

Studies in
Topological and
Vector
Psychology

Kurt Lewin

新闻学与传播学经典丛书·英文原版系列

Studies in Topological and
Vector Psychology

拓扑研究与媒介心理学

Kurt Lewin 著
〔美〕库尔特·勒温

中国传媒大学出版社



- 127 -

Studies in Topological and Vector Psychology

策划编辑: 司马兰 姜颖昶

责任编辑: 司马兰 姜颖昶

封面设计: **拓美設計**
TREASURE
TEL: 81760488



扫一扫, 加入本书读者圈
与数千书友交流



中国传媒大学出版社
二维码

ISBN 978-7-5657-2129-8



9 787565 721298 >

定价: 48.00 元



新闻学与传播学经典丛书

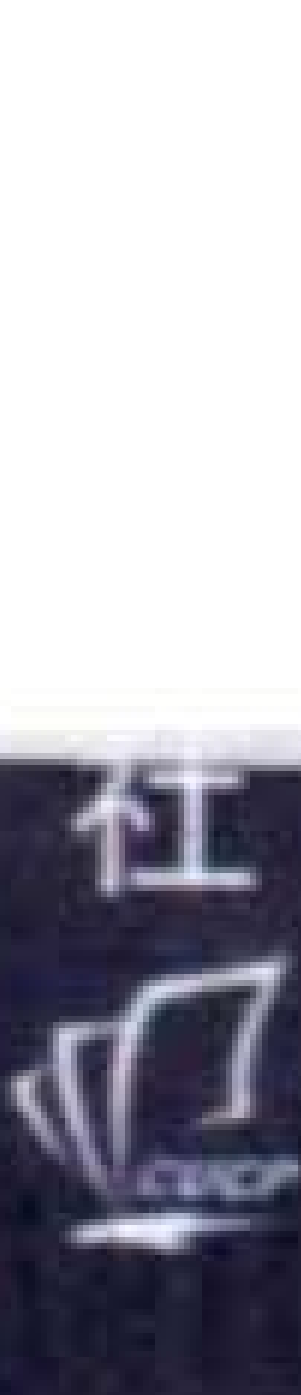
英文原版系列

Studies in Topological and Vector Psychology

拓朴研究与媒介心理学



Lewin



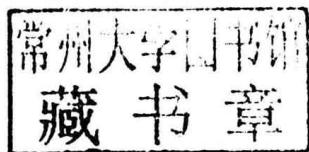
新闻学与传播学经典丛书·英文原版系列

Studies in Topological and Vector Psychology

拓扑研究与媒介心理学

Kurt Lewin

〔美〕库尔特·勒温 著



中国传媒大学出版社
· 北京 ·

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

拓扑研究与媒介心理学 = Studies in Topological and Vector Psychology : 英文 / (美) 库尔特·勒温 (Kurt Lewin) 著. —北京: 中国传媒大学出版社, 2018.1

(新闻学与传播学经典丛书·英文原版系列)

ISBN 978-7-5657-2129-8

I. ① 拓… II. ① 库… III. ① 传播媒介—拓扑心理学—英文
IV. ① G206.2 ② B84-064

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2017) 第 202358 号

新闻学与传播学经典丛书·英文原版系列

Studies in Topological and Vector Psychology

拓扑研究与媒介心理学

著 者 [美] 库尔特·勒温 (Kurt Lewin) 著

策划编辑 司马兰 姜颖映

责任编辑 司马兰 姜颖映

责任印制 阳金洲

出版发行 中国传媒大学出版社

社 址 北京市朝阳区定福庄东街 1 号 邮编: 100024

电 话 010-65450532 或 65450528 传真: 010-65779405

网 址 <http://www.cucp.com.cn>

经 销 全国新华书店

印 刷 三河市东方印刷有限公司

开 本 880mm × 1230mm 1/32

印 张 9.75

字 数 281 千字

印 次 2018 年 1 月第 1 版 2018 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5657-2129-8/G · 2129 定 价 48.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究 印装错误 负责调换

出版说明

“新闻学与传播学经典丛书·英文原版系列”，选取了在新闻学与传播学历史上具有里程碑意义的大师经典名作。如传播学“四大奠基人”哈罗德·拉斯韦尔、保罗·拉扎斯菲尔德等及加布里埃尔·塔尔德、罗伯特·帕克、哈罗德·英尼斯、马歇尔·麦克卢汉、库尔特·卢因、卡尔·霍夫兰等这些学界耳熟能详的名家佳作。这些是传播学与新闻学的奠基之作，也是现代新闻学与传播学发展的基础。许多名作都多次再版，影响深远，历久不衰，成为新闻学与传播学的经典。此套丛书采用英文原版出版，使读者读到原汁原味的著作。

随着中国高等教育教学改革的推进，广大师生已不满足于仅仅阅读国外图书的翻译版，他们迫切希望能读到原汁原味的原版图书，希望能采用国外英文原版图书进行教学，从而保证所讲授的知识体系的完整性、系统性、科学性和文字描绘的准确性。此套丛书的出版便是满足了这种需求。亦可使学生在专业技术方面尽快掌握本学科相应的外语词汇和了解先进国家的学术发展的方向。

本系列丛书在原汁原味地引进英文原版图书的同时，将目录译为中文，作为对原版的一种导读，供读者阅读时参考。本系列丛书有些因为出版年代比较久远，也囿于当时印刷水平的限制，有些地方可能与现在的标准不太一致，在不影响读者阅读的前提下，我们未对其进行处理，以保证英文原版图书的原汁原味，

从事经典著作的出版，需要出版人付出不懈的努力，好在有全国新闻院系的专家教授们的大力扶持，为我们提供了备选书目并对英文目录进行了翻译，因此使我们得以在学术出版的道路上走得更远。我们自知本系列丛书也许会有很多缺陷，我们也将虚心接受读者提出的批评和建议。

目 录

第一部分：形式化与心理学进展

1.	2
2.	6
3.	10
4.	11
5.	21
6.	24
7.	26

参考文献	31
------------	----

其他参考资料	35
--------------	----

第二部分：对民主和专制集团环境影响的实验研究

研究目的	38
相关研究	38
方法和实验技术	44
团队日志	68
结果和解释	95
总结陈述	184

参考文献	186
------------	-----

第三部分：成功和失败对躁狂抑郁性精神病的愿望和行为水平的影响

问 题	190
--------------	-----

实验程序	198
------------	-----

定性研究	205
------------	-----

定量研究	219
------------	-----

抱负层次拓扑	247
--------------	-----

弱智和决策迟缓者发病过程的差异	282
-----------------------	-----

我们发现的一些异常和正常情绪变化之间的理论关系	287
-------------------------------	-----

摘 要	290
--------------	-----

参考文献	292
------------	-----

第二部分附录	295
--------------	-----

CONTENTS

PART ONE: FORMALIZATION AND PROGRESS IN PSYCHOLOGY

Kurt Lewin

	Page
I.	2
II.	6
III.	10
IV.	11
V.	21
VI.	24
VII.	26
Bibliography	31
Additional References	35

PART TWO: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF DEMOCRATIC AND AUTHORITARIAN GROUP ATMOSPHERES

Ronald Lippitt

Aim of the Study	38
Related Studies	38
Problems of Methodology and Experimental Technique	44
Group Log	68
Results and Interpretations	95
Concluding Statements	184
References	186

PART THREE: THE EFFECT OF SUCCESS AND FAILURE UPON THE LEVEL OF ASPIRATION AND BEHAVIOR IN MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSES

Sibylle Korsch Escalona

The Problem	190
Experimental Procedures	198
The Qualitative Analysis	205
The Quantitative Analysis	219
Topology of the Level of Aspiration Situation	247
Differences in the Onset and Course of the Illness in Motor Retarded and Decision Retarded Subjects	282
The Relationship Between Our Findings and Some of the Suggested Theories of Abnormal and Normal Mood Changes	287
Summary	290
References	292
Appendix to Part Two	295

PART ONE
FORMALIZATION AND PROGRESS
IN PSYCHOLOGY

by
Kurt Lewin

FORMALIZATION AND PROGRESS IN PSYCHOLOGY

I

The series of larger research articles which it is hoped will begin with this publication, is planned both as a new start and as a continuation. It is a continuation of a series containing twenty articles published during the years 1926 to 1937 under the general title: "Investigations in the Psychology of Action and Emotion" (37). It is a new start, because the new studies grew not only geographically in a new environment: they try to apply, in addition to the methods previously used, more elaborate statistical techniques whenever this appears suitable, and to adapt those techniques to the spirit of the former studies.

At such an occasion it might be appropriate to review briefly the state of affairs: what have been the guiding principles of the work thus far? what has been the result? and what are the steps to follow?

Nearly all the studies mentioned have grown out of certain theoretical expectations. They have been designed to prove or to disprove certain assumptions. In other words, they were definite questions put to nature. The attempt was made to formulate these questions as sharply as possible, because nature likewise cannot give a clear and definite answer to a vague question.

On the whole, psychologists were at that time rather adverse to theory. Governed by a naïve metaphysical belief, they were apt to consider "fact finding" the only task of "scientific" psychology, and were particularly sceptical of the idea of psychological laws in the field of needs, will and emotion, that is, in fields other than perception and memory.

In the last five years a very marked change in the attitude of American psychology, which today is by far the most important center of psychological work, has been noticeable. A definite interest in psychological theory has emerged, due partly to the effort of a few psychologists (particularly Tolman and Hull in animal psychology). The need for a closer fusion of the various branches of

practical tasks of mental hygiene and education demand conceptual tools which permit prediction. Neither demand can be met without theory. A diagnosis made more than fifteen years ago (38) has proved more correct than could have been hoped for: the last decade has shown that the time is ripe in psychology for scientific research on a much more theoretical level.

Now, however, it seems necessary to point to certain dangers of theorizing. Enthusiasm for Theory? Yes! Psychology can use much of it. However, we will produce but an empty formalism, if we forget that mathematization and formalization should be done only to the degree that the maturity of the material under investigation permits at a given time.

Philosophically, there seems to exist only an "either-or": if scientific "facts" and particularly all so-called dynamic facts are not merely "given data," but inseparably interwoven with theoretical assumptions, there seems to be no choice other than to base every statement in psychology on theoretical assumptions.

For the psychologist, as an empirical scientist, the situation looks rather different. He finds himself in the midst of a rich and vast land full of strange happenings: there are men killing themselves; a child playing; a child forming his lips trying to say his first word; a person who having fallen in love and being caught in an unhappy situation is not willing or not able to find a way out; there is the mystical state called hypnosis, where the will of one person seems to govern another person; there is the reaching out for higher, and more difficult goals; loyalty to a group; dreaming; planning; exploring the world; and so on without end. It is an immense continent full of fascination and power and full of stretches of land where no one ever has set foot.

Psychology is out to conquer this continent, to find out where its treasures are hidden, to investigate its danger spots, to master its vast forces, and to utilize its energies.

How can one reach this goal? At first, in what might be called the "speculative epoch," the attempt was made to dig down deep into the ground. A peculiar something was reported to lie under ground as the hidden source of energy. One gave it the name "association." New investigators drove their shafts down at somewhat different places. They found something different which they called "instinct." A third group of explorers reported a different entity, "libido." And all claimed to have found *the* foundation on which the land rested. By this time, psychologists had become rather

tired of the various claims. It had become clear that the continent was much larger than was suspected at first. Perhaps there was more than one source of energy. The whole depth-sounding process had become rather open to suspicion, particularly since no explorer seemed able to bring his material up to the surface for inspection in broad daylight. How was one ever to prove a real connection between the entities supposedly existing underground and what was going on at the surface? There, open to all eyes, and unquestionable, interesting phenomena presented themselves. The psychologist now turned to extensive travelling over the surface of the continent, eager to find new phenomena, to describe them exactly, to count and to measure them, to register their growth.

This procedure, however, did not prove altogether satisfactory either. After all, what the psychologist observed were human beings. Children needed help and education; delinquent people needed guidance; people in distress wanted cure. Counting, measuring and classifying their sorrows did not help matters much. Obviously one had to go to the facts "behind," "below the surface." How to accomplish this without the fallacies of the speculative epoch? That is the dominant methodological question of psychology today, at the beginning of its "Galilean period."

The answer is something like this: to make oneself master of the forces of this vast scientific continent one has to fulfill a rather peculiar task. The ultimate goal is to establish a network of highways and superhighways, so that any important point may be linked easily with any other. This network of highways will have to be adapted to the natural topography of the country and will thus itself be a mirror of its structure and of the position of its resources.

The construction of the highway system will have to be based partly upon assumptions which could not be expected to be fully correct. The test drilling in exploring the deposits would not always lead to reliable results. Besides, there is a peculiar paradox in the conquering of a new continent, and even more so in that of a new scientific field. To make the proper tests, some machinery has to be transported, and such transportation presupposes more or less the same road, the construction of which is contingent upon the outcome of the test. In other words, to find out what one would like to know one should, in some way or other, already know it.

What should science do to resolve this paradox? If it is wise,

it follows the same procedure used in a systematic exploration of the resources of a new land: small paths are pushed out through the unknown; with simple and primitive instruments measurements are made; much is left to assumption and to lucky intuition. Slowly certain paths are widened; guess and luck are gradually replaced by experience and systematic exploration with more elaborate instruments. Finally highways are built over which the streamlined vehicles of a highly mechanized logic, fast and efficient, can reach every important point on fixed tracks.

By and large, the actual development of a science seems to follow this general pattern. Yet frequently somebody, thinking he knows where an important treasure lies, tries to build a superhighway straight to this point without regard for the natural structure of the country. Much enthusiasm and work is put into such roadbuilding, but after some time it becomes apparent that this superhighway is a dead end leading nowhere.

Formalization and mathematization in psychology, if prematurely done, may lead us to the building of such logical superhighways. Formalization will have to be achieved if psychology is to become an acceptable science, and psychology can and must take definite steps in that direction now. However, the promising beginning and the growing interest for such undertaking will soon turn into disappointment, if certain dangers, arising partly from recent trends in philosophy and logic, are not frankly discussed and avoided.

I feel somewhat obliged to take this matter up, because *Principles of Topological Psychology* (45) and *The Conceptual Representation and the Measurement of Psychological Forces* (47) deal mainly with the conceptual tools of psychology. Some of the critics, who did not realize that these conceptual tools have been used for more than a decade in a great number of investigations in a variety of fields, seem to have concluded that my main interest in psychology is formalization or mathematization. Nothing can be more erroneous. As psychologists we are interested in finding new knowledge about, and deeper insight into, psychological processes. That is, and always has been, the guiding principle. Theory, mathematization and formalization are tools for this purpose. Their value for psychology exists only in so far as they serve as a means to fruitful progress in its subject matter, and they should be applied, as complex tools always should, only when and where they help and do not hinder progress.

II

Some psychologists interested in "strict logical derivations" have criticised our experimental work for not being written in the form: (a) definition, (b) assumption, (c) conclusion. On the other hand French (23) writes: "In the course of fifty years (Psychoanalysis) has developed an extensive system of scientific concepts but the concepts have grown step by step as a necessary and inevitable product of Freud's attempt to orient himself in a bewildering chaos of psychological facts that no one previously has been able to understand. Due to close contact of these new concepts with the facts, one set of concepts was devised to explain one set of facts and a new problem would give rise to an entirely new set of concepts. Topological psychology on the other hand starts with a selfconsistent mathematical discipline and then goes to look for facts to fit it." (p. 127)

As an answer I may be permitted to survey the actual historical development. My work in psychology began with experiments on association and the *determinierende Tendenz* (35, 36). The intention was not to criticize associationism but rather to refine the measurement of the "strength of the will" as developed by Ach (66). His work at that time, I believe, was the most precise theoretically in the field of will and association. After three years of experimentation with hundreds of series of nonsense syllables, and after thousands of measurements of reaction times (at that time one had to measure in 1/1000 seconds) I became convinced that there was no point in trying to improve the exactness of this measurement. The attempts were all based on the assumption of the classical law of association as stated, e. g., by G. E. Müller. The experiments however seemed to prove conclusively, contrary to my expectation, that this assumption had to be abandoned or decidedly modified. It was necessary to distinguish two rather different types of habits (associations): "need habits" (like alcoholism) and "execution habits" (like pulling a lever up rather than down). The first type represents a "tension" (source of energy), a need such as hunger, which demands satisfaction either directly or through substitution. The execution habit, on the other hand, is in itself no source of action. It is equivalent to a pattern of restraining forces determining a certain path. Without a need or quasi-need the execution habit does not lead to action.

After an interruption due to the first World War, a systematic attempt was made to test the positive assumption growing out of