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## A Note from the Editor

The Division 18 of History of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) has the honor to present its new president, Professor Ana María Jacó-Vilela Ph.D (2018-2022) who is currently the Vice-President for South America of the Interamerican Society of Psychology. Professor Ana María is recognized worldwide for her contribution in the consolidation of social psychology in Brazil and is a reference in the field of the history of Latin American psychology.

We want to thank the outgoing president, Professor Rubén Ardila for his tireless work of maintaining and strengthening the desire for research in the history of psychology. Special mention should be made of Professor Helio Carpintero, first president and founder of the division, and Richard Mababu for the edition of the Newsletter since 2011.

Julio César Ossa Ph.D, professor in the Universidad de San Buenaventura (Colombia) with extensive experience in editorial processes, will be in charge of The Newsletter of the Division. Juan David Millán, Young Researcher Colciencias (C-812), will also participate in this project as an Editorial Assistant. As you can see our editorial line involved a change in the Newsletter format. Although we will not limit ourselves to it and we will work very hard so that this Newsletter becomes the main means of communication of the community of researchers of the History of Psychology.

We take this opportunity to announce that the Newsletter of the Division 18 has opened the call to receive news, featured publications, events and other news related to the field of the History of Psychology. We request that the news be sent to [18historydivisioniaap@gmail.com](mailto:18historydivisioniaap@gmail.com)

Julio César Ossa Ph.D.  
Editor

## President's Corner



Dear members from the Division of History of Applied Psychology, dear colleagues interested in History of Psychology,

The International Association of Applied Psychology was created in 1920, then named International Association of Psychotechnology and it included all the great names of that time such as Edouard Claparede, Henri Pieron, and Emilio Mira y López. The idea, during Europe's interwar period, was that all psychology should be applied to the solution of social problems/hardships. Afterwards, during

1955 when the Association changed its name to its current's, that perspective is even clearer, as it doesn't concern another way of practicing psychology - the psych technique - but the proposal that all psychology must be applied in creating a better world for its inhabitants.

The Association has slowly developed its divisions. The most recent one, Division 18, deals precisely in history of applied psychology. It's suitable that that Division is the most recent one. After all, it's necessary to exist history in order to historians to be able to recount it. Thus, our Division came to be only in 2011, through the efforts of Helio Carpintero, then from Universidad Complutense de Madrid and currently from Real Academia de Psicología de España. Carpintero was the Division's first president, followed by Rubén Ardila from Colombia. Capintero's tenure focus was in promoting the Division, by means of a Newsletter expertly managed by Richard Mababu. Ardila focused his efforts in building a narrative of IAAP history

which shall be presented as a book during the Centennial. My tenure's proposal follows on the customary course, that is, to increase the number of divisional members. To that end, I consider promotion an important tool. In this regard, we have resumed the Newsletter, edited by Richard Mababu during Carpintero's tenure, as a mean of contact with members and non-members, as we intend to promote it massively. IAAP's one hundred years anniversary celebratory congress which is going to happen in Cancún, Mexico, in December 2020. I'm very grateful to Capintero and Ardila for nominating myself to the position of Elected President in 2014. While I'd already been keeping up with the Division since its inception, my interest was stimulated even further. At this moment, as President - it's important to keep in mind that IAAP's positions are four-year terms - I hope to fulfill the responsibility in superseding such relevant names of our history of psychology.

I invited Julio Ossa, from Universidad San Buenaventura, in Cali, Colombia, to edit the Newsletter, in view of his experience as an editor, his staff and the resources provided by his university. With this, we expect to achieve a greater number of activities during Cancún's Centennial in 2020, outlining a greater number of members that, we hope, increases even more at the time of the 30<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Psychology in Beijing, China, in 2022.

Besides the presence in those congresses, we also expect to have a greater presence of themes related to the history of psychology in the IAAP journal, *Applied Psychology: An International Review* - <https://www.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/14640597>

**Counting on the collaboration of all,  
Ana Jacó**

## Migrant European Psychologists in Latin America. Whom, why, Where

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### Migration

Humans have a long history of migration, dating back to the origins of our species. In recent centuries, there were the Spanish conquerors, the Portuguese, English and Dutch navigators, and those from other nations, in addition to the inhabitants who moved from one region to another, and the people of Australia; they all are examples of great migrations. They modified the demography of the planet, created cultures and shaped contemporary society.

Migration is a long process that has had great importance

in history and that goes back to the beginnings of humanity.

In the twentieth century, the great relocations from Europe to America were motivated by economic causes, overpopulation in some regions, poverty, religious and political persecutions, and the search for better horizons. During the first half of that century and especially in the period between the two world wars (in the 1920s and 1930s) and during and after the Second World War, large population displacements abounded. North, Central and South America, plus the Caribbean, were the destinations of many of these migrants.

### The First Psychologists

When Wilhelm Wundt founded the first Experimental Psychology Laboratory in Leipzig, he attracted many foreigners who were trained there and who later returned to their homelands where they founded institutions, published books, gave birth to scientific journals and were mentors of other researchers in the methods and theories that they had learned with Wundt at the University of Leipzig. These "migrants", who returned to their countries of birth or settled in other nations, could be considered as the first generation of migrant psychologists, in a broad sense.

One of them was Karl Jesinghaus, a German scholar who studied with Wundt, obtaining a doctoral degree under his tutelage in 1912 in Leipzig, who then immigrated to Argentina in 1913. There he worked in experimental psychology, educational psychology, psychotechnics, professional guidance and work psychology. Jesinghaus returned to Europe in 1935 and worked at the University of Würzburg. At the end of the Second World War he returned to Argentina. However, due to his affinity with Nazism, he was not welcome in that country, although his contributions to educational psychology continued to be important.

Another Wundt student who worked in Latin America, in this case in Mexico, was David P. Boder (1886-1961). He was born in Latvia, studied with Wundt in Leipzig for a period of time and then in St. Petersburg. He immigrated to Mexico and taught at the National University between 1920 and 1925. He then moved to the United States and obtained his Ph.D. at Northwestern University in 1934 and was a professor and researcher at the Illinois Institute of Technology between 1937 and 1952. Boder's work with survivors of the Nazi holocaust consisted of interviews conducted in several countries in Europe, which led to his publication entitled *I did not Interview the Dead* (1946). In recent years the name of David P. Boder and his research with holocaust survivors has regained importance.

### **The Geneva School**

A center of pedagogical work that decisively influenced the roots of Latin American psychology was the J. J. Rousseau Institute. Founded by Édouard Claparède (1873-1940), it attracted numerous intellectuals interested in a "new school". The Claparède philosophy and its active school focused on the needs and interests of the child. Claparède wrote about experimental psychology, functional education, and active pedagogy, among other topics. His goal was to stimulate a scientific spirit in his students. He founded the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) in 1920, this being the first international psychology society in the world at an individual level. Among his numerous followers and students are Helena Antipoff (1892-1974), Mercedes Rodrigo (1891-1982) and Waclaw Radecki (1887-1953).

Helena Antipoff (1892-1974) a Russian psychologist who arrived in Brazil in 1929, was invited to Belo Horizonte to collaborate with the educational reform that was being launched in the state of Minas Gerais. Between 1912 and 1916 she had studied in Geneva with Claparède at the J.J. Rousseau Institute. Then, she returned to Russia in 1917 at the beginning of the Bolshevik Revolution. She was banished from the USSR as her husband had been. She traveled to Berlin and then to Geneva to continue working with Claparède, between 1926 and 1928.

Antipoff's work in Brazil from 1929 on greatly influenced the development of pedagogy and psychology

in that country. She carried out research in Belo Horizonte and other cities. She trained specialists in psychological and pedagogical issues. She carried out research that was published in French-language journals and participated in government programs related to the "new school" in Brazil.

Mercedes Rodrigo (1891-1982) was a Spanish psychologist, another of Claparède's pupils and a very active participant of the Geneva School. She worked in Spain, Colombia and Puerto Rico after she had studied in Geneva. Upon returning to Spain, she was employed by the Ministry of Public Instruction, the National Pedagogical Museum and the Psychotechnical Institute of Madrid. At that time, she had obtained an outstanding position as a psychologist and educator in Spain. Nonetheless, because of problems related to the Spanish Civil War, she took refuge in Geneva and was contacted there by Agustín Nieto Caballero (1889-1975), a renowned educator and rector of the National University of Colombia. Rodrigo was invited to Bogotá to organize the selection of prospective university students.

She traveled to Colombia with her sister María Rodrigo and her young collaborator José María García Madrid. In 1939 she joined the university and organized the Psychotechnics Section as part of the Physiology Laboratory of the Faculty of Medicine, with the support of Alfonso Esguerra Gómez (1897-1967). Rodrigo collaborated with other Colombian institutions in this country such as the Bogota Tramway, the National Pedagogical University and various public and private entities in several Colombian cities. Her work was quite successful and well-received. On November 20, 1947 Mercedes Rodrigo created the Institute of Applied Psychology, which replaced the Psychotechnics Section. There she organized the professional training of psychologists. The first students of the new program enrolled in February 1948 and received their degree of "Licenciado en Psicología" in November 1952, after 4 years of study.

In 1950 Rodrigo had to leave Colombia with her sister María and with García Madrid, due to political difficulties with the government of the country, something similar to what had happened in Spain years before. She then emigrated and settled in Puerto Rico where her life was less stressful, with fewer obstacles and there she received more recognition and managed to quietly spend the last decades of her life.

Mercedes Rodrigo was the first Spanish woman to study psychology. In that sense, she has been called the first Spanish woman psychologist.

### **The Laboratory Researchers**

Waclaw Radecki (1887-1953) is a Polish psychologist who devoted part of his life to political struggles for the freedom of his homeland. He studied at the Universities of Krakow, Florence and Geneva. In this last city he was an assistant in Claparède's laboratory, involved in psychological research. Then, he became a professor at

the University of Geneva. Later, he worked at the University of Krakow and organized a psychology laboratory where he investigated psycho-electric phenomena.

In 1923 he moved to Brazil, to the University of Curitiba as a professor of general psychology in the Department of Legal Sciences. In 1924 he founded the Psychology Laboratory of the Colony of Alienated Engenho de Dentro. There he trained researchers in the Faculties of Medicine and Sciences and made numerous experiments. After that, he was head of research in Rio de Janeiro. His book *Treaty of Psychology* (1929) appeared during this period.

Radecki worked in physiological psychology, general psychology, psychotherapy, aviator selection, among other fields. He brought together collaborators who became leaders of psychology in Brazil. He published scientific articles and treatises. He moved to Argentina and then to Uruguay (1933). From that moment until his death 20 years later in 1953, he worked between Montevideo and Buenos Aires, teaching courses and lecturing in the Faculties of medicine, philosophy and law and in academies and scientific institutions. He was a well-known figure in the academic world in the southern cone of America.

Radecki influenced the origins of psychology in Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, through the institutions he founded, the laboratories, his research work and his publications. Walter Blumenfeld (1882-1967) is also a renowned European psychologist, in this case German, who worked in Peru in experimental psychology, psychotechnics, and educational psychology. Because he was a Jew he had had many difficulties when the Nazis came to power and he was finally expelled from Germany with his family. He took refuge in Switzerland and there he received an offer from the University of San Marcos to travel to Peru, so he came to Lima in 1935. He became director of the Psychology and Psychotechnics Institute of the University of San Marcos upon his arrival in Peru. He researched in his new country about intelligence, construction and adaptation of tests, psychotechnics, educational psychology, Peruvian youth, adolescence and other topics. Blumenfeld wrote that psychology is an "empirical science that researches, describes and systematically compares the behavior of living beings in all their manifestations".

Emilio Mira y López (1896-1964) was a Spanish researcher of great impact in Latin American psychology, and one of its most recognized individuals. He was born in Cuba because his family resided on the island. His family soon moved to Barcelona where he later studied medicine and worked in the turbulent context of Spain at the time. He collaborated very actively with psychotechnics, professional guidance, the study of individual differences, the construction of tests, psychiatry, among other fields. He was one of the leaders of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) founded in 1920 by Claparède. He even

organized the Second International Conference of Psycholotechnics (1921) in Barcelona.

During the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) he had difficulties because of his loyalty to the Republicans and finally in 1939 he left Spain. He migrated first to England, then to the United States and Argentina, finally settling in Brazil, where he carried out his main research. Mira y López has been considered as one of the most influential pioneers of Latin American psychology in its entire history.

## **The Psychoanalysts**

In the decades between the two world wars, psychoanalysis in Europe was booming, although in the academic world it had always been considered as an unorthodox way of understanding psychological phenomena. Several Europeans with an interest in psychoanalysis immigrated to Latin America, formed study groups, wrote books, organized institutions and were advocates for psychoanalysis in the New World.

One of the first ones was Béla Székely (1899-1955), a Hungarian psychologist who was trained by several of the psychology leaders of the time such as Karl and Charlotte Bühler and Alfred Adler, among others. He began a distinguished career as a psychologist in his country but was forced to emigrate because of the advance of Nazism in Europe. He arrived in Argentina in October 1938 and later worked in Brazil and Chile.

In the southern cone of America he made a prolific contribution to the academic world; he wrote books that had great impact, among which are *Psychoanalysis* (1940), *Theory and Practice of the Psychodiagnosis of Rorschach* (1941), *Tests* (1947) and *Encyclopedic Dictionary of the Psyche* (1950). These last two were his most influential books. His *Dictionary* is the first lexicographical work published in Latin America and is still considered an important source of consultation.

Ángel Garma (1904-1993) was a Spanish psychoanalyst physician who arrived in Argentina in 1938 and encountered a group of psychoanalytic scholars, all self-taught, with great enthusiasm for Freud's theory. These young people saw in Ángel Garma the leader they needed because of the solid psychoanalytic training he had received in Germany. Standing out among those Argentines are Enrique Pichon-Riviere, Arnaldo Rascovsky, Simon Wencenblat, Arminda Aberastury and Matilde Rascovsky, among others.

In Argentina, Ángel Garma found fertile ground for his work, thanks to the aforementioned Argentines and with them he founded the Argentine Psychoanalytic Association in 1942, and became its first president. The following year he began publishing the *Journal of Psychoanalysis*. In 1945 he created the Buenos Aires Psychoanalytic Institute and was also its first director. In addition, Garma worked in academic as well as administrative activities and published several books, among which are *Sadism and Masochism in Human Behavior* (1943), and *New Contributions to the*

Psychoanalysis of Dreams (1970).

In the last decades of his life this prominent pioneer of psychoanalysis in Argentina and in Latin America in general did not favor the concepts of Marxism and the leftist ideas that were beginning to prevail in the psychoanalysis of Argentina. As Helio Carpintero stated in 2003: "Later on his regard diminished, probably due to the strong pull of the movement towards leftist politics; Marxism could not count on his leadership or his support. Those same emerging forces prevented his access to a teaching chair in Buenos Aires, and forced him to dedicate himself almost entirely to the clinical practice "(p.383).

Erich Fromm (1900-1980), on the other hand, did welcome Marxism in his multi-culturalism conception of psychoanalysis. Fromm studied in his homeland Germany, and was very influenced by the ideas of Freud and Marx. He had close contact with the Frankfurt School, the ideological center led by Marcuse, Adorno and other influential thinkers of the time. He attended the Psychoanalytic Institute in Berlin, as did Ángel Garma and other leaders of psychoanalysis.

In 1934, seeking to escape the Nazi persecution of German Jews, he went into exile in the United States, worked in that country and became an American citizen. The philosophies of Marxism, humanism, Judaism and psychoanalysis can be perceived in his thinking. He was a pacifist, critical of the capitalist society but also of the Soviet state.

In 1950 he moved to Cuernavaca (Mexico) and lived in that country until 1974. He wrote books that were well-received by specialists and the public in general, which continue to have influence today. His most outstanding works are *Escape from Freedom* (1941), *The Sane Society* (1955), *The Art of Loving* (1956), and *Beyond the Chains of Illusion* (1962).

Fromm founded the Mexican Institute of Psychoanalysis and was a professor at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), in whose medical school he organized the Psychoanalysis Section. His theory gradually moved away from Freud, Marx and the Frankfurt School to give greater relevance to culture, to

human potentialities, to the ability to control human aggression in order to achieve a healthier society.

## Conclusions

This work aims to analyze the influence of European migration in Latin America and present the life and work of some of the most recognized European psychologists who immigrated to Latin America, most of them in the first half of the twentieth century. I classified them into somewhat arbitrary categories, namely: the first psychologists (Karl Jesinghaus, David P. Boder), the Geneva School (Helena Antipoff, Mercedes Rodrigo), the researchers (Waclaw Radecki, Walter Blumenfeld, Emilio Mira y López), and the psychoanalysts (Béla Székely, Ángel Garma, Erich Fromm). In fact, they all were researchers, some more focused on psychotechnics while others on experimental work, and they all forged a new path and played a very important role in the origins of psychology in Latin America.

It is very important to note that in several nations there were also local pioneers, psychologists who were born in this part of the world and worked in their countries of origin. They would be "native pioneers." We can mention, among others, the following: in Argentina (José Ingenieros, Horacio Piñero, Enrique Mouchet), in Brazil (A. de Silva Bretas, Jayne Grabois, Milton Campos), in Peru (Honorio Delgado, Mariano Ibérico, Daniel Castillo) in Mexico (Ezequiel A. Chávez, José Mesa Gutiérrez, Enrique C. Aragón), plus pioneers in other countries of the continent and in the Caribbean.

These European emigrants arrived with advanced knowledge, methodology and the experiences of their work in Europe. It must be remembered that most of them when they emigrated were established and recognized personalities in their own countries. The work of these pioneers was welcomed because there already was a critical mass of scholars of psychological issues, and in this fertile ground the new developments could be fruitful and advance. It was a symbiosis from which today's Latin American psychology emerged.

# THE 29TH ICAP: MONTREAL, 2018-10-12

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Montreal, the largest city in the Canadian province of Quebec, located at Montreal Island, bathed by the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, an attractive place and full of vitality, has been the seat of the 29th International Congress of Applied Psychology. It has taken place between June 26 and 30, at the Convention Center, at the city downtown. It has been organized both by the International Association of Applied Psychology, headed by Janel Gauthier, and the Canadian Psychological Association, chaired by Patrick Baillie.

This has been the second time the city has organized and offered an international event dedicated to applied psychology, its problems and achievements. It was also in 1974, when our IAAP society came here for the first time, having then its first convention out of the European continent. In that occasion, the Congress took place under the presidency of Léo A. Dorais (1929-2016), then Rector of the University of Quebec at Montreal (UQAM), and the active presence of an English-speaking Co-President, Dr. Daniel E. Berlyne (1924-1976), then Professor at the University of Toronto, and a world known researcher on aesthetics and cognitive science. In the present year Congress, Dr. David J.A. Dozois, and Dr. Peter Graf, from the Canadian Psychological Association and the IAAP, respectively, have co-chaired this event.

As it is well known, the Quebec province is a French speaking area in the American continent, where are now living in peace many French-speaking and English speaking people, profiting of the cultural heritage of both languages, and having also received and welcomed large minorities of other countries and continents, that have produced an enriching meeting of cultures. In Quebec City, its emblematic Château Frontenac, dominating the Saint-Lawrence river, seems now to welcome all cultures and races in peace. A profound desire of living all of them together has overcome some separatist concerns of certain groups, and the whole society is now entering into the present century with an enormous potential of modernity and democracy.



**Drawing did during the ICAP 2018 in Canada**

## The Canadian tradition in psychology

The Canadian tradition in psychology started at the final decades of 19th century, with the creation of a laboratory at the University of Toronto by J. M. Baldwin (1861-1934), after his return from his stay with Wundt at Leipzig, in 1889. In the days of World War I, interest for experimentation gave way to individual attention to veterans, soon followed by the creation of some centers for child study, and intervention in industrial settings and mental hygiene, what caused a rapid expansion in the profession, controlled by the regional governments of its various provinces.

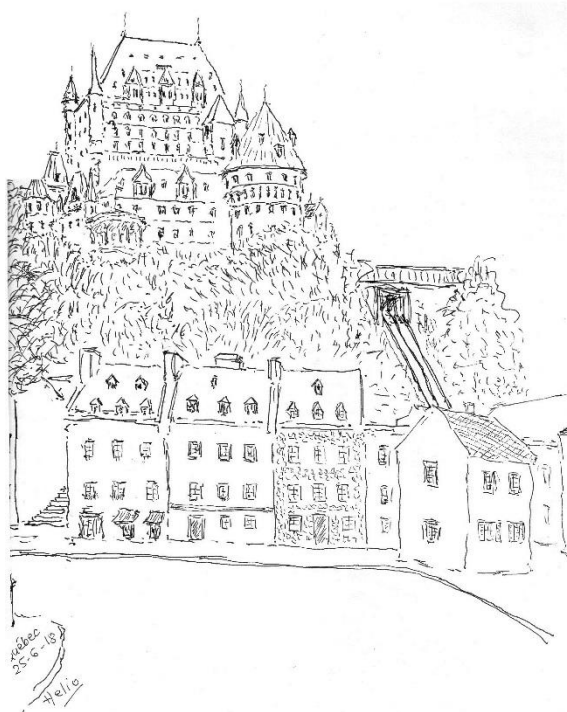
In 1939, it was founded the Canadian Psychological Association. It has been noted that the bilingual condition --- English and French -- of the country “has added richness to the discipline” (Hogan & Janisse, 1992: 64). This diversity in applications has not impeded the growth of a theoretical work, with highly distinguished names like those of Wilder Penfield (1891-1976), Donald O. Hebb (1904-1985), Eric Berne (1910-1970), Daniel Berlyne (1924-1976), or, more recently, Allan Paivio (1925-2016) or Albert Bandura (1925- ), among others.

On the other hand, professional psychologists had gained a salient role in that society, and had contributed to solve problems in a multicultural society, with a population scarcely above 37 million people, that is distributed in widely spaced population centers, along a territory of nearly 10 million square kilometers, that make it one of the largest countries in the world.

Canadian psychology has maintained a close and continuous interaction with the US scientific lines and schools, mainly through its English speaking areas and groups, but had also kept alive, mainly through its Francophone lines of research, an information flow with the European developments, and this sector has proved to be very active in supporting the IAAP activities in the world.

This 29th Congress has been a real success, and allowed to fulfil the experience of enlarging the field of action of the society to the whole world, which was a positive and forward advance. Its theme has been: “Psychology: Connecting Science to Solutions”; such words are the true expression of a deep concern and desire that inspire the psychological community, i.e., the need for a fertile and deep connection between scientific research and the social needs and problems, so they might be solved on solid grounds of real knowledge, far from improvisation and mere compromise. The Canadian Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Justin P.J. Trudeau, and the Prime Minister of the Quebec Province, Hon. Philippe Couillard, expressed in their respective letters their hope for a fruitful convention, with beneficial consequences for society.

The organization of the Congress has maintained the consuetudinary structure of this sort of events. There have been several pre-congress workshops, on a variety of topics, from mindfulness to sport psychology and anxiety therapy; there have also been key-note and presidential addresses, by members of the actually existing IAAP divisions, as well as symposia and poster sessions, dedicated to the multiplicity of topics psychologists are working upon.



Some figures will give a certain idea of the magnitude of the convention. From Tuesday 26, to Saturday 30, there have been presented 117 addresses – presidential, key notes...- 144 symposia , 534 ‘Spoken presentations’, and 51 Forums. Topics like terrorism, children empathy, organizational climate , traffic accidents or mental health and stress , to mention some of them as mere example, have been considered and related to different sorts of population, situations, and theoretical viewpoints.

There were also a section dedicated to the technical and literary exhibits, and the social acts of opening, and closing ceremonies, plus the series of division and business meetings that are needed for the good progress of society.



### **The Division of History of Applied Psychology at the Congress**

Division 18th, dedicated to the history of applied psychology, has been active, and offered a certain diversity of themes for reflection.

There has been an invited Symposium, chaired by Ana Maria Jaco-Vilela, dealing with the story of “European psychologists migrant to Latin America”. Ruben Ardila, Helio Carpintero, Richard Mababu and Victoria del Barrio, have presented interesting aspects of this theme. It took place on Thursday morning.

On Friday, there were to Spoken presentations with historical subjects. One was chaired by Valentyna

Podshyvalkina and Radion Svynarenko, on “Applied psychology as art: Historical foundations of applied psychology in works of Nikolai Grot” -- a Finnish nineteenth century philosopher. There was also another, chaired by Donna Varga, on “The racialized animal connection in the history of child development theory”.

Last but not least, on Saturday IAAP past president Michael Knowles offered a lecture on the topic “IAAP’s divisions and its committees and Task forces: The course of their development 1974-2018”.

The Division now is facing the approaching moment of the Centennial of our Association, a significant event that will took place within two years. It is hoped that this will mark a turning point in the interest for our history and for a serious consideration of our future.



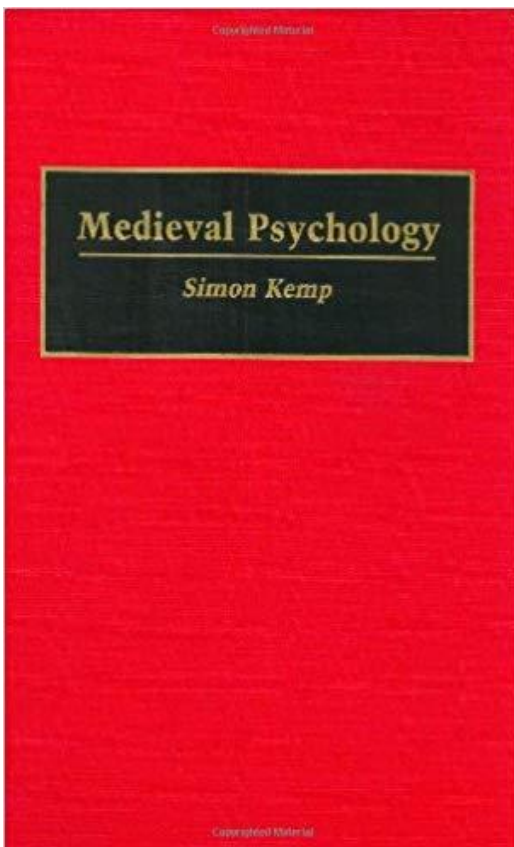


## The Freudisms of Gregorio Bermann. A winding route (1920-1962) by Hernán Scholten and Fernando Ferrari



Recently has been published: “Los freudismos de Gregorio Bermann: un recorrido sinuoso (1920-1962)” [The Freudisms of Gregorio Bermann. A winding route (1920-1962)] written by Hernán Scholten and Fernando Ferrari. Edited by *Proyecto Alethéia Clío*. Prologued by Annette Mülberger, Director of the Center for History of Science (CEHIC, UAB). It will be presented at the Faculty of Psychology of the National University of Córdoba on October 19.

## CLASSICS BOOKS REVIEW



In 1990, Simon Kemp, actually member of our Division, published a wonderful book about work of some scholars like Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scoto and Albert Magnus in the rediscovered of different topics of Aristoteles’s philosophy like physics, biology, psychology, sleep, and metaphysics, that will be very important to beginning of the scientific psychology in the ninetieth century

Professor Simon Kemp Ph.D, works in the University of Canterbury of New Zealand. His most important books are: *Medieval psychology* (1990), *Cognitive psychology in the middle ages* (1996) and *Was communism doomed. Human nature, psychology and the communist economy* (2016)

**Reference:** Kemp, S. (1990). *Medieval psychology*. Westport, CT: Greenwood

## AWARDS

### Florence Denmark-Wesner Ph.D



Member of 18 Division of History of Psychology, was recognized for his trajectory in Psychology and Educations by *Marquis WhosWho*

#### To see the full article:

<https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/florence-l-denmark-wesner-phd-recognized-for-contributions-to-psychology-and-education-300682184.html>

## DOCTORAL THESIS IN HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY

**Title:** Pediatrics, Puericulture and "psi" knowledge in the field of child development. A history of the medical applications of psychological knowledge in the Río de la Plata (1930-1963).

**Author:** Ana Briolotti

**University:** Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Argentina

**Abstract:** The thesis is focused on the paediatric reception of psychological knowledge and the uses of that knowledge in their interventions in the field of growth and development during early childhood. It traces the imprint of the psychological speeches in the comprehension of development, during the emergence of a psychosomatic pediatrics that tried to approach the child from a biopsychosocial perspective. It also explores the different medical initiatives around the need to evaluate neuropsychic development through neurological and psychological techniques. It analyzes as well a series of topics that promoted the dialogue between pediatrics, psychology and psychoanalysis, such as child rearing, mental anorexia or the syndrome of hospitalism.

## CALL FOR PAPERS

### **History of Psychology:** History of emotions in the modern period



**Submission deadline:** March 1, 2019

#### **More information in:**

<https://www.apa.org/pubs/journals/hop/call-for-papers-emotions.aspx>

### **Memorandum.** Memory and history in psychology



#### **Open submission**

#### **More information in:**

<https://seer.ufmg.br/index.php/memorandum/index>

## Congresses, Seminars & more

37 Congreso Interamericano de Psicología en Cuba CIPCUBA. (From 13 to 19 July 2019). More information in: <https://bit.ly/2Pg8KCd>

The 32 International Congress of Psychology ICP. (From 19 to 24 July 2020). More information in: <https://bit.ly/2zUAEvD>

The European Society for the History of the Human Sciences conference ESHHS. (From 4 to 6 July 2019). More information in: <https://bit.ly/2RRuT9h>

51 Annual Meeting of Cheiron: The international Society for the History of Behavioral and Social Sciences. (From 20 to 23 June 2019). More information in: <https://bit.ly/2K4orch>

## Links of Interest

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Academic &amp; National Library Catalogue <a href="http://copac.ac.uk/">http://copac.ac.uk/</a></li> </ul>  |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Digital Library <a href="http://www.wdl.org/en/">http://www.wdl.org/en/</a></li> </ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psychological Online Documents Classics - Universität Bonn <a href="http://www.psychologie.uni-bonn.de/index.php?seite=online-documents/lit_oth.htm">http://www.psychologie.uni-bonn.de/index.php?seite=online-documents/lit_oth.htm</a></li> </ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Association of Applied Psychology <a href="http://www.iaapsy.org/">http://www.iaapsy.org/</a></li> </ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• APA History and Archives <a href="http://www.apa.org/about/archives/index.aspx">http://www.apa.org/about/archives/index.aspx</a></li> </ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Archives. Records of the UK government from Domesday to the present <a href="http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/">http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/</a></li> </ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psychology Museum at the School of Psychology at The University of Sydney <a href="http://www.psych.usyd.edu.au/museum">http://www.psych.usyd.edu.au/museum</a></li> </ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The British Society for the History of Science <a href="http://www.bshs.org.uk">www.bshs.org.uk</a></li> </ul>  |

## Membership

To become a member,  
simply follow the instructions at IAAP official  
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Be aware that each member, with no further costs, is entitled to be a member of 4 divisions at the time.  
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