on a following page. Carelessly written articles and figures not carefully drawn will be returned for revision. All manuscripts should be typed double space and symbols written in with great care so as to be quite clear to the printer.

Suggestions as to Contents. On account of the high cost of printing, brevity is of great practical importance. Historical summaries of previous results and also discussions which consider various possible explanations without leading to definite conclusions should be made very brief, except in special cases. The greater part of the paper should be devoted to the actual new results and to a concise presentation of the conclusions to which they lead. Attention should be directed to the more accurate and conclusive experiments, omitting any which add nothing. The amount of detail included should be governed somewhat by the importance of the results and their interest to physicists.

Suggestions as to form. Clearness is of great importance. Pains should be taken to insure that the order and form of presentation are such as to enable the reader to grasp the new information as easily and quickly as possible. In general the order should be: Statement of the problem and of the purpose, scope and general method of the investigation, followed by a description of the apparatus, experiments and results in such order as to bring out clearly the evidence for the main conclusions, the paper ending with perhaps a brief discussion of the significance and bearing of the results on other problems. Avoid the historical or laboratory notebook style; use rather the text-book or lecture style. Footnotes should be numbered consecutively and each reference should contain author's name.

The Dental Cosmos, 211 S. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your note of recent date, I would say briefly that the policy followed by the DENTAL COSMOS is to limit its publication activities strictly to the field of professional dentistry. The purpose and policy of the magazine is to promote the advancement of the dental profession in every way consistent with the ethics of the profession.

## APPENDIX

The Dental Cosmos (continued)

Our policy in selecting material for publication is to select the best material available related strictly to the scientific advancement of dental practice. We endeavor to eliminate any and all material which has for its apparent purpose the promotion of any secret methods, material or preparations. We do not include in our publication personal items or matters of any character except the publication of obituary notices of dentists.

Trusting that this may serve your purpose, I am

Very truly yours,

(Signed) L. Pierce Anthony

The Journal of the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Bennett:

Replying to your letter of February 19: The material selected for publication in The Journal of the American Medical Association must be scientific, preferably covering something distinctly new or providing an adequate summary of knowledge in a field in which the medical profession is interested. The policy of our periodical is to advance the science of medicine and the public health.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Morris Fishbein

The American Federation of Arts, Barr Building, Farragut Square, Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Bennett:

Your letter of February 19th is received. Mr. F. A. Whiting, President of the American Federation of Arts, has, within the last month, become editor-in-chief of the American Magazine of Art and I am now an associate editor.

During the twenty-one years that I was editor of this publication our object was to issue a general reader's magazine of art, upheld to a professional standard, and through the publication to increase knowledge and appreciation of art.

It was purposely not technical and not critical, and our effort was invariably to present the best that was produced, believing that if the public knew what was good it would not tolerate what was inferior, an affirmative rather than a negative policy.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Leila Mechlin

## APPENDIX

The Musical Quarterly, 3 East 43rd Street, New York City

My dear Sir:

Replying to your note of February 18th, the only statement that I can make regarding the purpose and the policy of the Musical Quarterly is that it was conceived by its founder, the late Rudolph E. Schirmer and its first editor, the late O. G. Sooneck, as a non-commercial, non-competitive and high-class organ devoted to the scholarly, historical and critical aspects of music and musicology.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Carl Engel

Musical America, Steinway Building, 113 West 57th Street, New York City

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter I wish to say that we only have one policy in regard to MUSICAL AMERICA, namely, to print the news in an intelligent manner, and to present at the same time such magazine features as we believe will interest everyone who has a genuine love for the art of music.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) A. Walter Kramer

The Saturday Review of Literature, 25 West 45th Street, New York City

Dear Mr. Bennett:

The purpose of this magazine is to provide good literary criticism and news of books. The policy of the magazine is to select the best material available for this purpose.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Henry S. Canby

The Architectural Record, 119 West Fortieth Street, New York City

Dear Mr. Bennett:

Mr. Mikkelsen has asked me to reply to your letter of February 19th.

The purpose of The Architectural Record and also the policy in selecting material for the magazine will be found clearly outlined in a prospectus called "The Architectural Record for 1931" which we have

## APPENDIX

## The Architectural Record (Continued)

recently sent out to the architectural profession. A copy of this booklet is included herewith. I believe that you will find it of interest.

Yours Very truly,

(Signed) C. Theodore Larson

# THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

1931



Ewing Collopy



## APPENDIX

## B. Data Concerning Editors

Canby, Henry Seidel, editor; b. Wilmington, Del., Sept. 6, 1878; s. Edward Tatnall and Ella Augusta (Seidel) C.; Ph.B., Yale, 1899, Ph.D., 1905; Litt.D., Knox, 1927; m. Marion Ponsonby Gause, of Wilmington, Del., June 15, 1907, children - Edward Tatnall, Courtlandt. Asst. in English, 1900-03, instructor, 1903-08; assistant professorial rank, 1922 --, Yale. Lecturer in English, Dartmouth, summers, 1910-11, in Cambridge University, 1918, in University of California, 1923, Assistant editor Yale Review, 1911-20; editor Saturday Review of Literature, since 1924. On liaison work in Great Britain, Ireland and France for British Ministry of Information, Jan.-Aug. 1918. Mem. Modern Language Assn. America, Am. Assn. Univ. Professors, P.E.N. Clubs: Graduate, Elizabethan, Players, Century, Authors, Coffee House. Author: The Short Story, 1902; The Short Story in English, 1909; English Composition in Theory and Practice (in collaboration), 1909; A Study of the Short Story, 1913; Elements of Composition (in collaboration), 1913; College Sons and College Fathers, 1915; Facts, Thought and Imagination (in collaboration), 1917; Good English (in collaboration), 1918; Education by Violence, 1919; Our House, 1919; Everyday Americans, 1920; Saturday Papers (part author), 1921; Definitions, 1922; Definitions (2d series), 1924; Better Writing, 1926; American Estimates, 1929. Co-Editor: The Book of the Short Story, 1903; Selections from Robert Louis Stevenson, 1911; Selections from Masfield, 1917; War Aims and Peace Ideals, 1919; Antony and Cleopatra, 1921. Contbr. to Ency. Britannica, Home: 130 Davis Street, Hamden, Conn. Office: 25 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y. /<sup>1</sup>

Engel, Carl, musician, writer; b. Paris, France, July 21, 1883; s. Joseph C. and Gertrude (Seager) E; ed. univs. of Strasbourg and Munich; studied musical composition with Ludwig Thuille, Munich; m. Abigail Josephine Carey, of Boston, Mass., July 29, 1916; 1 dau., Lisette. Came to U.S., 1905, naturalized citizen, 1917. Editor and musical adviser, Boston Music Co., 1909-21; chief of music div., Library of Congress, 1921. Hon. mem. Harvard Musical Assn.; mem. directorate (representing U.S.A.) International Society of Musicology; active member Society for Publication of the Denkmäler der Tonkunst in Oesterreich; corr. member Société Française de Musicologie; U.S. del. to Beethoven Centenary, Vienna, 1927. Clubs: Cosmos, Arts, (Washington, D.C.); Town Hall (New York). Editor Musical Quarterly since 1929; contbr. The Chesterian (London). Address: Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. /<sup>2</sup>

---

1. Who's Who In America, year 1930-1931, P. 462-3

2. Who's Who In America, year 1930-1931, P. 764-5

## APPENDIX

Fishbein, Morris, editor; b. St. Louis, Mo., July 22, 1889; s. Benjamin and Fanny (Glück) F.; B.Sc., U. of Chicago, 1910; M.D., Rush Med. Coll., 1912; m. Anna Mantel, of Indianapolis, Ind., July 7, 1914; children - Barbara Mantel, Morris F., Marjorie Mantel, Justin Mantel. Fellow in pathology, Rush Med. Coll., 1912; with Jour. Am. Med. Assn. since 1913, now editor; editor Hygeia; sec. - editor Soc. of Med. History, Chicago; asso. clin. prof. medicine, Rush Med. Coll. of Univ. of Chicago; editor Univ. of Chicago Alumni Magazine; syndicate writer N.E.A. service; contbr. Scientific American, Am. Mercury, Forum, Review of Reviews, Outlook, Woman's World, etc. Fellow A.M.A.; mem. Chicago Pathol. Soc., Phi Delta Epsilon, Alpha Omega Alpha. Clubs: Chicago Literary, Quadrangle, The Tavern, Standard, Author: Handbook of Therapy (with Oliver T. Osborne), 1915, 8th edit., 1928; Medical Follies, 1925; Art and Practice of Medical Writing (with George H. Simmons), 1925; Mirrors of Medicine, 1925; The New Medical Follies, 1927; The Human Body and Its Care, 1929; An Hour on Health, 1929. Editor: Your Weight and How to Control It, 1927; (with Dr. William A. White) Why Men Fail, 1928. Home: 5543 Blackstone Avenue, Office: 355 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. /<sup>1</sup>

Howe, Harrison Estell, chemist, editor; b. Georgetown, Ky., Dec. 15, 1881; s. of William James and Mary (Scott) H.; B.S., Earlham College, Ind., 1901; U. of Michigan, 1901-02; M.S., Univ. of Rochester, 1913; Sc.D. from same University, 1927; m. May McCaren, of Sandusky, Michigan, October 17, 1905; children - Mary, Betty. Chemist, Sanilac Sugar Refining Co., Croswell, Mich., 1902-04; chemist, office manager and editor Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N.Y., 1904-16; chem. engr. with Arthur D. Little, Inc., Boston, 1916; asst. to pres. Arthur D. Little, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, 1916-17; mgr. commercial department. Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., 1917-19; chairman div. research extension, Nat. Research Council, 1919-22; editor Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Washington, D.C., since December 1, 1921. Consulting chemist nitrate div., Ordnance Bureau, U.S.A., World War; lt. col. R.O.C., C.W.S. Mem. Amer. Chem. Soc., Amer. Inst. Chem. Engrs., Amer. Electrochem. Society, Amer. Engring. Council (treas.) Fellow A.A.A.S. Republican. Baptist, Mason (K.T.) Clubs: Cosmos, Notary, Chemists (New York. Author: The New Stone Age, 1921; Profitable Science in Industry, 1924; Chemistry in the World's Work, 1926; Chemistry in the Home, 1927. Editor: Chemistry in Industry, Vol. I, 1924, Vol. II, 1925. Contbr. numerous articles in scientific journals; a leader in organizing industrial groups for research. Home: 2702 - 36th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., Office: 706 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C., and 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City. /<sup>2</sup>

---

1. Who's Who In America, 1930-1931, P. 812

2. Who's Who In America, 1930-1931, P. 1144



## APPENDIX

Lamb, Arthur Becket, prof. chemistry; b. Attleboro, Mass., Feb. 25, 1880; s. Louis Jacob, and Elizabeth Camarden Townsend (Becket) L; A.B., A.M., Tufts, 1900, Ph.D., 1904, D.Sc., 1922; A. M., Harvard, 1903, Ph.D., 1904; univs. of Leipzig, 1904, Heidelberg, 1905; m. Blanche Anne Driscoll of New York, Dec. 27, 1923. Instr. electrochemistry, Harvard, 1905-06; asst. prof. chemistry, 1906 asso. prof., 1907, prof., 1909-12, New York University, also dir. Havemeyer Chem. Lab.; asst. prof. chemistry, 1912-20, prof. since 1920, Harvard, also dir. Chem. Lab. since 1912. Editor Journal American Chem. Society since 1917. Lt. col. research div. Chem. Welfare Service, U.S.A., 1918-19, in charge defense chem. research; mem. U.S. Fixed Nitrogen Mission, 1919; dir. Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, Washington, 1919-21. Mem. Am. Chemical Soc., Am. Electrochem. Soc., Am. Acad. Arts and Sciences (fellow), Washington Acad. Sciences, Nat. Acad. Science, Delta Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Chi Sigma. Clubs: Colonial (Cambridge, Mass.); Harvard (Boston); Chemists\* (New York); Cosmos (Washington, D.C.). Address: Chemical Laboratory, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. /<sup>1</sup>

Mechlin, Leila, art critic; b. Washington, D. C., May 29, 1874; d. Frederick S. and Cornelia S. (Hyatt) M.; ed. pub. schs. and Corcoran School of Art., Washington; hon. M.A., George Washington University, 1921; Dr. of Fine Arts, University of Nebr., 1927; unmarried. Art critic Washington Evening Star since 1900; editor The American Magazine of Art (formerly Art and Progress), since 1909; Sec. Am. Federation of Arts since 1921; sec. Washington Soc. Fine Arts since 1907. Writer and lecturer on art. Episcopalian. Home: 1402 - 21st Street, Office: Barr Bldg., Farragut Square, Washington, D. C. /<sup>2</sup>

Moon, Parker Thomas, univ. prof.; b. N. Y. C., June 5, 1892; s. Alfred Goodrich and May Esther (Parker) M.; B.S., Columbia, 1913, Ph.D., 1921; m. Edith Conway, of Holyoke, Mass., Sept. 3, 1921; 1 dau., Alice, William Mitchell fellow, Columbia, 1913-14, Gilder fellow, 1914-15; instr. history, 1915-17, 1919-21, asst. prof., 1921-25, asst. prof. interna. relations, 1925-26, asso. prof. since 1926, Columbia Univ. Mngr. editor Polit. Science Quarterly, 1921-23, editor since 1928. Served on Col. House Comm. of Inquiry, 1917-18; mem. staff Am. Commn. to Negotiate Peace, 1918-19; sec. (internat.) Com. on Territorial Problems, Peace Conf., 1919. Mem. Acad. Polit. Science (sec.), Am. Hist. Assn., Amer. Catholic Hist. Assn. (pres. 1926), Students Internat. Union (v.p.), Council on Foreign Relations, Foreign Policy Assn., Pan-Am. Soc. U.S., Am. Polit. Science Assn., Am. Soc., Internat. Law, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Chi Rho, International Club (Geneva). Catholic, Author: A Syllabus of Imperialism and World Politics, 1919; The Labor Problem and the Social Catholic Movement in France, 1921; A Syllabus on International Relations, 1925; Imperialism and World Politics, 1926. Co-author: Modern History,

---

1. Who's Who In America, 1930-1931, P. 1317

2. Who's Who In America, 1930-1931, P. 1537

## APPENDIX

Moon, Parker Thomas (continued)

1923; Ancient and Medieval History, 1929; Ancient History, 1929; The United States and the Caribbean, 1929; French Foreign Policies, 1930. Contrb. to periodicals and yearbooks. Home: 29 Claremont Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Woodmont, Conn. /<sup>3</sup>

Tate, John Torrence, physicist; b. Lenox, Adams Co., Iowa, July 28, 1889; s. Samuel Aaron and Minnie Maria (Ralston) T.; B. Sc., Univ. of Nebr., 1910, M.A., 1912; Ph.D., Univ. of Berlin, 1914, m. Lois Beatrice Fossler, of Lincoln, Nebr., Dec. 28, 1917; 1 son, John Torrence. Instr. Physics, Univ. of Nebr., 1914-15, asst. prof., 1915-16; instr. physics, 1916-17, asst. prof., 1917-18, asso. prof., 1919, prof. since 1919, Univ. of Minn. Comm'd. 2d Lt. Signal R.C., Mar. 4, 1918; 1st Lt. Air Service, Sept. 1918; hon. discharged, Dec. 31, 1918. Fellow Am. Phys. Soc.; m. A.A.A.S., Am. Optical Soc., Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa. Protestant. Determined the ionization and resonance potentials of mercury, cadmium, zinc, sodium and potassium vapors. Mng'r. editor Physical Rev., 1926. Home: 1011 - 14th Avenue, S.E., Minneapolis, Minn. /<sup>1</sup>

Kramer, A. Walter "(N.Y. 1890) American composer, largely self-taught but with violin - study under his father, Hauser and Arnold, since 1910 on the staff of Musical America. Has written 4 orchestral sketches, a Rhapsody for violin with orchestra, a suite for strings, a string-quartet, and Elegy for quartet, several violin pieces, a Concert-Prelude and other pieces for organ, piano-pieces, the choral scene 'The Hour of Prayer' and many effective songs. In 1911 he contributed a section on 'The Modern Italians' to the Art of Music." /<sup>2</sup> "Contributor to various musical journals" Member; The Bohemian American Soc. of Composers; authors and Publishers, and society for the publication of American Music." /<sup>3</sup>

Pierce, Anthony L. D.D.S. - F.A.C.A., Associate editor Dental Cosmos - b. August 20, 1877, Conyers, Ga. edu. Local high schools and Emory Univ. Author of Anthony's Dental Dictionary. Chairman of Committee on Nomenclature, American Dental Association, 1922-23-24, Member American Dental Association, Pennsylvania State Dental Society, Philadelphia Dental Society; Acadady of Stomab of Phila., 211 So. 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Note: Became editor of Dental Cosmos, May 1930. /<sup>4</sup>

---

3. Who's Who In America, 1930-1931, P. 1589

1. Who's Who In America, 1930-1931, P. 2156

2. The New Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians, The Macmillan Co., New York, 1929.

3. Who's Who In Music - 1929 Edition, Published by Who's Who In Music, Inc., 190 N. State Street, Chicago, Ill.

4. Who's Who In Dentistry, Vol. II, Biographical Sketches of Prominent Dentists in the United States and Canada.

APPENDIX

Mikkelson, Editor, The Architectural Record, Ph.D. John Hopkins University, Prepared for newspaper work. Majored in History, Minors were in Economic and Historical jurisprudence. Knowledge in Economics was most helpful. Newspaper work on the "New York Morning Sun" for twelve years. Obtained a good knowledge of the Economic History of New York City. Changed to position as editor of Architectural Record seventeen years ago. Position obtained because of general training as editor - no special training in Architecture. Main work is to organize rather than to carry out details of the work of an editor. It was his ability to select the right kind of contributions and the correct associate editors. All associate editors are either taken from professorships in University courses in architecture or from the practical field of architecture./<sup>1</sup>

## APPENDIX

## C. Correspondence with Editors in the Field of Psychology

Dear Sir:

In a thesis under Dr. A. C. Wyckoff at the Biblical Seminary, I have worked out a list of psychological principles that govern the publication of scientific and art magazines, "The Physical Review," "The Journal of the American Chemical Society," "The Dental Cosmos," "The Journal of the American Medical Association," "The American Magazine of Art," "The Musical Quarterly," "The Saturday Review of Literature," and others.

I would like very much to have your criticism as to their correspondence to principles governing the publication of "The American Journal of Psychology."

Yours respectfully,

Above letter with list of Psychological principles were sent to Professor E. G. Boring of Harvard University and Professor M. Bentley of Cornell University both of whom are on the board of Editors for "The American Journal of Psychology."

## APPENDIX

## A. Editor

1. He must have recognized standing among his contemporaries in the field.
2. 2. He must have practical experience in the field.
3. His preliminary training must be above the average.

## B. Policy of Magazine

1. The appeal must be to a definite group with a consideration of its specific needs. ("The Dental Cosmos" has the dentists to consider, "The Journal of American Chemical Society" has the chemists to consider, etc.)
2. It must have an original and real contribution for this group.
3. The contribution measures up to the best modern advancements that are acceptable to those in the field.

## C. Material

1. It must be experiments and experiences that can be reported.
2. These experiments and experiences must be based on technically approved observations.
  - a. Observations of writers own experiments and experiences.
  - b. Observations of what others have reported on the same problem and comparisons made.
3. These observations must be made by one who is actually functioning in the specific field.

## APPENDIX

The American Journal of Psychology, Emerson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Mr. Bennett:

Your rubrics do not fit the American Journal of Psychology very well, but I shall answer as best I can.

A.1. The editors of this journal have always had considerable distinction amongst their colleagues, and the editors responsible for the selection of MSS. should have.

A.2. The editors have always been scientific psychologists experienced in research, but the Journal is not concerned with practical psychology.

A.3. Hence the preliminary training of editors in psychology is far above the average, but their training in editorial work may be non-existent when appointed.

B.1. Of course its contents must be original contributions to psychology, but it is a debatable matter as to whether the American Journal serves other than a coordinate use with other journals like the Psychological Review and the Journal of Experimental Psychology. When the supply of research much exceeds the journal space available, a new journal, often in a particular field, has been started.

B.2. We think that we keep our scientific standards very high.

C.1. The American Journal of Psychology accepts both theoretical and experimental papers.

C.2. The experimental papers are reports of original investigation; the theoretical and controversial papers naturally consider the investigations of others.

C.3. I do not understand this item but I think it is covered under C1 and C2 above.

It is very hard for me to see the importance of answers to these questions. They seem to imply the question as to what a journal ought to be, and I doubt if there are any norms which would justify an ethical question of this sort. The American Journal of Psychology has been for nearly fifty years the sort of journal which I have described, and there is no doubt that it is filling an extremely useful place in international scientific psychology.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Edwin G. Boring

APPENDIX

Department of Psychology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

My dear Mr. Bennett:

Since your letter of May 5th to Dr. Bentley was mailed special delivery, and since Dr. Bentley is on a leave of absence from the University this year, I am taking the liberty of answering it for him.

To your points "A" (Editor) and "B" (Policy) I am quite sure he would agree. Point "C" I am not so sure of. While scientific journals should desire experimental articles, whether or not they would refuse an article of hypothetical or theoretical kind, or even of a historical or systematic kind, would depend in part upon the specific policy of the journal and in part upon the worth of the article, rather than upon the particular standing or profession of the author.

I hope that this answer will be of some help to you.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) M. B. Drury  
Secretary to Professor Bentley