

STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY
AROUND THE WORLD:

RECENT INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

JOSEF BROŽEK*

Department of Psychology

Lehigh University

In cooperation with colleagues (1)

INTRODUCTION

The events of the 1960s and 1970s, bearing on the institutional and organizational aspects of the study of the history of psychology, were largely "Made in the USA" (WATSON, 1967, 1975). It is good news for historians that the United States has no longer a 'monopoly' on societies, meetings, journals, and archives devoted to the history of psychology. The time has arrived for a survey of the developments. We hope that the news about the countries not covered in this report as well as the news about new developments, wherever they will take place, will be reported in the "News and Notes" section of the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* and in the other media of publication that are now available.

Over a period of years the author has had the opportunity to visit many though not all of the places to which reference is being made in this account. But times change-*tempora mutantur*. Some centers that have been a ball of fire when we visited them have turned to dust and ashes while new institutions emerged all around the world. In order to characterize the current status, the writer has had to depend heavily on information kindly shared by colleagues. While the survey

*Dr. JOSEF BROŽEK: 265 E. Market Street. BETHLEHEM, PA 18018. USA.

was conceived by this writer and the final responsibility for errors of omission and commission is his, the report could not have been written without the collaboration of many minds and many hands. The number of the "coauthors" of the report is large. Some of them were noted in the footnote.

This report may be viewed as an addition and a complement to the papers prepared in the framework of a long-term, collaborative project on the "Historiography of Psychology around the World", which was begun in 1965. An alphabetical list of the countries that were covered with full references, has been compiled recently (BROŽEK, 1980a). Additional reports deal with Germany (BROŽEK & LEON, 1980), Soviet Union (BROŽEK, 1980b), South America (ARDILA, 1980), and Spain (LEON & BROŽEK, 1980).

There are various ways in which the information on recent institutional and organizational developments in the study of the history of psychology could be presented. Thus the material could be arranged according to the *categories* of institutions and organizations, such as archives and scientific societies. Except for the opening section entitled "The International Scene" and covering developments broader in scope, we have chosen the *countries*, grouped within continents, as our primary units. Within each country the entries are arranged alphabetically.

Not all the topics are relevant to all the countries at this time. Consequently, a uniform structure of the country-by country presentations is not feasible. For some countries only one topic, such as the archives is considered.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

CONGRESSES AND SYMPOSIA

The centenary, in 1979, of the foundation of Wilhelm WUNDT's laboratory ("institute") of experimental psychology at the University of Leipzig stirred a great deal of interest, around the world, in "Wundt and What Followed" (to use the pattern of titles of vols. 2-8 of the *Psychologie des 20. Jahrhunderts*, discussed below). Some of the smaller, national meetings, with limited international participation, will be noted under separate countries.

The Wundt symposium, held in Leipzig on 1 and 2 November 1979, was a major, truly international event. The Proceedings (MEISCHNER & METGE, 1980) contain contributions in English, German and Russian, grouped under 3 themes: Wundt and Psychology, Wundt and the Development of Psychology in Different Countries, and Wundt and other disciplines than psychology (physiology, philosophy, the philosophy of law, logic, esthetics, linguistics, ethics, political science, education).

History of psychology was represented at the XXII International Congress of Psychology, held in Leipzig in 1980 -the "centennial congress"- the first time since the Moscow congress of 1966. At the Leipzig congress, most of the contributions relevant to the history of psychology were presented in the "long"

symposia. They dealt with Wilhelm Wundt (2 sessions), theory and methods in the history of psychology and psychology in different countries (VARII, 1980, pp. 1-27), and the influence of the theory of evolution on psychology (pp. 57-59). "Thematic session" No 68 (pp. 29-30) was devoted to "Important scholars in the history of psychological thought" and two "free" papers dealt with historical topics (pp. 681-682). The historical papers presented in Leipzig are being published in a separate volume (ECKARDT SPRUNG, 1981).

The history of the sciences of man, including psychology, was covered in a separate section of the International Congress of History of Science, held in Bucharest in 1981. To our regret, we had no access to the program, abstracts, or the proceedings of the Congress.

JOURNALS

The *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, published in the United States since 1965, welcomes contributions from the members of the international community of the historians of psychology and the allied sciences but the space is limited, as are the facilities for editing manuscripts written by colleagues not accustomed to write in English. Since the "criteria of excellence" vary in different cultures, there are at times also problems with editorial reviews of the contributions submitted for publication and reviewed with the identification information (name, institution, country) deleted from the manuscript.

Both of the two new journals, the Italian *Storia e Critica della Psicologia* and the Spanish *Revista de Historia de la Psicología*, founded in 1979, have served initially the parts of the scholarly community circumscribed by the use of the Italian and the Spanish language, respectively. In time, both journals opened their pages to authors writing in English and thus staked the claim of serving as international media of publication in the area of the history of psychology.

MAJOR PROJECTS

It happens that are three projects that will be noted concern multi-volume publications, in German. However, their significance goes beyond the German-speaking areas of Europe. In one project (the works of Kurt LEWIN) some of the materials had to be translated from English into German and in the other two projects the body of contributors is both large and international in composition, even though the West German authors predominate.

HISTORY IN "TWENTIETH-CENTURY PSYCHOLOGY"

The encyclopedic *Psychologies des 20. Jahrhunderts* (STRUBE, 1976-1981) is a *magnum opus* consisting of 15 volumes (plus a volume of indexes), occupying well over 1 meter of shelf space and printed on some 18.000 pages. It may be

divided into three parts, decreasing in direct relevance to the historiography of psychology (BROŽEK, 1978, BROŽEK & LEON, 1981, 1983).

Volume 1, edited by Heinrich BALMER, serves as an extensive preamble and supplement to the volumes that follow. Six chapters, some rather large, trace the "Path towards" (*Der Weg zu*) some of the major figures of the 20th-century psychology who serve as eponyms for volumes 2-8: Sigmund FREUD, born in Northern Moravia but identified with Austria's Vienna (vols. 2 & 3); a Russian, I.P. PAVLOV (vol. 4); a Frenchman, A. BINET (vol. 5); a German, K. LORENZ (vol. 6); a French Swiss, Jean PIAGET (vol. 7); and a German-American, Kurt LEWIN (vol. 8). The next 7 volumes are dedicated to the application of psychology to health care (vols. 9 & 10), education (vols. 11 & 12), human work (vol. 13), crime (vol. 14), and religion, literature, and art (vol. 15).

The amount of space devoted to the life and work of the "heroes" of the person-oriented volumes (2-8) varies greatly from volume to volume, as does the space devoted to historical considerations in general. In the vols. 9-15, applied in orientation, the number of historical chapters is small but not lacking altogether. Thus in vol. 10 one finds a chapter on the development of German psychiatry in the 20th century, with separate chapters on Eugene BLEULER and Karl JASPERS; in vol. 12, on the development of school psychology in Germany; in vol. 13, on psychotechnology, vocational guidance, and the psychology of advertising; in vol. 15, on dynamic psychology (S. FREUD, A. ADLER, C.G. JUNG, L. SZONDI) and religion, the development of parapsychology, and even an introduction to psychohistory.

The encyclopedia is international not only in terms of the eponyms of vols. 2-8 but also as regards the nationality of the contributors.

Since the encyclopedia could be purchased only as a unit, it made good sense to reprint the historical materials contained in vol. 1 of the encyclopedia (BALMER, 1982). It is a pity that at least some of the historically oriented chapters contained in volumes 2-15 were not included.

OPERA LEWINIANA. In the *Psychologie des 20. Jahrhunderts*, Kurt LEWIN served as the eponym of vol. 8 (HEIGL-EVERS, 1979), devoted to social psychology, group dynamics, and group therapy. An edition of Lewin's writings (*Werkausgabe*), in German, is being undertaken under the general editorship of C.F. GRAUMANN, director of the Lewin Archives at the University of Heidelberg (GRAUMANN, 1981-1982; cf. BROŽEK, 1982). The edition will consist of 7 volumes of which 3 were in print in 1982. The 8th volume, to be written by Rolf WILLIG, will deal with Lewin's impact (*Wirkungsgeschichte*) on theoretical, experimental, and applied psychology.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY. A historically oriented dictionary of psychology does not exist. Fortunately, the voluminous *Historical Dictionary or Philosophy*, initiated under the general editorship of Joachim RITTER (vol. 1, A-C, 1971, vol. 2, D-F, 1972; vol. 3, G-H, 1974), later joined by Karlfried

GRÜNDER (vol. 4, I-K, 1976) and, after Ritter's death, replaced by him (vol. 5, L-M, 1980), is covering the psychological terminology as well.

The work has the benefit of the cooperation of more than 800 specialists (including psychologists). Psychology has been represented on the editorial board by Oscar GRAEFE (University of Bochum) and, subsequently by Eckardt SHEERER (University of Oldenburg). This assures that psychological terminology will continue to receive adequate attention. But we may hope for more than that.

In his review of the 4th volume of the *Historisches Wörterbuch der Philosophie* (BROŽEK, 1977, p. 953) this writer has climbed out on a limb and asserted that "The probability is next to zero that in the visible future a dictionary focused on the history of *psychological* terms will appear in print". This was to strengthen the statement (ibid.) that "it is most fortunate that the psychologists' concerns, concepts, and contributions are being incorporated into the *Historical Dictionary of Philosophy*". To this writer's delight, the limb on which he has been sitting and making predictions, may be sawed off by the very same Eckardt SCHEERER who is exploring the idea of publishing the psychological entries contained in the *Dictionary*, perhaps with some supplementary contributions, in a separate, single volume. It would be a valuable service to the international scholarly community if the volume appeared in English.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

CHEIRON. The International Society for the History of the Behavioral and Social Sciences, yielding the unwieldy acronym ISHOBS, later replaced by the symbolic designation of CHEIRON, was conceived in the context of the first Summer Institute on the History of Psychology, held at the University of New Hampshire in Durham, NH in 1968.

While international in intent and welcoming into its ranks scholars from other parts of the world, the Society has drawn its active membership primarily from the United States and Canada. The central function of the Society is to organize annual scientific meetings and to keep its membership informed about current events in and out of North America through its *Newsletter*. The 14th meeting of the Society was held on 22-26 June 1982 in Newport, Rhode Island, USA, with Anthony WALSH in charge of local arrangements and James REED as the chairman of the program committee. "International flavor" was enhanced by three active participants: Ylfried GEUTER (Free University, Berlin), Ian TIPTON (University of Wales), and Alex KOZULIN (currently at the Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Israel). Vid PEČJAK (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, Yugoslavia) was unable to attend. His absence was compensated by two visitors from abroad, Claude and Dafni VOELIN (University of Lausanne, Switzerland). The 1983 annual meeting will be held in Toronto, Canada, with Kurt DANZIGER in charge of local arrangements.

John A. POPPLESTONE (Archives of the History of American Psychology, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44325, USA) is serving as the Society's

Executive Officer and Rand B. EVANS (Department of Psychology, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas 77840, USA) as Editor of *The CHEIRON Newsletter*.

CHEIRON-EUROPE. Air travel is becoming steadily more costly and a meeting of CHEIRON, appealing as the idea may be, is not within the reach of many of the members, especially, the younger ones (and these are the ones for whom the meetings are of critical importance). Consequently, for some time the need has been felt for a meeting ground of European historians of psychology. Thanks to the initiative of Hans RAPPARD (Vakgroep Theoretische Psychologie, Subfakulteit der Psychologie, De Boelelaan 1081, T 543, 1007 MC Amsterdam, The Netherlands), a scientific symposium and an organizational meeting were held at the Free University, in Amsterdam, on 15-17 September 1982. It was agreed by the participants (41 from Western Europe, 2 from Eastern Europe, 3 from North America) to establish the "CHEIRON European Committee". The 1983 meeting of CHEIRON-EUROPE is scheduled to take place in Heidelberg, with Prof. Carl F. GRAUMANN as the host and Alexandre METRAUX in charge of local arrangements (Psychologisches Institut, Universität Heidelberg, Hauptstrasse 47-51, D-6900 Heidelberg, Federal Republic of Germany). Erika APFELBAUM (Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale, 18 rue de Sorbonne, 75000 Paris, France) is serving as program chairperson. Hans RAPPARD is the Secretary of the CHEIRON-European Committee, and Harry PEETERS (Department of Psychology, Tilburg University, P.O.B. 90153, 5000 LE Tilburg, The Netherlands) the treasurer.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AREA

REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Of relevance in the present context is The Second Regional Meeting on Cross-cultural Psychology, held in Taipei, Taiwan, on 10-12 August 1981, jointly sponsored by the International Association of Cross-cultural Psychology (IACCP) and the International Council of Psychologists (ICP), and hosted by the Department of Psychology, the National Taiwan University and the Chinese (Taiwan) Psychological Association. In the framework of the conference a symposium was organized on the history of psychology in Asia. The papers presented at the symposium, supplemented by additional, invited contributions will be published as a book (BLOWERS & TURTLE, in preparation). The volume will serve as a unique source of information, as judged from the preprints shared with us by Stefan SLAK, of the University of Toledo, USA, and dealing with the developments of psychology in Japan, Mainland China, Malaysia, and Taiwan.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (P.R.C.)

NANKIN NORMAL COLLEGE. Professor KAO Jioh-fu, the translator

of both the first (KAO, 1931) and the second (KAO, 1981) edition of E.G. BORING's *A History of Experimental Psychology*, is probably the oldest living Chinese scholar actively interested in the history of psychology.

At his initiative, in 1982 a research station on the history of psychology was established by the Ministry of Education of the P.R.C. in the Department of Education of the Nankin Normal College. The College has the distinction of being the only institution of higher education in China to have such a facility. The unit's personnel consists of four professional persons (one full professor, one associate professor, and two younger people). Very importantly, the unit is not operating in a vacuum and in isolation, since scholars working in other Departments of the College as well as in other institutions are participating in the unit's research projects.

The first task, initiated prior to the formal establishment of the center, has called for the preparation of a textbook on *The History of Modern Western Psychology*. The volume was edited by Prof. KAO Jioh-fu (1982) in collaboration with four associates. It represents the fruit of intramural and extramural cooperative effort.

The textbook will be accompanied by a volume of readings drawn from the works of eminent psychologists of the 19th and the early 20th century.

The third project will address itself to recent developments in Western psychology, with emphasis on the formation and the role of the "schools of psychology". Of particular interest will be the existence, the rivalry, and the contributions -both positive and negative- of the schools of Soviet psychology whose eponyms are I.P. PAVLOV, V.M. BEKHTEREV, L.S. VYGOTSKII, and W.L. RUBINSHTEIN. This project is being hampered by large gaps in the library holdings.

The fourth and largest project of the unit, of particular interest to the international scholarly community, is the preparation of a comprehensive work on the history of Chinese psychology, based on the study of the primary sources, from the times of CONFUCIUS to the present. Professor KAO Jioh-fu is serving as a coordinator of the project and Professor PAN SHU as advisor. A small work conference on the project was held in December 1982 in the city of Yintai, a fishing port in the North of the Shantung Province. The preparatory research is expected to require three years. No such work exists in the world literature. It is our hope that the work will be made available also in English.

The foundation of the Nankin research station is an outstanding event in the history of the historiography of psychology. The cause of international cooperation in this field would be well served by the sharing of reprints, journals, textbooks, and monographs with our Chinese colleagues.

ACADEMIA SINICA, INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY (Beijin). L.T. HSÜ et al. (1980) reported that in the Institute, reestablished in the 1970s, there are three research divisions dealing with developmental psychology (cf. PETZOLD, 1982), perception, and physiological and pathological psychology, respectively,

"and one small section (psychological theories and systems)" (p. 137).

PETZOLD, who intends to pursue further the study of the history of psychology (cf. PETZOLD, 1981), refers to the section's title as "Basic Theories and History of Psychology" (PETZOLD, in preparation).

In his personal communication dated 20 April 1983, WANG Jing-he, Associate Professor in the Institute, kindly informed us that the unit is being called the Section of Basic Theories; that the Section is being directed by Prof. Pan Shuh, who is serving also as the director of the Institute as a whole; and that the Section is engaged in research on the basic theoretical problems and the history of psychology. The topics have not been specified except for indicating that an endeavor is being made -if we understand correctly- to formulate a system (basic theory) of psychology which would meet the needs of psychological research in China and China's modernization.

EUROPE

OTHERVIEWS

Readers interested to contact West European institutions may profit from familiarizing themselves with William R. WOODWARD's travelogue (1981). In his paper based on a journey undertaken in the Summer 1980, prior to the XXII International Congress of Psychology, the author shares with us his general impression that scholarly activities in Europe tend to be strongly "identified with a particular set of institutional forces" (p. 387) and stresses that "history of psychology is pursued within a variety of institutional frameworks such as "institutes" and "seminars" (ibid.).

The paper, though confined to England, Scotland, and the two Germanies, is a valuable "Baedeker" for historians of psychology intending to do research in these parts of the world. It is broader in scope than the present account in that it includes information on philosophy and medicine as well; makes reference to many individuals and libraries and cites a substantial amount of literature. By contrast, in our report the information on publications is minimized, and emphasis is placed on recent organizational and institutional developments. The rapidity of the developments is reflected in the fact that in regard to some geographical areas, especially West Germany, there is almost no overlap between WOODWARD's and the present account.

It is only because more recent reports are lacking that we refer to two older accounts of the institutional aspects of the history of psychology in the Soviet Union (BROŽEK, 1971, 1973).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ARCHIVES

CHARLES UNIVERSITY. In the University's Department of Psychology

(182 42 PRAHA 1, Hradc. nám. 5) there has existed since 1960 an archive containing some 750 specimens of diagnostic materials; older catalogues of psychological apparatus; a collection of 150 historically valuable instruments of which 50 are on a permanent exhibit; and a collection of photographs of outstanding psychologists. Jiří ŠLEDR is in charge of the section of diagnostic materials. Jiří HOSKOVEC, who teaches courses on the history of psychology at the University, together with his colleague Jiří ŠTIKAR, are responsible for the other sections of the archives.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS. Relevant to the history of Czech psychology are some general archives, such as the Archives of Charles University (PRAHA 1 Staré Město, Ovocný trh 5), containing primarily administrative documents, and the Literary Archives (Literární archiv. Památník národního písemnictví, PRAHA 1-Hradčany, Strahovské nádvoří 132), holding among other things unpublished psychological manuscripts of Jan Evangelista PURKYNE (PURKINJE, 1787-1869; cfr. BROŽEK, 1971).

FRANCE

In France there are people, though not many, interested in the history of psychology, and there are publications on the subject, also not many. The yield of the last 10 years waits to be surveyed, as we have done for the literature of the 1960s and the early 1970s (BROŽEK, 1975), "French-speaking areas", pp. 29-35, references on pp. 55-56). Here we are concerned primarily with the "structural" features of the field, not with the publications.

Most of the individuals interested in the history of psychology, such as Erika APFELBAUM (Laboratoire de Psychologie Sociale, associated with the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique and forming a part of the Department of Sociology, at the Université Paris VII) work as historians of psychology in relative isolation. We are happy to report that a volume on the history of psychology, written by Paul Edmond HENRY, is scheduled for publication by the Presses Universitaires de France in the Fall of 1983.

As one of my "informants" put it, succinctly: In France, history of psychology is not "institutionally visible". Perhaps "not very visible" would be a more correct statement. Furthermore, there are very recent and important "institutional developments" to report, especially in regard to the formation of research groups.

JOURNALS

The *Bulletin de Psychologie*, edited by D. VOUTSINAS, is still the medium of publication most open to articles on the history of psychology, and commemorates anniversaries of prominent contributors to psychology and institutions. *L'Année Psychologique* and *Journal de Psychologie Normale et Pathologique* (as well as the Swiss *Archives de Psychologie*) also accept historical contributions. Obituaries and biographical notices that will be useful to future

historians of psychology are published in *Psychologie Française* and *Revue de Psychologie Appliquée*. Within their narrower areas, a number of specialized journals may occasionally serve as outlets for contributions on the history of the particular field (e.g., *Archives de Sciences Sociales des Religions*, *Recherche de Psychologie Sociale*, *Revue Française de Psychanalyse*, and *Travail Humain*).

RESEARCH GROUPS

In Paris, a unit (*Groupe d'Études et de Recherche sur la Science*) directed by Gérard LEMAINÉ, at the *École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales*, includes in its research program also the history of psychology, viewed in the perspective of the sociology of science.

In Strasbourg, a group centered around Madame Andrée TABOURET-KELLER works in the area of the history of psychopathology and psychoanalysis.

Most importantly, perhaps, very recently a *Groupe d'Histoire et d'Épistémologie* has been formed at the *Université Paris XII* (Créteil). The group, directed by Paul MENGAL, consists of six persons some of whom, like Mme. Gaby NETCHINE, have already published studies on the history of psychology.

GERMAN-EAST (German Democratic Republic, DDR)

The information in English on the historiography of psychology in East Germany is very limited (cf. BROŽEK & LEON, 1980, pp. 95-96). In German, a representative collection of papers by East German authors was edited by G. ECKARDT (1979): the volume is focused on eminent contributors to psychology (I. KANT, H. von HELMHOLTZ, G.T. FECHNER, W. WUNDT, H. EBBINGHAUS). Chapters on the development of psychology in East Germany (SPRUNG & SPRUNG, 1979; MÄDER & SIEBENBRODT, 1979) were included in a comprehensive survey of psychology in East Germany (KLIX, KOSSAKOWSKI & MÄDER, 1979).

ACADEMIC SETTING

In the 1950s no courses on the history of psychology were offered in the East German universities. At the same time, lectures in the standard areas of psychology (such as general, developmental, and educational) contained a substantial amount of historical information so that the students were relatively well informed about psychology's past. On the occasion of the anniversaries of important events, speeches were given and some of them were printed.

COURSE ON THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY. After the lectures on psychology were "de-historicized", in the 1960s, a separate course on "History of Ideas in Psychology" (*Problemgeschichte der Psychologie*) was instituted as a result of the university reform after 1968. A total of 32 hours was assigned to the subject in the psychology curriculum (*Lehrplan*).

According to the current, recently introduced regulation, the course on the history of psychology is a required part of the curriculum leading to a

"Diploma in Psychology", a degree roughly corresponding to the American Master's degree (M.A., M.S.), at all East German universities offering a Diploma program in psychology. The course is being given in the 8th semester of a 10-semester curriculum and all Diploma candidates must take an examination in the subject. In addition, if we understand correctly, historical considerations are to be re-introduced into all the main courses as well.

SUB-PROGRAM ON THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY. A "Sub-program" in the psychology curriculum, providing for specialization in the area of the history of psychology, was endorsed by the appropriate ministry (*Ministerium für Hoch- und Fachschulwesen*) in January 1975.

The program became a reality first at Karl Marx University in Leipzig, under the direction of Prof. Wolfram MEISCHNER.

In 1982 the second sub-program was established at the Humboldt University of Berlin within the Department (*Sektion*) of Psychology, in the division "Foundations of Psychology" (*Grundlagen der Psychologie*) headed by Doz. Lothar SPRUNG. Currently in Berlin there are three Diploma candidates and two doctoral candidates enrolled in the "sub-program".

ARCHIVES

In the area of the history of psychology, the most helpful sources of information, though narrow in scope, are the chapters by M.G. ASH (1980) and W. BRINGMANN & G.A. UNGERER (1980), dealing with archival holdings bearing on Gestalt psychology and on Wilhelm WUNDT, respectively.

WUNDT ARCHIVES in Leipzig. The archival holdings at Karl Marx University pertaining to Wilhelm WUNDT (*Wundt Nachlass*), especially after 1875 but containing also materials from Wundt's Heidelberg and Zürich periods, are rich and significant for the history of psychology. For the most part, the "mining" is still to be done.

The *Nachlass* is divided into two parts. The books and the printed material in general is being held in a "one-room museum" established in the Department (*Sektion*) of Psychology at Tieckstrasse 2, 7030 Leipzig, by Prof. Wolfram MEISCHNER, and referred to in Leipzig as the "Wundt Memorial Room" (*Wundt-Gedenkzimmer*). At present the facility is in charge of Dr. Anneros METGE.

The manuscripts, including a large, world-wide correspondence, and the documents are held in the University Archives, directed by Prof. Dr. G. SCHWENDLER (Karl-Marx-Universität, Karl-Marx Platz, 7010 Leipzig).

The total *Nachlass* has been catalogued by professional personnel and the catalogue may be consulted in the University Archives. The cataloguing has been facilitated by Prof. Dr. Renate DRUCKER, former director of the University Archives. It is hoped that the catalogue will be made available, in mimeographed or printed form, for the use of scholars who need to verify the presence of materials that are of special interest to them, prior to making a journey to Leipzig.

Strange as it may be, in a country in which scientific psychology has first been institutionalized and where important general archives are not lacking (cf. LÜBLING & UNGER, 1959, 1968, 1973), no specialized psychology archives and no finding aids in the specialty exist.

With the psychological archives (Heidelberg, Passau) recently established in West Germany, it may be hoped that in East Germany a central registry of the existing and widely scattered materials on the history of psychology will soon be established, that all the materials will be catalogued, and that the information will be effectively disseminated. In addition, such a facility should develop an active, vigorous program for the collection of materials that at present are widely scattered.

COMMISSION ON THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY

In 1974 a "Psychologie historische Kommission" was established as an organ of the Scientific Council for Psychology, operating in the framework of the Ministry for Higher and Specialty Education (Ministerium für Hoch- und Fachschulwesen). It is probable that the forthcoming 100th anniversary of the foundation of Wundt's laboratory of experimental psychology in Leipzig (1879) has served as a stimulus. The ministerial Commission consists of three specialists in the history of psychology: G.E. ECKARDT, W. MEISCHNER, and L. SPRUNG. The responsibility of the Commission is to initiate or supervise activities in this field, including the organization of scientific meetings and symposia (see below).

The Commission participated also in the preparation of the historical parts of the XXII (Centennial) International Congress of Psychology, held in Leipzig in July 1982, and the earlier (1979) Wundt symposium.

The Commission is at work on a book of readings (*Studentextsammlung*) on the history of psychology, and intends to initiate a reprint series. This project is to be undertaken in cooperations with a West German publishing house. The writer of this report hopes that publication of selected works of Wilhelm WUNDT will be high on the Commission's priority list; this was planned for the centennial year but the project was abandoned as a result of an unrealistic pricing of the reprints. What is needed are inexpensive editions that students (and professors) can afford.

INTERDISCIPLINARY COOPERATION

For some time the East German historians of psychology, especially Lothar SPRUNG and Georg ECKARDT, have been participating in meetings on the philosophy and the history of science, and took part in interdisciplinary projects.

In this spirit, successful efforts are being made to strengthen the cadre of specialists in the history of psychology by placing individuals trained in the history of psychology in institutions on the history of natural sciences, medicine, and philosophy in which they can put to good use their training. This strategy

has facilitated cooperation with the neighboring fields and it is expected to have positive long-term effects.

JOURNALS

Thanks to the Commission on the history of psychology (see above), the Berlin *Zeitschrift für Psychologie* has opened its pages, *ex officio*, to publications on historical topics (cf. SCHMIDT & BECKER, 1981).

The Leipzig *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Karl-Marx Universität* publishes occasional *Wundtiana*.

MEETINGS AND SYMPOSIA

At the Fourth Congress of the East German Psychological Society, held in Leipzig on 10-12 September 1975, three papers were presented on historical topics (cf. BROŽEK & LEON, 1980, p. 98): W. MEISCHNER spoke on the application of Marxist-Leninist principles of historiography to research on W. WUNDT, A. METGE on Wundt's concept of psychological experiments, and L. SPRUNG on positive and controversial aspects of Wundt's work.

The Commission on the History of Psychology organized two national symposia on the history of psychology, held at the castle of Reinhardsbrunn. The first symposium (29 September to 1 October 1976) had as its theme "The Origin and Development of Psychology -Materialist Traditions in the 19th-Century Psychology" (ECKARDT & FENSCH, 1977).

The second Reinhardsbrunn Symposium followed on 29 to 30 September 1977, with a theme of "The Early History of Psychology -The Beginnings and the Spread of the New Science". While the papers presented at the second symposium were not published in the form of proceedings, some of the presentations appeared in print (e.g. SPRUNG & SPRUNG, 1978).

The Wilhelm PREYER Symposium, with international participation, on "The Concept of Development in the History of Psychology", was organized by Georg ECKARDT and held at the Friedrich Schiller University in Jena from 29 September to 1 October 1982. The symposium commemorated the hundredth anniversary of the publication of the pioneering work *Die Seele des Kindes* (Mental Development of the Child), published in 1882 by William Thierry PREYER (1841-1897), professor of physiology at Jena University.

Several other, important anniversaries are on the horizon.

MUSEA IN MINIATURE

LEIPZIG. In 1979 in the Department of Psychology, Karl Marx University (Tieckstrasse 2), a room was set apart as a kind of one-room museum (*muzej-komnata*, in Russian; *Traditionskabinett*, in German). The facility continues to function and it was described in greater detail above, in the section on "Archives".

BERLIN. In October 1982 a similar *Kabinett* by with a broader scope was established in the Department of Psychology of the Humboldt University (102 Berlin, Oranienburger Str. 18, DDR). The content of the *Kabinett* and the research

activities associated with it are focused on the development of psychology in Berlin, from the period of the *Völkerpsychologie* (a forerunner of social psychology) of M. LAZARUS and H. STEINTHAL, cca 1860, to the present. The collection contains some older psychological apparatus, a "picture gallery" (with brief biographies placed below each photograph), as well as a limited amount of archival material; the archival part may, in time, grow into a small archive. Part of the space is used for an exhibit (*Leistungsschau*) of the work of the students done during a given academic year as well as of the accomplishments of the teaching staff, in the form of research reports, equipment, and new books. This combination of the historical perspective with psychology's "cutting edge" appears to the present writer as particularly fortunate.

Lothar SPRUNG and his collaborators have provided an overview of the developments of psychology in Berlin from LAZARUS and STEINTHAL to Carl STUMPF (1848-1936) who arrived in Berlin in the early 1890s (SPRUNG, SPRUNG, & JAHNKE, 1983, in preparation).

RESEARCH GROUPS

Small, informal research groups concerned with the history of psychology and stressing archival research exist in Berlin, Jena and Leipzig. In 1981 the Berlin group carried out two studies on Carl STUMPF.

ARBEITSKREIS "WUNDT-FORSCHUNG" (Work Group Devoted to Research on Wundt). In the early 1970s, the anticipation of the Wundtian centennial (1979) stimulated also the formation of an interdisciplinary group devoted to research on the life and work of Wilhelm WUNDT, at the Karl Marx University in Leipzig. Wolfram MEISCHNER served as the organizing chairman and the editor of the proceedings of three colloquia held in Leipzig on 6 December 1974, 3 June 1976, and 2 June 1977, respectively. The proceedings of the first two symposia appeared in separate publications (MEISCHNER, 1975, 1977) while the papers presented at the third colloquium were published in a journal (MEISCHNER, 1979; cf. BROŽEK & LEON, 1980, p. 97).

TAG. The acronym stands for "Thematische Arbeitsgruppe" (Thematic Work Group) established within the Division (*Sektion*) of General Psychology of the East German Psychological Society, at the Society's 6th congress held in Leipzig on 11-14 January 1983. The "theme" is defined as the Philosophical Foundations, Methodology, and History of Psychology (*Methodologie, Methodik und Geschichte der Psychologie*). The group, chaired by Lothar SPRUNG, represent the interests of psychology as a specialty within the field of psychology. Prior to this, the history of psychology was not formally represented in the Society's organizational structure.

GERMAN WEST (Federal Republic of Germany, BRD)

The earlier and the recent German historiography of psychology were the subject of chapters written by L.J. PONGRATZ (1980) and by Josef BROŽEK and Ramón LEON (1980), respectively. While the first account is focused on the major works, grouped into 3 periods (1808-1911, 1912-1962, the 1960s), the

latter contribution represents a classified bibliography of publications that appeared in print in the years 1970-1979.

The present section deals with institutional and organizational aspects of the contemporary scene and registers some major "breakthroughs" including the establishment of the first West European Institute for the History of Modern Psychology, at the University of Passau.

ACADEMIC SETTING

The facilities for advanced training in the history of psychology in West Germany are limited. We shall refer to three universities: Heidelberg, Würzburg, and the Free University of Berlin.

UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG. Within the University's Institute of Psychology (Psychologisches Institut der Universität Heidelberg, Hauptstrasse 14-51, 6900 Heidelberg), the interest in the history of psychology has been centered around the section (*Lehrstuhl*) of Carl-Friedrich GRAUMANN. Among the younger men, history has been an active concern of Horst GUNDLACH (now at the Institute for the History of Modern Psychology at the University of Passau) and Alexandre METRAUX. Professor GRAUMANN has been the academic host of William R. WOODWARD, of the University of New Hampshire, USA, who spent the academic year 1981-1982 and the Fall of 1982 in Germany working primarily on a monograph on "Hermann LOTZE -From Medical Theory to Psychology". The information on the *Heidelberg Archiv für die Geschichte der Psychologie*, attached to Graumann's *Lehrstuhl*, is given below in the subsection on "Archives". The project Kurt-Lewin- Werkausgabe was referred to in the subsection on "Major Projects" in the opening section of this report dealing with the "International Scene".

UNIVERSITY OF WÜRZBURG. The last three doctoral students of Professor L.J. PONGRATZ are Ramón LEON ("Das Leben und Werk von Walter Blumenfeld"), Angela WERNER ("Wurzeln der Kinderpsychotherapie im 19. Jahrhundert"), and Hermann HENNER ("Die 400-jährige Geschichte der Psychiatrie in Würzburg"). The retirement of Prof. PONGRATZ in 1982 from teaching at the University of Würzburg reduces still further the limited facilities for the study of the history of psychology at the doctoral level existing in West Germany. Fortunately, this academic loss may be a gain for historiography in terms of research and scholarly publications. We refer to an ambitious project, in the last analysis applied in orientation, on "New Paths in Psychotherapy: The Originators and the Methods of Humanistic Psychology", conceived by L.J. PONGRATZ in 1979 and initiated in October 1982. The project has a historical component built into it in that the development of humanistic psychology will be included in a comprehensive *Handbook* that is projected as one of the outcomes of the project. The historical information is to be presented in the first, general part, entitled "Foundations of Humanistic Psychology". The "academic" phase of the project is to terminate in December 1983.

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN (FUB). At present, the FUB contains the heaviest concentration, in West Germany, of individuals professionally concerned with the history of psychology, originally (in the early 1970s) along "Marxist" tenets. In time, the issue of the crisis of Marxism, with special reference to West Germany, began to be examined in earnest and it was this group that became critical of two self-consciously Marxist developments within the Institute of Psychology in the Division of Philosophy and Social Sciences of the FUB, Klaus HOLZKAMP's "Kritische Psychologie" and the Project "Class Analysis". The "senior" members include Siegfried AEGER, Peter MATTES, and Irmingard STAEUBLE. The group is a part of the section on "History and Professional Application (*Berufspraxis*) of Psychology", one of the 5 sections constituting the Institute of Psychology. In turn, the Institute is a unit in the Division (*Fachbereich*) of Philosophy and Social Sciences of the University. The Institute should not be confused with the parallel *Institut für Psychologie* in the Division of Educational Sciences (*Erziehungswissenschaften*).

The courses given, over the years, on historical topics have been listed elsewhere (BROŽEK with GEUTER, 1982). In the winter semester and during summer of the academic year 1982-1983 a seminar is offered by Irmingard STAEUBLE on "Probleme psychogeschichtlicher Forschung" (Problems in Research on the History of Psychology), focused on research methodology and discussions of current research.

Several dissertations, recently completed (THIELEN, 1981; GEUTER, 1982) or in progress deal with historical themes. THIELEN's dissertation on *Soviet Psychology and Marxism*, based on information available in German and in English, covers the years 1917-1965 and pays special attention to the thought of S.L. RUBINSTEIN and A.N. LEONT'EV. GEUTER studied the professionalization of psychology in the Third Reich.

It is unfortunate for the historiography of psychology as a specialty within psychology that when younger persons involved in research on the history of psychology, such as Ulfried GEUTER, complete their doctoral studies, their assistantship will be deleted from the budget of the section.

ARCHIVES

The SOKAL & RAFAIL *Guide* (1982, pp. 161-162) deals briefly with "Archival Research in the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic", with references to the literature that are general, except for the recent account provided by M.G. ASH (1980). The section of the *Guide* (1982, pp. 172-174) on "European Archival Materials about Wilhelm Wundt" is based on the extensive data provided by Wolfgang G. BRINGMANN & Gustav A. UNGERER (1980).

Recently a call was issued by the Presidium of the German Psychological Society (1982) requesting information on who in the German-speaking parts of Europe holds or is gathering archival materials relevant to the history of psychology where are the repositories located, and what is their content. The information

is to be transmitted to Professor Heinz HECKHAUSEN (Psychologisches Institut der Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Postfach 2148, 4630 BOCHUM, Federal Republic of Germany) who will summarize the information in the form of a report.

The release cites two recently established archives:

1.- The *Archives for the History of Psychology* (Heidelberg Archiv für Geschichte der Psychologie, Psychologisches Institut der Universität, Hauptstrasse 14-51, 6900 HEIDELBERG) at the University of Heidelberg. The Archiv was established by Professor Carl F. GRAUMANN, at a time not specified in the release of the Presidium of the German Psychological Society. Its holdings are also not specified, except for noting that it contains also a collection of old psychological apparatus (GUNDLACH, 1978; cf. BROŽEK, 1981).

To date the "founding" of the Heidelberg *Archiv* is, indeed not without problems: at times institutions emerge unnoticed, without a formal "birth certificate". The date favored by Prof. GRAUMANN is 1979, the year in which the materials began to be gathered in connection with the preparation for publication of a German edition of Lewin's selected works (Kurt-Lewin-Werkausgabe; cf. BROŽEK, 1982).

As to the goal and function of the Heidelberg *Archiv*, Professor GRAUMANN (Personal communication, 28 February 1983) views historiographic research rather than the collection of *originalia* as the primary purpose of the *Archiv*. The emphasis on scholarly activities is reflected in the new series of Reports (*Berichte aus dem Archiv für die Geschichte der Psychologie*).

2.- The archives forming a part of the new *Institute for the History of Modern Psychology* (Institut für die Geschichte der Neueren Psychologie), established in November 1981 at the University of Passau and described in greater detail in the subsection of this report dealing with the Passau Institute. Only three points will be noted here: The Passau Archives are serving as the repository of the older records of the German Psychological Society. Relevant literature, older psychological apparatus, tests, and traditional archival materials will be collected. The Institute will welcome receiving books, reprints, and other relevant materials from individuals and institutions within and beyond the German-speaking area of Europe.

INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY OF MODERN PSYCHOLOGY

The foundation of the Institut für die Geschichte der Neueren Psychologie (University of Passau, Schustergasse 21, 8390 PASSAU) on 17 November 1981 at the *Universitas Pataviensis* is a milestone in the institutional history of psychology, relatively modest as the Institute may be at this time in terms of the size of the staff, quarters, and resources. Financial and administrative support for the Institute has been provided by the Bavarian Ministry of Education. The Institute's director, Werner TRAXEL, holds also a chair of psychology at the University (cf. BROŽEK, 1982). The University does not have, however, an Institute of Psychology.

Preliminary information (Universität Passau, 1982) indicates that the resources to be acquired by the Institute may be grouped into two broad categories: I.- The literature, and II.- The archival materials. In each category two subcategories may be specified.

I.1.- Primary sources of information of importance for the development of psychology, including journals.

I.2.- Secondary literature (i.e., the writings on the history of psychology).

II.1.- Archival materials, in the narrower sense (the "papers" -*Nachlässe*- of individual psychologists, other relevant, correspondence, documents, and photographs) bearing on the history of psychology as a science and profession.

II.2.- Apparatus used in the past (to about 1950) in research and for class demonstrations, and tests of all categories (instrumental, projective, and paper-and pencil).

In addition to the library and the archives there will be an information center in which detailed bibliographical data and information about the archival collections will be generated and stored on tapes. Thus it will be possible to retrieve readily the computerized information and make it available to the investigators.

JOURNALS

Germany, neither West nor East, has a journal specializing in the history of psychology. At the same time, almost all West German psychology journals (such as *Archiv für Psychologie*, *Psyche*, and, in particular, *Psychologische Beiträge*) occasionally publish papers on the history of psychology.

Psychological Research, an International Journal of Perception, Language and Communication, published by the Springer Verlag, is an English-language successor to *Psychologische Forschung*, once the publication medium of the Berlin school of Gestalt psychology. With Eckardt SCHEERER (Universität Oldenburg, Fachbereich 5, Fach Psychologie, Birkenweg 3. 2900 OLDENBURG) as Coordinating Editor, the journal -still centered on reports of experimental investigations- welcomes also theoretical contributions and papers on the history of psychology, with preference for evaluations of the current concepts of cognitive psychology in a historical perspective (cf. BROŽEK, 1981). Recent thematic issues "with a historic flavor" have been devoted to A.R. LURIA (Vol. 41, No. 2-3, 1979) and Wilhelm WUNDT (Vol. 42, No. 1-2, 1980).

MEETINGS

In the beginning of November of 1979, following the Wundtian international centennial meeting held in Leipzig, East Germany, on 1 and 2 November 1979, a conference commemorating the foundation of Wundt's laboratory of experimental psychology took place in the Institute of Psychology, University of Heidelberg, at the initiative of Professor Carl F. GRAUMANN, with North American (USA and Canadian) participation.

It may not be out of place to restate the fact that the 1983 meeting of the European branch of the International Society for the History of Behavioral and Social Sciences, CHEIRON-EUROPE, will be hosted by the University of Heidelberg on 15-17 September.

For 9-11 November 1983 Prof. GRAUMANN is organizing a Werner REIMERS Symposium on "Psychology and National Socialism" dealing with the fate of psychology in the "Third Reich".

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

At the 1980 congress of the German Psychological Society, held in Zürich, Switzerland, an attempt was made by Ulfried GEUTER and Hans-Peter MATTES, both associated at the time with the section on the History of Psychology and Professional Application of Psychology, Free University of Berlin, to organize a working group (*Arbeitsgruppe*) of German-speaking psychologists engaged in research on the history of psychology and interested to exchange information or even to organize collaborative research projects. The effort failed. Only three potential participants turned up at the organizational meeting and the idea had to be temporarily abandoned. The field, apparently, was not ready for such an endeavor. It was just too new, as was the very idea of forming such special interest groups in the framework of the German Psychological Society.

However, there are definite signs of change and progress. At the 1982 congress of the Society, held in Mainz, a session was organized at which three presentations were made on historical topics. Werner TRAXEL spoke about the changes in the membership of the Society from its inception to 1938, Mitchel G. ASH presented a paper on the emigration of the German psychologists in the 1930's, and Ulfried GEUTER examined developments in psychology in the Third Reich. The session generated substantial interest and was followed by a lively discussion.

In addition, Professor Carl-Friedrich GRAUMANN, of the University of Heidelberg, gave an evening lecture on "History and Theory" in which he criticized the a-theoretical approach of the historians of psychology and the a-historical approach of psychologists dealing with psychological theory. Graumann's address was published as Report (*Bericht*) No 1 of the new *Historical Series* of reports initiated by the Psychological Institute of the University of Heidelberg (GRAUMANN, 1982).

The text of a lecture given by William R. WOODWARD on the research he has carried out during 1982 as Alexander von HUMBOLDT fellow and a guest of the Institute of Psychology, Heidelberg University, constitutes Report No 2 of the new *Historical Series* (WOODWARD, 1982).

The fact that the second meeting of CHEIRON-Europe will be held on 15-17 September 1983 in West Germany, at the University of Heidelberg, may be expected to serve as an injection of a "growth hormone" into scholarly interests and activities in the area of the history of psychology in the Federal

Republic of Germany. Following the transfer of Horst GUNDLACH from Heidelberg to the Passau Institute for the History of Modern Psychology, the responsibility for local arrangements has been taken over by Alexandre METRAUX (Psychological Institute of the University of Heidelberg).

One more organizational detail: the possibility of forming a group of specialists (*Fachgruppe*) in the history of psychology appears to have been significantly enhanced by the decision, made on 28 September 1982 at the Mainz meeting of the German Psychological Society, to allow the formation of *Fachgruppen* within the framework of the Society (Deutsche Psychologische Gesellschaft, 1983). These groups are authorized to arrange scientific meetings within their areas of specialization, establish information channels, and engage in international collaboration. The first such *Fachgruppe*, analogous to a Division of the American Psychological Association, authorized by the membership assembly of the Society, is a group of developmental psychology. "In the pipeline" are the divisions of the clinical and the social psychology. A division of the history of psychology is not around the corner but now there exists the needed organizational framework.

GREAT BRITAIN ARCHIVES

The SOKAL & RAFAIL *Guide* (1982, pp. 158-161) provides *general* information on archival research and research facilities in Great Britain; national repositories; guides to manuscripts held by some of the British institutions (e.g. the British Museum), colleges and universities; other publications; and two institutions (Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, and Contemporary Scientific Archives Center) which facilitate the location of archival materials that can not be located on the basis of the published sources of information. The section on "England and Scotland" in Woodward's account (1981, pp. 388-389) provides more *specific* information bearing on the history of psychology.

We wish to draw the attention of the reader to a recent guide to archival resources in Great Britain (FOSTER & SHEPPARD, 1982). In addition to information that one expects in a guide (such as addresses of the British archives, their major collections, non-manuscript materials held, and published listings of the holdings), the indexes include a Key Subject word list which contains also "Psychology". Among the entries referring to "Psychology" are the Tom Harrison Mass-Observation Archive at the University of Sussex (Arts Building D, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, E. Sussex BN1 9QN; Archivist Ms. Dorothy Sheridan), and the Archives of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology 1919-1974 held at the British Library of Political and Economic Science (University of London, 10 Portugal street, London WC2A 2HD; Archivist Dr. Angela Raspin).

As the two entries that follow suggest, it is Liverpool that is becoming the "Mecca" of historians of psychology interested in archival research in Great Britain.

BRITISH PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S ARCHIVES (c/o Department of Psychology, University of Liverpool, Eleanor Rathbone Building, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX). It is fortunate that we can refer the reader for a more detailed description of the Society's Archives and their current status to the account provided by Sandy LOVIE and Anne MOORE (1982). We are informed that the two main sections of the BSP Archives were transferred to Liverpool in 1979 from Leicester and from Manchester, respectively. The BPS Archives' primary responsibility is to preserve materials relevant to the British Psychological Society. Thus the Archives hold the minutes of the Society's Council as well as papers bearing on the activities of the Society as a whole and its various subgroupings. In addition, the BPS Archives hold some test materials, correspondence (including an extensive file of letters related to the development of C.J. Raven's Matrices test), and records of the Child Study Society for the years 1891 to 1939. Worthy of special note are the papers of Charles SPEARMAN (1963-1945). An interesting feature of the Society's archival holdings is a collection of some 200 photographs and mounted portraits of outstanding psychologists, British as well as non-British, and of some British statisticians who importantly influenced psychology. There are also about 30 tape recordings, some with reminiscences and interviews.

THE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES, THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL (P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX). The University Archives (Michael COOK, University Archivist, Adrian ALLAN, Assistant Archivist) house the extensive Cyril BURT papers. Thirty two boxes, reference D 191/1-32, were used by Professor L.S. HEARNSHAW in writing Cyril BURT's biography (1979); the boxes contain Biographical Materials (including materials on Würzburg, Germany, 5 boxes), Correspondence (to 1971, 14 boxes); Varia (including also "Child Guidance", "Intelligence", "Mental Deficiency", and "Psychical Research", 7 boxes); and Lecture Notes and Articles (6 boxes, includ. 2 boxes of reprints. A typescript list, prepared by clerical help in 1981-1982 under the supervision of Adrian ALLAN, runs to over 100 pages. In December 1981 a large quantity (27 additional boxes) of letters, notes, articles, lecture notes, and manuscripts of Cyril BURT (including materials on "Inherent Differences in Mental Quality of Children") but also books by Cyril BURT and others, were deposited thanks to the good endeavors of Professor HEARNSHAW. A preliminary listing, by categories, has been prepared.

The University Archives hold also the papers of Dr. T.J. BARNARDO (1845-1905), reference D239, included among which are materials pertaining to the office of Child Care (for the years 1905-1970) and the archives of its Director. Detailed procedures have been worked out governing the access to the archives of Dr. BARNARDO and their uses by bona fide researchers.

Finally, it should be noted that records transferred to the University Archives from the University's Department of Psychology contain some of the papers of Prof. L.D. HEARNSHAW and materials pertaining to the Medical Research Council Unit for Research on Occupational Aspects of Ageing.

JOURNALS

While there is no formally organized section on the history of psychology within the British Psychological Association, interest in the subject is not absent in Great Britain. This is attested, among other things, by recent efforts to found a *British Journal on the History and Philosophy of Psychology*; unfortunately, these endeavors -temporarily, we hope- were "put on ice" owing to the lack of funds.

In the interim, the following journals should be noted as being "hospitable" to papers on the history of psychology: *The British Journal of Psychology*, *The British Journal of Mathematical and Statistical Psychology*, and *The Bulletin of the British Psychological Society*.

MEETINGS AND SYMPOSIA

At the 1980 Annual Conference of the British Psychological Society, held at the University of Aberdeen, a symposia was centered on L.S. HEARN-SHAW's volume on *Cyril BURT, Psychologist* (Belloff, 1980).

HOLLAND

There are no specialized archives or journals devoted to the history of psychology. The establishment of an archive of the history of Dutch psychology is being considered by the Netherlands Institute of Psychology (N.I.P.).

ACADEMIC SETTINGS

In the Dutch universities the history of psychology is not a field in which one can "major". History is taught, as a rule, as a part of courses on History and Systems.

At the Free University (Vrije Universiteit) in Amsterdam, history is included in the area denoted "Theoretical Psychology" -in practice a theory about psychology rather than concern with the theoretical problems of psychology.

The term "General Theoretical Psychology" (Algemene Theoretische Psychologie) is a distinctly Dutch specialty, just like the Edam cheese or the Genever gin. It has been a title of a chair held at the University of Utrecht by F.J. BUYTENDIJK (1887-1974), a phenomenological psychologist deeply concerned about the foundations (*grondslagen*) of psychology. In that sense it was similar to the prewar German "allgemeine Psychologie".

While its scope, content and place in the psychology curriculum is not yet defined in terms that are either fully clear or universally accepted, in Holland Theoretical Psychology goes beyond (*meta*) the content -oriented fields of psychology; so far its focus has been mainly on the history (*probleemgeschiedenis*) and the philosophical analysis of psychology.

In some Dutch universities, such as the University of Groningen, there is no formal division of Theoretical Psychology, only an informal "work group".

Partly as a result of Willem Van HOORN's recent move from Leyden to the University of Amsterdam, partly as a result of a severe financial crisis facing Dutch universities, the future of the history of psychology at the University of Leyden is uncertain at this moment. At the Psychological Institute of the University, Sacha BEM is serving as the editor of the *Cheiron European Newsletter*.

At the Catholic University of Tilburg, Professor Harry PEETERS, a historian and a psychologist, works in relative isolation on "psychological history".

SYMPOSIA

A symposium focused on the content and the place of Theoretical Psychology in the Dutch psychology curricula was held at the Free University in Amsterdam on 20 April 1982. Judging from a summary of the symposium prepared by C. SANDERS and J.F.H. Van RAPPARD, nothing was said at the symposium about the role of the history of psychology.

ITALY

ACADEMIC SETTING

One of the distinctive features of the Italian academic scene is the existence of chairs of the history of psychology. Four such chairs exist at present, at the universities of Rome (Nino DAZZI), Padova (Sadi MARHABA), Trieste (Paolo LEGRENZI), and Turin (Mario FRANCONI).

The University of Padova provided a separate room to house the papers (*Archivio*) of Giulio Cesare FERRARI (1868-1932) who founded the *Rivista de Psicologia* in 1905. Through the efforts of Prof. MARHABA, a "one-room-museum" is being established in the Department (*Istituto*) of Psychology in the memory of Vittorio BENUSSI (1878-1927), experimental psychologist of international stature. The "museum" will contain all of Benussi's works as well as the surviving apparatus used by BENUSSI in his experimental investigations carried out in Padova in the years 1919 to 1927 (cf. MARHABA, 1981, pp. 35-36).

CONFERENCES

PISA CONFERENCES ON THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY. The first two conferences were described in detail elsewhere (BROŽEK & DAZZI, 1977, pp. 34-35). The May 1974 meeting was informal, primarily exploratory and organizational in nature, even though 7 papers were presented as well.

The three-day symposium of Italian historians of psychology, held in Pisa in December 1974, was the first formal meeting devoted to the subject in Italy. It was organized by Nino DAZZI, professor of the history of psychology at the University of Rome, at the invitation of Vincenzo CAPELLETTI, president of *Domus Galileana*, an institution on the premises of which all the Pisa meetings are being held. The *Domus* is the most important Italian center of activities in the history of the exact and the natural sciences, of world-wide fame. The expansion of its concerns into the area of the history of psychology amounted to a breakthrough.

The primary aim of the meeting was to bring together, in "critical mass", Italian scientists and scholars interested in the history of psychology. The proceedings (DAZZI & TRICARICO, 1978; cf. BROŽEK, 1979) attest the strong theoretical commitment of the Italian historians of psychology.

The third conference was held in 1977. To our regret, the theme of the conference was not specified in a brief review of the Pisa conferences (ANON.,

1980) but it was stated that the proceedings will be published (probably as a special issue of the journal *Quaderni di Storia e Critica della Scienza*, the organ of *Domus Galileana*).

The fourth conference, held on 26-28 September 1980, dealt with "Psychology, Biology and the Social Sciences at the End of the 19th Century". The central theme of the conference, organized again by Nino DAZZI, was the impact of the theory of evolution on psychology (in England, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States) and social evolutionism (Darwinism) in these countries. Clearly, the organizers of these important conferences can not be accused of a narrow interest, limited to the developments in Italy.

MEMORIAL MEETINGS. These meetings vary in their relevance to the history of psychology.

The Wundt Centennial Meeting was highly relevant. It was held in Rome on 1 February 1980 at the *Istituto di Psicologia* (CNR) and was introduced by R. MISITI, the director of the Institute. The papers dealt with Wundt's laboratory and the birth of scientific psychology (W.G. BRINGMANN, USA), Wundt's relations to H. HELMHOLTZ (M. ROATTI) and his polemic with the Würzburg school (P. MARION), the language of gestures (I. POGGI), and the impact of Wundt's work in Italy (G. MUCCIARELLI), Russia (L. MECACCI), and the United States (J. BROŽEK, N. DAZZI & F. FERRUZZI).

On 28 and 29 November 1980 the Institute of Psychology of the University of Rome organized a meeting, with international participation, dedicated to the memory and work of H.A. WITKIN, with emphasis on the concept of "field dependence".

An international meeting in honor of Jean PIAGET took place in Rome on 9 and 10 October 1981 in the conference hall of the National Central Library, under the sponsorship of the Faculty of Education (Facoltà di Magistero) of the University of Rome (CAMAIONI, 1982). The aim of the meeting was not only to honor Jean PIAGET in the year of his death but also to document the fruitfulness of his ideas. The thematic sessions were devoted to mental development, language, social interaction, and the applications of Piaget's theories to clinical psychology and education.

ISTITUTO DI PSICOLOGIA (C.N.R.), ROME

The Institute, directed by Raffaello MISITI who is actively interested in the history of psychology, provides the institutional backing for the journal *Storia e Critica della Psicologia*, noted below. The Institute meets the needs of the history of psychology in various other ways, including serving as the central collection place for the past and present. Italian and foreign publications. Luciano MECACCI, author of a number of historically oriented works, is the senior person on the staff professionally concerned with the history of psychology.

The Institute has published an international bibliography on hypnosis and related procedures, covering the years 1945-1969 (BELCECCHI, 1980); entries

in vol. 1 are arranged alphabetically, according to the author's names, while vol. 2 will be organized with reference to the subject matter.

A seminar on "Problems of Historico-Critical Research in Psychology", held at the Institute on 26 October 1981, was introduced by Barbara ROSS (USA) who spoke on contemporary American historiography of psychology, and Willem van HOORN (The Netherlands) who discussed "contextualism in history of psychology".

JOURNALS

STORIA E CRITICA DELLA PSICOLOGIA (The History and Critique of Psychology), established in 1980 as a bilingual Italian and English journal, is a successor to *Per un' Analisi e Critica della Psicologia*, founded in 1977 (cf. BROŽEK, 1981). The journal's "Direttore" is R. MISITI, its "Redattore", Luciano MECACCI. Both are associated with the Institute of Psychology, a unit in the network of institutions supported by the Italian National Research Council (C.N.R.).

The international character of the journal is reflected in the Board of Advisors (*Comitato di Consulenza*): one third of its 12 members are non-Italian. In contrast to the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* which, as a matter of policy (ROSS, 1982), does not accept "translations of previously published works", the Italian journal has established a special section ("Department"), entitled "The Classics", which makes accessible valuable ("classical") contributions, together with a historical introduction and commentary. At times the materials are quite extensive, such as LADYGINA-KOTS' comparative observations made of a chimpanzee and a human child (1982; introduction by MISITI, 1982).

The double focus of the journal, on historical development of psychology and on critical appraisal, is another distinctive feature of the journal.

GIORNALE STORICO DI PSICOLOGIA DINAMICA (Historical Journal of Dynamic Psychology), edited by Aldo CAROTENUTO and founded in 1977, usefully complements the *Storia e Critica della Psicologia* which is more oriented toward the "hard core" psychology.

EPISTEME. It was unfortunate that the multilingual and interdisciplinary journal -a "rivista critica di storia delle scienze mediche e biologiche"-, open also to contributions on the history of psychology, ceased publication in 1975.

SPAIN

JOURNALS

REVISTA DE HISTORIA DE LA PSICOLOGIA. The foundation of the *Revista* in 1980 is an event of major importance for the Spanish and, more broadly, Iberoamerican and world-wide community of scholars concerned with the subject. The foundation and the successful operation of the journal is just one manifestation of the recent burgeoning and diversification of psychology in Spain (cf. BROŽEK

& LEON, 1980, p. 395). The scope of the journal is broad, reflecting the editors' awareness of the fact that psychology is an area bordered by natural sciences, social sciences and humanities, and interacting vigorously with all of them. Methodologically, history of psychology is viewed as a 'multiphasic' discipline, even though the quantitative (and, more specifically, "bibliometric") approach is a Valencian specialty and strength, just like Valencia's oranges.

The journal is edited by Helio CARPINTERO, with José María PEIRO as Associate Editor. Francisco M. TORTOSA and José Luis MIRALLES are the "secretarios" - a function close to that of a "managing editor". The Editorial Council is well balanced, with four members from Spain, two from North America, and one from South America.

With the first issue of volume 3 (January-March 1982) the journal, initially strictly limited to communications in Spanish, written in Spanish or translated into Spanish, opened its pages to contributions in English, thus significantly widening the range of both contributors and potential readers. The very first paper (ZUSNE & DAILY, 1982), published in English, was based on a novel quantitative approach to the assessment of eminence in psychology.

OTHER JOURNALS. Several other journals, including the *Revista de Psicología General y Aplicada*, published in Madrid, and the *Anuario de Psicología*, an organ of the Department of Psychology, University of Barcelona, are open to contributions dealing with historical themes. The *Revista* devoted recently a special issue to the life and work of its founder, José GERMAIN, born in 1897 (CARPINTERO, 1981; cf. BROŽEK, 1983). In almost every issue, the *Anuario* contains a historical paper. The articles may refer to anniversaries of major figures (centenary of the birth of Ludwig BINSWANGER, by M. VILLEGAS), important events (Jean PIAGET in Catalunya, by M. SIGUAN), or such topics as the history of applied psychology in Catalunya (by M. KIRCHNER) and Wilhelm WUNDT's "psychological project in Heidelberg" (by A. CAPARROS). Some studies dealing with the historical aspects of psychopathology have appeared in *Asclepio*, a journal published by the Arnau de Vilanova Institute of the History of Medicine under the editorship of Augustin ALBARANCIN and José L. PESET.

MEETINGS

Within the context of a conference on "Pressing Problems of Scientific Psychology", held in Madrid on 4-6 October 1979 and organized by Professor José Luis PINILLOS, a session was devoted to the examination of recent psychology from *una perspectiva bibliométrica* by a group of investigators from the University of Valencia. The proceedings of the meeting appeared in *Análisis y Modificación de Conducta* (1980, 11-12).

WUNDTIAN CENTENNIAL. A cycle of lectures, given in recognition of the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Leipzig laboratory of experimental psychology, was presented at the University of Barcelona (4-12 March 1980) and the University of Valencia (6-25 March 1980) (cf. BROŽEK,

1982). The lectures were presented orally in German and in Spanish. Four of them were published in Spanish in *Revista de Historia de la Psicología* (1981, 2, 5-68).

CONFERENCE ON "PSICOLOGIA Y PROCESOS DE SOCIALIZACION".

The conference, with international participation, was held in Alicante on 24-27 February 1981. In the present context of special importance is the series of six sessions on "The History and Theory of Psychology" in which 37 communications were presented, under the chairmanship of Helio CARPINTERO. For the most part the speakers came from the University of Barcelona and the University of Valencia. As far as we are aware, this was the most impressive evidence of strength of contemporary Spanish research in the area of the history of psychology. The proceedings are in press.

VALENCIAN BIBLIOMETRIC RESEARCH TEAM

The formation and the research activities of a team, operating within the framework of the Department of General Psychology, University of Valencia, is a unique feature of the Spanish historiographic scene. The research effort has been directed, singlemindedly, to a "bibliometric" approach to the development and the present status of psychology, in Spain and abroad. In the years 1979-1980 the U.S.-Spanish Joint Committee for Educational and Cultural Affairs has provided financial support for the study of the history of psychology in the United States through a systematic, quantitative analysis of three journals: *The American Journal of Psychology*, *Psychological Review*, and *Psychological Bulletin* from their inception to 1945.

A group of research papers, previously published in a variety of Spanish journals, were brought together in a preliminary, mimeographed edition in 1979 and in a book form in 1981 (CARPINTERO & PEIRO, 1981; cf. BROŽEK, 1983). The book contains 15 chapters of which three appear in print for the first time. The individual chapters deal with theoretical and methodological issues, including the application of the bibliometric approach to the study of the history of psychology; special problems, such as the formation and function of "invisible colleges"; and bibliometric analyses of selected fields of psychology (behavior modification, psychometrics), selected authors (A.R. LURIA, James OLDS), and geographical areas (Spain).

The research is expanding to other linguistic areas. Thus a doctoral thesis has been written (by J. MOLTO) on the French *L'Année Psychologique*. In progress are studies of the *British Journal of Psychology* and *Mind*. Another doctoral thesis (by Luis MONTORO) is based on the analysis of the topics presented at the international congresses of psychology.

Taken together, these studies will provide not only a unique portrait of modern, scientific psychology, viewed through its representative journals, but also a body of primary data for additional, comparative historiographic (and historiometric) analyses.

It is highly desirable that a synopsis of this work be made available, in English, to students of psychology throughout the world.

SWITZERLAND

FONDATION ARCHIVES JEAN PIAGET

The *Archives* were established on 11 February 1974 in Geneva (rue Saussure 6, 1211 Geneva 4) through the efforts of Professor Bärbel INHELDER, University of Geneva, a long-time associate of Jean PIAGET. Perhaps a more descriptive term than "Archives" would be a "Jean Piaget Documentation and Information Center", since the focus is on the collection of *printed* works, original and translated, and of materials documenting the world-wide impact, past and present, of Piaget's thought and methodology. Furthermore, each year a week-long seminar, at an advanced level, is being held in Geneva; the proceedings of the seminar, organized in June 1982 by the Fondation Archives Jean Piaget in collaboration with the Centre International d'Epistémologie Génétique, contain several papers directly relevant to the history of psychology (VARII, 1983). Finally, the exchange of views of scholars on Piaget's multifaceted work is facilitated by weekly seminars, interdisciplinary in nature, also held in Geneva.

by weekly seminars, interdisciplinary in nature, also held in Geneva.

The *Archives* also contain *traditional archival materials*, including unpublished works of Jean PIAGET and his collaborators, correspondence, photographs, several technical films, and other documents as well as memorabilia. Considered as a whole, the *Archives* constitute a unique research facility for the study of a sector of modern psychology.

U.S.S.R.

The USSR and the USA have shared a lively interest in the history of psychology. At the same time there are deep and interesting differences in the structural aspects of the field -the subject of this report.

We have reported, on many occasions, on the Soviet literature on the history of psychology, most recently in an extensive survey (BROŽEK, 1980). Here, as throughout the report, references to publications will be made sparingly. Their purpose is to document the institutional and organizational aspects of the study of the history of psychology in this Soviet Union.

ACADEMIC SETTING

Comments will be limited to the University of Moscow, an institution whose Publishing House is making readily available, in the form of anthologies, the literature relevant to the study of the history of psychology.

FACULTY OF PSYCHOLOGY, M.V. LOMONOSOV STATE UNIVERSITY (103 902 Moscow, K-9, prospekt Marksa, 18). At this institution the history of psychology has been taught for many years by Prof. P. Ya. GAL'PERIN. In association with A.N. ZHDAN, GAL'PERIN (1980) edited a book of readings on "Western" psychology, covering the moving period from the early 1910s to the mid-30s. The volume covers five "systems" of psychology: Behaviorism

(J.B. WATSON, E.C. TOLMAN), gestalt psychology (Max WERTHEIMER, Wolfgang KÖHLER, Kurt LEWIN), psychoanalysis (Sigmund FREUD), the French sociological school (Emile DURKHEIM, L. LEVY-BRUHL), and the early German version of a "humanistic" psychology (*verstehende Psychologie* -the understanding psychology).

A reader on developmental and educational psychology, limited to excerpts from the work of Soviet authors writing during the period 1918 to 1945, was prepared by I.I. IL'YASOV and V.YA. LYAUDIS (1980). For Western historians of psychology for whom it is frequently difficult to have access to the original Russian publications, these collections of readings are of more than passing interest.

On the other hand, the Russian students of psychology have access to translations of the Western literature on memory (GIPENREITER & ROMANOV, 1979) and cognition (GIPENREITER & PETUKHOV, 1982). When the text of this report was completed, the titles of numerous additional anthologies came to our attention.

ARCHIVES

Information on relevant Soviet archival holdings, widely scattered, has been provided elsewhere (BROŽEK, 1971, pp. 200-204) and the available indexes of archival materials in physiology and psychology were listed (BROŽEK, 1973, p. 153). We have had no access to the more recent reference works, if they exist.

In 1971 (pp. 200-201) we wrote: "Attempts...of Western historians to engage in archival research in the Soviet Union are likely to prove severely frustrating, on several accounts. First, the archival materials are likely to be treated by Soviet authorities as secrets (until the day they are published)... Secondly, the formulations of requests (for access to a particular file in an archive) readily become an unsolvable dilemma: It is impossible to make the request with the desired specificity, since there may be no way to find out what is in the archives to begin with. Thirdly, in the area of psychology, at any rate (as contrasted, e.g., with physiology) the status of the archival holdings is chaotic. As far as I know, no systematic registry is available in print". We have seen no evidence that the situation has changed for the better.

DISSERTATIONS

In the Soviet Union there are two levels of advanced academic degrees: The degree of the "Candidate of Science" (C.Sc.), roughly equivalent to the American Ph.D., and the very advanced degree of the "Doctor of Science" (D.Sc.), for which there is no equivalent in the American academic system.

In the years 1976-1981, 689 C.Sc. degrees were awarded in the area of psychology; 8 of the dissertations dealt with topics in the history of psychology (BODALEV & MELNIKOV, 1982).

The dissertations presented to Soviet institutions competent to award advanced academic degrees are deposited in Moscow's V.I. Lenin State Library of the USSR. The body of the dissertations, at the C.Sc. and the D.Sc. levels, constitute a veritable treasury of information, so far untapped by Western historians of psychology. Unfortunately, there is no published (and perhaps not even an unpublished, handwritten) list of these dissertations even though the information exists (or, in any case existed in 1969) in the card catalogue of the Lenin Library.

Both the history of the Soviet Union and the world psychology are being studied. A substantial number of dissertations on historical themes is being written in the non-Russian republics of the USSR.

INSTITUTES OF THE ACADEMIES

In the Soviet Union the Academies play a leading role as institutions of research (cf. BROŹEK & MECACCI, 1974).

INSTITUTE OF THE HISTORY OF NATURAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY. USSR Academy of Sciences (Moscow, K-12, Staropanskii pereulok 1/5), directed by Prof. S.R. MIKULINSKII, is the central Soviet research institute in the field represented by its title.

The study of the Russian and Soviet analogue of what is today called the "neurosciences", including their relation to psychology, occupies an important place in the activities of the staff of the Institute. Thus a large, collaborative volume (KOSTYUK, MIKULINSKII, & YAROSHEVSKII, 1980) was prepared in connection with the 150th anniversary of Ivan Mikhailovich SECHENOV, regarded as the founder of Russian physiology and scientific psychology; it contains a number of contributions on the physiology of sensation and perception. A whole section (7 papers) is devoted to psychology.

YAROSHEVSKII's monograph (1981), narrower in scope, examines in depth Sechenov's contribution to psychology, including contemporary alternatives to Sechenov's approach, formulated by Wilhelm WUNDT and Franz BRENTANO.

A paper on SECHENOV and the development of the physiology of mental activity (BEKHTEREVA, BUNDZEN & MALYSHEV, 1980) is included in a volume of contributions published in volume 8 of the serial publication, *Historico-Biological Investigations*, a House organ of the Institute of the History of Natural Sciences and Technology.

In view of the forthcoming 100th anniversary of L.A. ORBELI, an outstanding Soviet neurophysiologist with interest in psychological topics, much attention is being devoted in the Institute to Oberli's work.

Importantly, the development of neurophysiology and psychology is studied not only from the point of view of classical historiography but also in the context of the "science of science" (*naukovedie*).

To our regret, we are not adequately familiar with the current organizational structure of the Institute and do not know whether or not there is a sector devoted

specifically to the history of psychology. In any case, the extension to psychology of the interests of this prestigious Institute for a long time strictly limited to the areas specified in its title, is a major event.

Prof. YAROSHEVSKII is a highly productive historian of psychology. Our survey of 1980 (p. 140) cites six of his book-length contributions, including two volumes illustrative of the "science of science" approach (YAROSHEVSKII, 1971, 1973).

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY, USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (Moscow 129 366, 13 Yaroslavskaya) was formed in 1971 and is directed by Boris F. LOMOV, its founder. The establishment of an Institute of Psychology in the framework of *the* Soviet academy was an event of far-reaching significance in the development of psychology in the Soviet Union (cf. BROŽEK & MECACCI, 1974).

The only foothold that psychology, as a scientific discipline, has in the "big" Academy -The USSR Academy of Sciences- (in contrast to the Academies dealing with more restricted areas of knowledge, such as education, medicine, or agriculture) was through the Sector of Psychology in the Institute of Philosophy. The Sector was headed by S.L. RUBINSHTEIN, a philosophico-theoretical psychologist. The staff was deeply involved in philosophically oriented studies of the history of psychology (BROŽEK, 1974). We have noted (ibid., p. 198) that, as the time went on, the interests on the personnel shifted to more philosophico-theoretical analyses, with historical considerations playing a steadily decreasing role (cf. SHOROKHOVA, 1969, with only a small fraction of the contributions bearing on the history of psychology), even before the Sektor was absorbed into the Institute of Psychology, USSR Academy of Sciences. Some of the ex-members of the Sektor on Psychology, in the Institute of Philosophy, continued to publish on general historical topics (BUDILOVA, 1972; ANTSY-FEROVA, 1974). E.A. BUDILOVA's monograph on Russian applied psychology is to appear in print in 1984.

In the Institute of Psychology, USSR Academy of Sciences, there is no section on the general history of psychology. Administratively, the "Rubinshtein group" became the backbone of the Division of Social Psychology, with 2 sectors: the sector of Philosophical Problems of Psychology (chaired by L.I. ANTSY-FEROVA) and a sector of Social Psychology, headed by E.V. SHOROKHOVA who chairs also the Division as a whole (cf. ZAZYKIN, 1982, p. 4).

To complicate matters, in Zazykin's account the historical publications (ANTSY-FEROVA, 1974; ANTSY-FEROVA & YAROSHEVSKII, 1974 -published as a joint publication with the Institute of the History of Natural Sciences and Technology) are registered under the rubric of "General Psychology" (*Obshchaya Psikhologiya*). Does it imply that the authors were also *members* of the Division of General Psychology, headed by B.F. LOMOV, serving as the director of the whole Institute as well?. No, it does not. In the Division of General Psychology there is no *sektor* on the history of psychology.

The history of the pre-revolutionary (Russian) and the Soviet social psychology, together with contemporary psychological abroad, is one of the four fundamental topics studied in the sector of Social Psychology (SHOROKHOVA, 1982, pp. 49-50). The appended bibliography, reflecting only in part the research carried out in this area, registers papers on the "collective reflexology" of V.M. BEKHTEREV (BUDILOVA, 1981) and the relevance for social psychology of the works of V.I. LENIN (ZOTOVA et al., 1981; NOVIKOV et al., 1981) and G.V. PLEKHANOV (KOLTSOVA, 1981).

RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF GENERAL AND EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY,
USSR ACADEMY OF PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES.

(Moscow, K-9, prospekt Marksa 20, korp, "B"), directed by Prof. V.V. DAVYDOV. The Institute has changed many times its title and administrative affiliation. For its early phase, see NIKOL'SKAYA (1982). It is noted here since it has played a very important role in the institutional and organizational history of the Soviet historiography of psychology. A division (*sektor*) on the history of psychology was established in the Institute in 1938 by N.A. RYBNIKOV (1880-1961) who did a great deal of collecting of materials on the history of Russian psychology, now held in the archives of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences in Moscow. RYBNIKOV also prepared a bio-bibliographical dictionary of Russian (pre-1917) and Soviet psychologists; it appears that the dictionary remained in manuscript.

In the 1940s, B.M. TEPLOV (1896-1965), best known for his later studies on individual difference, devoted substantial attention to the history of Russian psychology, with special reference to the psychological views of A.I. GERTSEN, V.G. BELINSKII, and I.M. SECHENOV.

Apparently RYBNIKOV's activities in the area of the history of psychology terminated around 1953 and the leadership was taken over by M.V. SOKOLOV (1894-1962) who developed a strong research team. Bibliographical data (cf. BROŽEK, 1971a) attest that SOKOLOV effectively continued and expanded the activities of the *sektor*. As far as we are aware, in the years 1938-1961 it was the only institutional unit, in the world, devoted to research in the history of psychology. Following the death of M.V. SOKOLOV, a systematic, organized, team-oriented research at the Institute came to a sudden end.

In the 1970s A.A. SMIRNOV (1894-1980), director of the Institute, devoted attention to the psychological ideas of Russian (e.g., A.I. GERTSEN) and foreign (J.A. COMENIUS) thinkers. He contributed a volume on the history of Russian and Soviet psychology (SMIRNOV, 1975) to the series Foundations of Psychology (*Osnovy Psikhologii*). The first volume of the series was devoted to psychology abroad (YAROSHEVSKII & ANTSYFEROVA, 1974).

Since 1972, A.A. NIKOL'SKAYA, a senior research fellow, has been engaged in the Institute in scholarly work on the history of psychology, with special reference to the developmental (child) and educational psychology, and the work of P.P. BLONSKII (1884-1941). Her paper on "Fundamental problems of psychology in the work of L.S. VYGOTSKII and P.P. BLONSKII" appeared

in the proceedings of a conference on the Scientific Work of L.S. VYGOTSKII and Contemporary Psychology (DAVYDOV, Ed., 1980, pp. 110-114).

In connection with the 70th anniversary of the foundation of the Institute, a number of papers dealing with the work of some of the outstanding Soviet psychologists associated with the Institute (G.I. CHELPANOV, B.M. TEPLOV, A.A. SMIRNOV, P.A. SHEVAREV, S.V. KRAVKOV) were published in 1982 in the journal *Voprosy Psikhologii*.

PUBLICATION MEDIA

The journal *Voprosy Psikhologii* (Problems of Psychology), for many years the only Soviet journal of psychology, has been liberal with its limited space as regards materials on historical themes. Within the period 1955-1971 we have identified 149 articles on historical topics and classified them into 8 categories (BROŽEK, 1973, p. 160): Russian and Soviet psychologists (61.1 per cent); Psychology and psychologist abroad (11.4 per cent); Psychology in the USSR, including institutions, cities, and republics (10.1 per cent); Fields of psychology (6.7 per cent); Theories of psychology (4.7 per cent); Historiography of psychology (2.7 per cent); Methods of psychology (2.0 per cent); Other (1.3 per cent). It would be of interest to carry out such an analysis for the years 1972-1982.

From these figures one might be tempted to infer -incorrectly- that the working model of the Soviet historiography of psychology is that of the Great Men. However, the predominance of person-oriented contributions, at least in the journal articles published in the *Voprosy Psikhologii*, is undisputable. Very frequently the articles commemorate a specific event, primarily the anniversaries of individual psychologists.

Two other important media of publication have been added: The *Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta* (Herald of the University of Moscow), founded in 1977 (cf. NIKOL'SKAYA, 1982; PUZYREI, 1982) and the *Psikhologicheskii Zhurnal* (Psychological Journal), founded in 1980 and published by the Institute of Psychology, the USSR Academy of Sciences (cf. ANTSEYFEROVA, 1982, esp. pp. 15-16).

Elsewhere (BROŽEK & KOZULIN, 1982, p. 208) we have pointed out that the non-periodical *sborniki* -collections of papers-, published by various organizations and institutions, are of great importance to Soviet scholarly research on the history of psychology.

RESEARCH COUNCIL ON THE THEORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY.

The Council, attached to the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and formed some 15 years ago, is the highest policy and operational body in the area of the history of psychology. Among other things, its members organize, on behalf of the Council, scientific meetings devoted to reports of ongoing research. Two recent meetings will be noted:

1.- HISTORY OF GENERAL AND APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY. The proceedings (PETROVSKII, 1978) of a meeting, held at Rostov-on-the-Don,

appeared in print with substantial delay. The 10 papers presented at the conference cover a broad range of themes described in some detail elsewhere (BROŽEK & KOZULIN, 1982). In the present context of special interest in the comment by E.A. BUDILOVA.

That the collecting of archival materials relevant to psychology had barely begun in the Soviet Union. She places special emphasis on not neglecting materials bearing on the development of applied psychology and the relevant documents originating in the neighboring sciences, such as ethnography, jurisprudence, and sociology.

2.- CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS OF THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY.

This All-Union conference was held in Erevan, Armenia, on 25-16 March 1982. The conference was organized by Prof. Hovsep M. TUTUNDJIAN, chairman of the Department of Psychology at the Erevan State University. Volume I of the proceedings (TUTUNDJIAN, 1982) is devoted to three topics: A Methodological (read; Philosophical) and Theoretical issues; B. History of the specific fields of psychology (such as social, military, American psychology of motivation), at times with special reference to a particular individual (psychology of personality -B.G. ANAN'EV, psychology of individual differences- B.M. TEPOV); C. History of specific problems (e.g., the study of children's drawings, artistic ability, mass communication).

Volumes II and III of the proceedings are to be published.

The next conference to be organized under the aegis of the Research Council will be held in Moscow, no later than 1985.

For the sake of completeness, three earlier conferences will be "cited by title" -all three organized by A.V. PETROVSKII (1969, 1974, 1975). The sponsorship of these conferences is not clear.

SOVIET PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Society includes symposia on the history of psychology in its national (All-Union) meetings, held at somewhat irregular intervals (1959, Moscow; 1963, Leningrad; 1968, Kiev; 1971, Tbilisi; 1977, Moscow). The proceedings are published. The next meeting will be held in Moscow in 1983.

NORTH AMERICA

CANADA

ARCHIVES

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA (OTTAWA, ONTARIO). The authors of *A Guide to Manuscript Collections* (SOKAL & RAFAIL, 1982, p. 169) note that some materials bearing on the history of psychology exist in the Archives. However, the Archives' major resource for the study of the history of psychology in Canada is a large set of oral history interviews collected over a period of some 20 years by C. Rogers MYERS, archivist of the Canadian Psychological Association and a long-time member of the Department of Psychology, University of Toronto. The tapes or transcripts of the interviews

may be consulted in the Archives or, when the authorization is obtained, copies may be provided for personal use. The list (SOKAL & RAFAIL, 1982, pp.170-171) of the interviewees contains over 100 names.

GRADUATE PROGRAMS

Inescapably, with the passage of the time the academic scenery changes, everywhere, including Canada.

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY. At present there are no graduate students in the Department of Psychology specializing in the history of psychology. In principle, it would still be feasible for a graduate student to enroll in the program on the History and Philosophy of Science, and choose History of Psychology as the area of specialization. The interests and activities in the area, once characteristic of Robert G. WEYANT, now Dean of the Faculty of General Studies, have greatly diminished. His special interest has been in the 18th century.

CARLETON UNIVERSITY (OTTAWA, ONTARIO). The strong graduate program in the history of psychology, initiated in 1973 in the Department of Psychology, experienced recently a substantial reduction as a result of the retirement of one senior member of the staff and the impending retirement of another member, with no prospect for replacing either due to financial restraints. Two students are finishing their Ph.D. studies. Some graduate courses will continue to be available, and Marilyn MARSHALL will continue to supervise some graduate research in the history of 19th century psychology and of the development of psychology in Canada.

At the Master's level there is an opportunity to do research on the history of psychology in Canada at Carleton University's Institute of Canadian Studies. The backbone of the program is to be a course on the history of science and technology in Canada, offered by the Department of History. The course will be supplemented by multidisciplinary seminars. For research supervision in the sub-areas of specialization the program will depend on the participating departments.

YORK UNIVERSITY (DOWNSVIEW, ONTARIO). Since 1981, York University has become the "Mecca" of Canadian students interested in the history of psychology, thanks to the initiatives taken by Professor Kurt DANZIGER. The Department of Psychology has an impressive graduate program, with some 70 faculty members, a backer's dozen of whom have active research interests in the History/Theory area. Five individuals are particularly involved in the historical aspects of psychology, including D. BAKAN, M.P. COWLES, R. FANCHER, and P. WESTCOTT. Kurt DANZIGER is serving as coordinator of the graduate program option in the History and Theory of Psychology, offered at the Ph.D. level within the Department of Psychology. Evidence of having conducted substantial psychological research is a prerequisite for admission to the program. Typically, this would take the form of a Master's thesis in a recognized area of psychology. In addition, it is expected that the students's "minor paper" will involve a review of a significant body of non-historical (conventional) psychological research.

Several potentially relevant courses are available in the graduate psychology program. Reading knowledge of an appropriate language other than English is expected.

Four graduate courses in the area of specialization are being offered at this time:

- 1.- Historical and Theoretical Foundations of Contemporary Psychology.
- 2.- Methods in the Historiography of Psychology.
- 3.- History and Systems (an advanced course).
- 4.- History and Development of Statistical Methods.

It is expected that other courses will be added as the number of students choosing the History/Theory option will increase. Related courses include, among others, Philosophy of Science, taught by J.N. HATTIANGADI, editor of the journal *Philosophy of the Social Sciences*. Graduate seminars, such as those on the History of Social Anthropology and the seminar on Classical Sociological Theory may be appropriate for some students.

Finally, students may receive credits for independent study in their particular areas of interest.

The History/Theory program at York University is a welcome addition to the facilities existing in the United States.

UNITED STATES

The early phase of the far-reaching developments, institutional and organizational, in the North American historiography of psychology is described in the writings of R.I. WATSON, an active participant in these events (see, e.g. WATSON, 1968, 1975). In the 1967 "Note" WATSON refers to the foundation of the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* (CARLSON & WATSON, 1965); the slow birth of the *Archives of the American Psychological Association* (with an *ad hoc* Committee on Psychological Archives being set up in September 1961, followed in 1967 by an *ad hoc* Committee on Archives which eventually arranged for the deposit of the relevant materials of the Association with the Library of Congress, Washington, DC); the foundation of the *Archives of the History of American Psychology* at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio (1965); formation of a division on the *History of Psychology* (Division 26) in the framework of the American Psychological Association (APA, 1965); establishment of short-lived facilities for graduate study of the history of psychology at an advanced level at Cornell University and Princeton University; a survey of the activities and research interests of the members of the APA Division 26 (BROŽEK, 1968); and the 1968 Summer Institute on the History of Psychology (BROŽEK, WATSON & ROSS, 1969, 1970; cf. also BROŽEK & SCHNEIDER, 1973).

ARCHIVES

The preparation of this subsection of the report was greatly simplified by the publication of the *Guide* compiled by SOKAL & RAFAIL (1982). The volume describes and locates 501 manuscript collections, ordered alphabetically,

and held in some 140 repositories which are listed in the Repository Index. Only two of the repositories will be noted here.

ARCHIVES OF THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGY (AHAP, Bierce Library, The University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44325). Since their inception in 1965, the Archives have been directed by John A. POPPLESTONE and Marion White McPHERSON. The collection has been growing steadily. At present AHAP is the single most important repository of archival materials bearing on the history of psychology and a unique research facility (POPPLESTONE & McPHERSON, 1976, 1982; BENJAMIN, 1980; OCHSENHIRT, 1982). An informative leaflet is available upon request but work visits must be arranged in advance. The Akron Archives contain a wealth of unpublished documents, as well as some 500 pieces of early psychological apparatus, a large collection of standardized tests, uncounted photographs, audiotapes (including 15 oral histories), films, and the records of 17 journals, 14 associations and organizations, and 11 Divisions of the American Psychological Association. SOKAL & RAFAIL (1982, pp. 165-166) provide a selective list of 87 individuals whose "papers", in whole or in part, are held at AHAP. Here are some general quantitative characteristics of the collection: 800 linear feet of manuscripts and other archival documents ready for scholarly use; 700 linear feet of materials in storage, awaiting time restrictions to run out, and some 150 miles of research film footate on child development. In addition to the card catalogues of its own holdings, the Archives maintain a very useful Locator File consisting of (unverified) reports of relevant materials which are held in other repositories.

To facilitate the scholarly use of the collected treasures, two Research Fellowships are being offered annually. One is for residents of North America who wish to use to resources of the Archives *in situ*; younger scholars are particularly invited to apply. The second fellowship is intended to aid scholars who reside abroad.

The collection of archival materials is importantly supplemented by several book collection recently acquired by Bierce Library of the University of Akron. The Josef & Eunice BROŽEK collection is of particular significance to scholars interested in the primary and secondary (historiographic) sources of information on the history of psychology throughout the "Western" world. Its unique strength resides in the voluminous materials on Slavic (Bulgarian, Czech, Polish, Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, Slovenian) and Soviet (primarily but not solely in Russian and Ukrainian) materials as well historiographic literature in Dutch, French, German, Italian and Spanish.

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (WASHINGTON, D.C., 20540). The Division contains the papers of a number of individuals important in the history of psychology and the closely allied sciences. In addition, it houses the *American Psychological Association Archives* described at length (pp. 151-157) in the *Guide* (SOKAL & RAFAIL, 1982). There are also oral history tapes of over 60 North American psychologists.

GRADUATE PROGRAMS OF STUDY

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE (Department of Psychology, Conant Hall, DURHAM, N.H. 03824). The New Hampshire program was initiated in 1967 by Robert I. WATSON (cf. his "Note" of 1967, reprinted in BROŽEK & EVANS, 1977, esp. p. 44, referring to Watson's appointment to the University of New Hampshire with a charge to develop a graduate program for the study of the history of psychology, organized within the University's Department of Psychology). The early history of the program was outlined in Watson's article, originally published in 1975, on the history of psychology as a specialty (reprinted in BROŽEK & EVANS, 1977, esp. pp. 70-71). In 1972 Rand B. EVANS joined the staff of the Department of Psychology as co-director of the graduate program on the history of psychology. Later EVANS (1982) provided an account of the history of the program at a memorial symposium on "R.I. Watson and the Development of the History of Psychology". Following Watson's retirement from the University in 1975 and Evans' move to the Texas A & M University where he became departmental chairman, the direction of the program was taken over by two recent Ph.D.'s William R. WOODWARD (arriving as R.I. WATSON's replacement) and David E. LEARY (who replaced EVANS in 1976), complementing each other in their backgrounds in psychology, professional training, and secondary interests in the theory (WOODWARD) and philosophy of psychology (LEARY).

Currently four courses are being offered at the graduate level: Survey of the History of Psychology I (to mid-nineteenth century) and II (to mid-20th century). Methods and Theories in Historical Research in the Behavioral Sciences and Special Topics in the History of Psychology. In addition, there is an individually oriented offering, Problem Areas in the History of Psychology, in which each student pursues an in-depth study of a particular person, movement, subfield or problem within psychology.

Teaching, experimental research, and serious scholarship are expected of students choosing to specialize in the history of psychology. The graduate students teach Introductory Psychology in their third year and they may choose to teach an undergraduate course in the history of psychology, entitled "The Great Psychologists", thereafter. An Experimental Master's thesis is typically followed by an historical doctoral dissertation. Recent completed dissertations deal with William JAMES and experience, the behaviorist-logical positivist alliance, Chinese views of man, and Henry MURRAY and the Harvard Psychological Clinic.

Many graduate students in the Department of Psychology who do not plan to specialize in the history of psychology nevertheless enroll in history courses. The students specializing in history participate in the history colloquia of the Department of Psychology and present papers at the annual meetings of CHEIRON (the International Society on the History of the Behavioral and Social Sciences) and the American Psychological Association. Academic positions are held by recent graduates in the areas of the history of psychology at Lehigh University and the University of Maine at Orono, and by doctorates over the past decade

at the University of Massachusetts at Boston and State University College, Fredonia, N.Y.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. A student interested in the history of science and wishing to specialize in the history of psychology has available two distinct programs. Currently about 7 students are enrolled in one or the other program. THE MORRIS FISHBEIN CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND MEDICINE (1126 59th Street, Chicago, Ill 60637) provides opportunity to study history of psychology in the context of the Center's program in the History of Behavioral and Social Sciences. Strongly represented in the program are the history of anthropology and the history of sociology, the philosophy and history (17-19th century) of social science, and the historiography of science. The staff with special interest in the history of psychology includes two persons, Jan GOLDSTEIN and Robert J. RICHARDSON, associated with the Department of History, and Stephen E. TOULMIN, associated with the Department of Philosophy. The students are able to draw on a wide range of formal courses and seminars but there is also opportunity for individually designed programs of study. Reading courses are given in fields for which there is as yet no formal instruction, and arrangements are made with science departments when further technical training or supervision is called for. At the Center, in the course sequence on History of Science and Medicine, Prof. RICHARDSON teaches a course on "Emergence of Modern Psychological Science -Descartes to Watson". He also offers a course on "Foundations of Modern Psychology: Wundt and James", and "Readings and Research in the History of Biology and Psychology". Jan GOLDSTEIN's course is entitled "Psycho-history and Psychological Explanation in History".

The second possible route is through *The Committee on the Conceptual Foundations of Science* (Chairman, Classics 17, 1050 E. 59th street, The University of Chicago, CHICAGO, Ill. 60637). It is designed for students interested in the foundations, history, methods, and interpretation of science. The program attempts to integrate substantial knowledge of a science, including psychology, with sophistication in the history and philosophy of science. Toward that end the students take an M.A. degree in a particular science (e.g., psychology), and then concentrate on the history and philosophy of science. History and philosophy of psychology is represented on the Committee by Robert J. RICHARDSON, Stephen E. TOULMIN, and William WIMSATT. There is a close cooperation and overlapping faculty participation with the Fishbein Center.

JOURNALS

JOURNAL OF THE HISTORY OF THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES. *The Journal*, founded in 1965 is the principal North American publication medium for papers, book reviews, and "News and Notes" on the history of psychology. The birth of the journal was described by its co-founders, Eric T. CARLSON and Robert I. WATSON (1965), and its record for the first ten years was critically reviewed by MARX (1977).

CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOLOGY. A "Journal of Book Reviews", it supplements importantly the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*.

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGISTS, the official journal of the American Psychological Association, is second only to the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* in its significance for the history of North American Psychology. In addition to articles and comments it publishes obituaries -a valuable source of information for future historians.

OTHER JOURNALS. Among psychological journals, the *American Journal of Psychology*, *Psychological Reports*, and *Psychological Record* are particularly open to historical contributions. Outside the psychological brotherhood, *Isis*, the journal of the History of Science Society, is more important as a friend of book reviewers than as a medium for publication of articles on the history of psychology, although these do appear on its pages from time to time.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

In addition to CHEIRON, referred to in the section entitled "The International Scene", there is *Division 26 (History of Psychology) of the American Psychological Association*, founded in 1965. The Division publishes an informative *Newsletter*, currently edited by Wolfgang G. BRINGMANN (Department of Psychology, University of South Alabama, MOBILE, Alabama 36688). Within the framework of the Annual Conventions of the American Psychological Association, some of which are being held in Montreal and Toronto, in Canada, the Division presents scientific programs that are both extensive and highly diversified in content. At present the Division has 89 fellows and 364 members. The Division welcomes Foreign Affiliates.

SOUTH AMERICA

Psychology and, in more recent times the historiography of psychology as well, has been making heartening progress in Latin America (BROŽEK, 1975; ARDILA, 1980; LEON, 1982). To be sure, there are no specialized archives of Latin American psychology, no formal institutes on the history of psychology, no specialized journals, and no regional branch of the International Society for the History of Behavioral and Social Sciences (CHEIRON -Latin America). Nevertheless three topics deserve to be considered in the present context: Publishing houses, journals, and four "One-Man Institutes" of historiography, with impressive productivity. The future of the ever more diversified field of psychology, including the study of its history, looms bright in Latin America.

PUBLISHING HOUSES

Latin American historiography of psychology is fortunate in having a multiplicity of publication outlets, including two publishing houses hospitable to original and translated works on the history of psychology: Paidós in Buenos Aires, Trillas in Mexico City, and Zahar in Rio de Janeiro.

JOURNALS

While the Valencian *Revista de Historia de la Psicología* serves, in principle the whole of Iberoamerica, several Latin American journals continue to offer valuable media of publication for historically oriented articles. LEON (1982, p. 161) notes three such journals: *Acta Psiquiátrica y Psicológica de América Latina*, *Arquivos Brasileiros de Psicologia* (a sequence to *Archivos Brasileiros de Psicotecnia*) and, most importantly perhaps, the *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología*. Two other journals should be noted: *The Interamerican Journal of Psychology* and *Interdisciplinaria: Revista de Psicología y Ciencias Afines*.

FOUR "ONE-MAN INSTITUTES" OF THE HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY

We shall list the authors in alphabetical order.

Ruben ARDILA earned his Ph.D. in psychology at the University of Nebraska, USA, and has been teaching at several of the Bogotá, Colombia, institutions of higher learning, with frequent invitations to lecture and to teach abroad. A Past-President of the Iberoamerican Society of Psychology, ARDILA is the dynamic editor of the *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología*, noted above, and a prolific author. Leon's bibliography (1982, p. 169) cites five of Ardila's books directly relevant to the historiography of psychology, not counting Ardila's earlier (1968) *History of Comparative Psychology* and his recent translation of E.G. BORING's *History of Experimental Psychology* (1978).

Antonio GOMES PENNA, chairman of the Instituto de Psicologia de Universidade Federale de Rio de Janeiro, is the leading psychologist in Brazil interested in the history of the field. His recent contributions include the *Introduction to the History of Contemporary Psychology* (1978) and the *History of Psychological Ideas* (1981, cf. LEON, 1982 a).

Ramón LEON, a young Peruvian psychologist, has earned his Ph.D. in the history of psychology at the University of Würzburg, Federal Republic of Germany, under Professor L.J. PONGRATZ. In spite of his tender age, he has demonstrated remarkable productivity in terms of journals articles, book chapters, and thoughtful book reviews reflecting his competence not only in Spanish and German but also in English, French, Italian, and Portuguese (cf. LEON, 1983). He is the initiator and editor of a volume of autobiographies of Iberoamerican psychologists (impress) -the first of its kind- and his doctoral thesis on the German-Peruvian psychologist, Walter BLUMENFELD, should appear in print in the visible future. We fully expect him to exercise leadership, as a *spiritus movens* and a scholar in the area of the history of psychology in the years to come.

A.L. MERANI, Argentinian by birth and Venezuelan by domicile, is the author of the first extensive account of the history of psychology written by a Spanish-speaking Latin American. We have been critical of his *Critical History of Psychology* (1976, cf. BROŽEK, FLESHER, & LEON, 1980) but nobody can deny that MERANI is a prolific writer. At the time our 1980 review was written, we have counted for the period 1963-1977 alone -15 book-length publications (and we may have missed some). Six of them are directly relevant to the history

of psychology. They are cited in LEON's overview (1982, p. 169) and deal with the work of I.P. PAVLOV and Henri WALLON, dialectics in psychology, Sigmund FREUD and the Talmud, and psycholexicography, in addition to the *Critical History of Psychology*.

NOTES

- (1) While the final responsibility rests with the present writer, the report could not possibly have been prepared without the cooperation of many hands and minds including, among others, A.R. ALLAN, A.L. ANTSYFEROVA, Erika APFELBAUM, Sacha BEM, W.G. BRINGMANN, Nino DAZZI, Kurt DANZIGER, J.J. DUCRET, Ulfried GEUTER, Horst GUNDLACH, L.S. HEARNshaw, Paul HENRY, Jiří HOSKOVEC, Jioh-fu KAO, D.E. LEARY, Ramón LEON, Sandy LOVIE, Ian LUBEK, Sadi MARHABA, Marilyn MARSHALL, Luciano MECACCI, Wolfram MEISCHNER, Anneros METGE, A.A. NIKOL'SKAYA, J.M. PEIRO, Hans RAPPARD, R.J. RICHARDS, Eckart SCHEERER, Lothar SPRUNG, Werner TRAXEL, H.M. TUTUNDJIAN, and W.W. WOODWARD. Special thanks are due to J.A. POPPLESTONE.

SUMMARY

Introduction. The International Scene. Asia and the Pacific Area: China. Europe: overviews; Czechoslovakia; France; Germany-East; Germany-West; Great Britain; Holland; Italy; Spain; Switzerland; USSR. North America: Canada; United States. South America.

RESUMEN

El presente artículo ofrece una exhaustiva información acerca de los desarrollos institucionales y organizacionales más recientes en el estudio de la historia de la psicología. En todos los casos se atiende a datos relativos a congresos, reuniones y ciclos de conferencias, revistas, sociedades científicas, archivos y grupos de investigación, institucionalización académica, creación de organismos y comisiones, creación de museos, academias e institutos de investigación.

Un hecho relevante es la creciente importancia que esta área va alcanzando y su organización e institucionalización cada vez más amplia y diversificada. Puede señalarse, en conclusión, que EEUU ha perdido el "monopolio" del área, y que ésta interesa cada vez más a los países, desde los que se realizan importantes avances y contribuciones.

BIBLIOGRAFIA

THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

- BALMER, H. (Ed.): *Geschichte der Psychologie* (History of Psychology). Vol. 1, *Geisteswissenschaftliche Grundlagen* (Socio-Cultural Foundations). Vol. 2, *Entwicklungslinien zur wissenschaftlichen Psychologie* (Paths to Scientific Psychology). Weinheim, West Germany & Basel, Switzerland, 1982.
- BROŽEK, J.: *Review of Historisches Wörterbuch der Philosophie* (A Historical Dictionary of Philosophy). Basel & Stuttgart: Schwabe & Co. Vol. 1, 1971, Vol. 2, 1972, *Contemporary Psychology*, 1974, 19, 279-180; Vol. 3, 1974, *ibid.*, 1975, 20, 749, 751; Vol. 4, 1976, *ibid.*, 1977, 22, 952-954.
- BROŽEK, J.: *Review of Psychologie des 20. Jahrhunderts* (Psychology of the 20th Century). Vols. 1-4, *Contemporary Psychology*, 1978, 23, 684-686; (with R. LEON), Vols. 5-8, *ibid.*, 1981, 26, 440-442; (with R. LEON), Vols. 9-15, *ibid.*, 1983, 28, 206-207.
- BROŽEK, J.: "Opera Lewiniana". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* 1982, 18, 397.
- ECKARDT, G. & SPRUNG, L. (Eds.): *Advances in Historiography of Psychology*. Berlin, 1983.
- GRAUMANN, C.F. (Ed. in-Chief): *Kurt-Lewin-Werkausgabe* (Kurt Lewin's Works). Bern, Huber & Stuttgart, Klett-Cotta. Vol 1 & 2, *Wissenschaftstheorie* (Philosophy of Science), ed. by A. METRAUX, 1981. Vol 4, *Feldtheorie* (Field Theory), ed. by C.F. GRAUMANN, 1982. Vol. 6, *Psychologie der Entwicklung und Erziehung*, ed. by F.E. WEIMERT & H. GUNDLACH, 1982.
- GRUNDER, K. (Ed-in-Chief): *Historisches Wörterbuch der Philosophie* (Historical Dictionary of Philosophy). Vol. 5, L-Mn. Basel & Stuttgart: Schwabe, 1980.
- HEIGL-EVERS, A. (Ed.): *Lewin und die Folgen* (Lewin and What Followed). Vol. 8, *Psychologie des 20. Jahrhunderts* (Psychology of the 20th Century). Zurich: Kindler, 1979.
- MEISCHNER, W. & METGE, A. (Eds.): *Wilhelm Wundt: Progressives Erbe, Wissenschaftsentwicklung und Gegenwart* (Wilhem Wundt: The Progressive Heritage, Development of Science, and the Present). Leipzig: Karl-Marx-Universität, 1980.
- STRUBE, G. (General Coordinator): *Die Psychologie des 20. Jahrhunderts* (Psychology of the 20th Century). Vols. 1-15 & Register (Indexes). Zürich: Kindler, 1976-1981.
- VARI: *Abstract Guide*. XXIIInd International Congress of Psychology. Leipzig, DDR, July 1980.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AREA

- BLOWERS, G. & TURTLE, A.M. (Eds.): *The Historical Development of Psychology in Asia* (in preparation).
- HSU, L.T., CHING, C.C. & OVER, R.: "Recent Developments in Psychology within the People's Republic of China". *International Journal of Psychology* 1980, 15, 131-144.

- KAO, Jioh-fu (Translator): *Shiyan Xinli Xue Shi* (A History of Experimental Psychology, by E.G. BORING). 1st ed., 1929. Sanghai: Shan Wu Yin Shu Guan (Commercial Press), 1931.
- KAO, Jioh-fu (Translator): *Shiyan Xinli Xue Shi* (A History of Experimental Psychology, by E.G. BORING). 2nd ed. 1950. Sanghai: Shan Wu Yin Shu Guan (Commercial Press), 1981.
- KAO, Jioh-fu (Ed.-in Chief, in cooperation with CHANG Shu Zu, CHE wen Bo, PENG Zu Zhi, & SHEN De Can): *Xifang Jindai Xinli Xue Shi* (History of Modern Western Psychology). Beijin: Renmin Jiaoyu (People's Education Publishing House), 1982.
- PETZOLD, M.: *Psychologische Forschung in China* (Psychological Research in China). Köln Bundesinstitut für ostwissenschaftliche und internationale Studien, Bericht 9, 1981.
- PETZOLD, M.: *Chinesische Entwicklungspsychologie* (Chinese Developmental Psychology). Düsseldorf: Universität Düsseldorf, Ph.D. Dissertation, 1982; Saarbrücken-Fort Lauderdale, Florida: Breitenbach, 1983 (in press).
- PETZOLD, M.: "The History of Psychology in the Developing Countries: China". (A report, in preparation).

EUROPE: OVERVIEWS

- BROŽEK, J.: "USSR: Current Activities in History of Physiology and Psychology". *Journal of the History of Biology*, 1971, 4, 185-208.
- BROŽEK, J.: "Soviet Historiography of Psychology: I.- Sources of Biographic and Bibliographic Information". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1973, 9, 152-161.
- WOODWARD, W.R.: "'Visible Colleges' and Archives in Europe: First Impressions". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1981, 17, 387-398.

EUROPE: CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- BROŽEK, J.: "Purkyně and Psychology in a Historical Perspective". In J.E. PURKYNE (1787-1869) *Centenary Symposium*, Prague, 8-10 September 1969, V. KRUTA (Ed.) Brno: J.E. Purkyně University, 1971, pp. 105-118.

EUROPE: FRANCE

- BROŽEK, J.: "Contemporary West European Historiography of Psychology". *History of Science*, 1975, 13, 29-60.

EUROPE: EAST GERMANY (DDR)

- ASH, M.G.: "Fragments of the Whole: Documents of the History of Gestalt Psychology in the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic". In J. BROŽEK & L.J. PONGRATZ (Eds.), 1980, pp. 187-200.
- BRINGMANN, W.G. & UNGERER, G.A.: "An Archival Journey in Search of Wilhelm Wundt". In J. BROŽEK & L.J. PONGRATZ (Eds.), 1980, pp. 201-240.

- BROŽEK, J. & LEON, R.: "Historiography of Psychology around the World: German-speaking Areas, 1970-1979". In J. BROŽEK & L.J. PONGRATZ (Eds.), 1980, pp. 90-110.
- BROŽEK, J. & PONGRATZ, L.J. (Eds.): *Historiography of Modern Psychology*. Toronto, Canada: C.J. Hogrefe, 1980.
- ECKARDT, G. (Ed.): *Zur Geschichte der Psychologie* (Contributions to the History of Psychology). Berlin: VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, 1979.
- ECKARDT, G. & FENSCH, D. (Eds.): *Psychologiehistorische Manuskripte* (Papers on the History of Psychology: First Fall Symposium, Reihardsbrunn, 29 September to 1 October 1976). Berlin: Gesellschaft für Psychologie der DDR, 1977.
- KLIX, F., KOSSAKOWSKI, A., & MADER, W. (Eds.): *Psychologie in der DDR: Entwicklungen-Aufgaben-Perspektiven* (Psychology in the German Democratic Republic: Developments-Tasks-Perspectives). 2nd, enlarged ed. Berlin: VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, 1979. Second ed., 1980.
- LUBLING, H. & UNGER, R. (Eds.): *Gelehrten- und Schriftsteller-Nachlässe in den Bibliotheken der D.D.R.* (The Papers of Scientists and Writers in East German Libraries). 3 Vols. Berlin: 1959, 1968, 1973.
- MADER, W. & SIEBENBRODT, J.: "Zur Entwicklung der Psychologie in der DDR" (A Contribution on the Development of Psychology in East Germany). In F. KLIX, A. KOSSAKOWSKI & W. MADER (Eds.), 1979, pp. 13-34.
- MEISCHNER, W. (Ed.): *Beiträge zur Wundt-Forschung* (Contributions to Research on Wundt). I., Leipzig "Karl-Marx-Universität, 1975, II., *ibid.*, 1977; III., *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift* (Karl-Marx-Universität, Leipzig), Gesellschafts- und Sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe, 1979, 28, 2, 169-259.
- SCHMIDT, H.D., BECKER, K.H.: "Dokumente über Wilhelm Preyers Beziehungen zur Berliner Universität". *Z. Psychol.*, 1981, 189, 247-254.
- SPRUNG, L. & SPRUNG, H.: "Zur Geschichte der Psychologie (in der DDR)". (A Contribution to the History of Psychology (in East Germany)). In F. KLIX, A. KOSSAKOWSKI, & W. MADER (Eds.), 1979, pp. 35-42.
- SPRUNG, L. & SPRUNG, H.: "Gustav Theodor Fechner- Wege und Abwege in der Begründung der Psychophysik" (G.T. Fechner- Hits and Misses in the Foundation of Psychophysics). *Zeitschrift für Psychologie*, 1978, 186, 439-454.
- SPRUNG, L., SPRUNG, H. & JAHNKE, U.: "Von Lazarus/Steinthal bis Ebbinghaus und Stumpf" (From Lazarus and Steinthal to Ebbinghaus and Stumpf: History of the Development of Psychology at the University of Berlin in the 19th century, 1850-1894). 1983, in preparation.

EUROPE: WEST GERMANY

- ASH, M.G.: "Fragments of the Whole: Documents of the History of Gestalt Psychology in the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the German Democratic Republic". In J. BROŽEK & L.J. PONGRATZ (Eds.), 1980, 187-200.
- BRINGMANN, W. & UNGERER, G.A.: "An Archival Journey in Search of Wilhelm Wundt". In J. BROŽEK & L.J. PONGRATZ (Eds.), 1980, 201-240.
- BROŽEK, J.: "Psychological Research as a Publication Outlet in the History of Psychology". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1981, 17, p. 301.
- BROŽEK, J.: "Review of H. Gundlach, *Inventarium*, 1978". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1981, 17, 429-430.
- BROŽEK, J. (in Collaboration with U. GEUTER): "History of Psychology at the Free University of Berlin". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* 1982, 18, 199-200.
- BROŽEK, J.: "West German Institute for the History of Modern Psychology". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1982, 18, p. 395.
- BROŽEK, J.: "Opera Lewiniana". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* 1982, 18, p. 397.
- BROŽEK, J. & LEON, R.: "Historiography of Psychology around the World: German-speaking Area of Europe, 1970-1979". In J. BROŽEK & L.J. PONGRATZ (Eds.), 1980, 90-110.
- BROŽEK, J. & PONGRATZ, L.J. (Eds.): *Historiography of Modern Psychology*. Toronto, Canada: C.J. Hogrefe, 1980.
- DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR PSYCHOLOGIE (Vorstand): *Nachlassarchive der deutsch-sprachigen Psychologie: Ein Aufruf*. *Psychologische Rundschau*, 1982, 33, 322-323.
- DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR PSYCHOLOGIE: "Mitgliederversammlung (28 Sept. 1982): Fachgruppen". *Psychologische Rundschau*, 1983, 34, 40-41.
- GEUTER, U.: *Die Professionalisierung der deutschen Psychologie im Nationalsozialismus*. Doctoral Dissertation. Fachbereich Philosophie und Sozialwissenschaften I der Freien Universität Berlin. Berlin, 1982.
- GRAUMANN, C.F.: *Theorie und Geschichte*. Heidelberg: Psychologisches Institut der Universität, Historische Reihe Nr. 1, Bericht aus dem Archiv für Geschichte der Psychologie, November 1982.
- GUNDLACH, H.: *Inventarium der älteren Experimentalapparate im Psychologischen Institut Heidelberg sowie einige historische Bemerkungen* (An Inventory of the Older Experimental Apparatus in the Psychological Institut of the University of Heidelberg with some Historical Notes). Heidelberg: Psychologisches Institut der Universität, Bericht, 15 August 1978.
- PONGRATZ, L.J.: "Historiography of Psychology around the World: German Historiography of Psychology, 1808-1970". In J. BROŽEK & L.J. PONGRATZ (Eds.), 1980, 74-89.

SOKAL, M.M. & RAFAIL, P.A. (Compilers): *A Guide to Manuscript Collections in the History of Psychology and Related Areas*. Millwood, NY: Kraus International Publications, 1982.

THIELEN, W.: *Sowjettische Psychologie und Marxismus: Geschichte der sowjetischen Psychologie von 1917-1965 und Kritik der Ansätze von Rubinstein und Leontjew*. Doctoral Thesis, Fachbereich Philosophie und Sozialwissenschaften der Freien Universität Berlin. Berlin, 1981.

UNIVERSITÄT PASSAU: *Nachrichte und Berichte*, Nr. 17, Januar 1982, 7-8.

WOODWARD, W.R.: *From Science of Language to "Völkerpsychologie": Lotze, Steinthal, Lazarus, and Wundt*. Heidelberg: Psychologisches Institut der Universität, Historische Reihe Nr. 2, Bericht aus dem Archiv für Geschichte de Psychologie, November 1982.

EUROPE: GREAT BRITAIN

BELLOFF, H.: "A Balance Sheet on Burt (Report of the guest lectures and symposium presented during the Annual Conference of the British Psychological Society, University of Aberdeen). London: The British Psychological Society, 1980.

FOSTER, J. & SHEPPARD, J.: *British Archives: A Guide to Archive Resources in the United Kingdom*. London: Macmillan, 1982.

HEARNSHAW, L.S.: *Cyril Burt: Psychologist*. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1979.

LOVIE, S. & MOORE, A.: "The British Psychological Society's Archives at Liverpool". *Bulletin of the British Psychological Society*, 1982, 35, 238-240

SOKAL, M.M. & RAFAIL, P.A. (Compilers): *A Guide to Manuscript Collections in the History of Psychology and Related Areas*. Millwood, NY: Kraus International Publications, 1982.

WOODWARD, W.R.: "'Visible Colleges' and Archives in Europe: First Impressions" *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1981, 17, 387-398.

EUROPE: ITALY

ANON.: "Domus Galileana- Convegno di storia della psicologia" (Domus Galileana- The meeting place of the history of psychology). *Storia e Critica della Psicologia*, 1980, 1, p. 329.

BELCECCHI, M.V. (Compiler): *Bibliografia Internazionale 1945-1969 sull'Ipnosi, Training Autogeno e Technique Affini* (International Bibliography 1945-1969 on Hypnosis, Autogenic Training, and Related Procedures). Rome. Istituto di Psicologia (CNR), Vol. 1, 1980).

BROŽEK, J.: "Review of N. Dazzi & M. Tricarico (Eds.), 1978". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1979, 15, 292-293.

BROŽEK, J.: "An Italian Journal of the History of Psychology: A Metamorphosis" *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1981, 17, p. 547.

BROŽEK, J. & DAZZI, N.: "Contemporary Historiography of Psychology: Italy". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1977, 13, 33-40.

CAMAIONI, L.: "Convegno in Honore di Jean Piaget" (Conference in Honor of Jean Piaget). *Storia e Critica della Psicologia*, 1982, 3, p. 211.

- DAZZI, N. & TRICARICO, M. (Eds.): *Problemi di Teoria e Storia della Psicologia* (Problems of the Theory and History of Psychology). *Quaderni di Storia e Critica della Scienza*, 1978, Nuova Serie, No. 6.
- LADYGINA-KOTS, N.N.: "Infant ape and human child (1935)". *Storia e Critica della Psicologia*, 1982, 3, 113-121 (photographs), 122-189 (text).
- MARHABA, S.: *Lineamenti della Psicologia Italiana, 1870-1945* (Outlines of Italian Psychology, 1870-1945). Firenze: Giunti Barbera, 1981.
- MISITI, R.: "Ladygina-Kots and Soviet Comparative Psychology: Introduction". *Storia e Critica della Psicologia*, 1982, 3, 109-112.
- ROSS, B. (Ed.): "Notice to Contributions". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1982, 18, frontispiece.

EUROPE: SPAIN

- BROŽEK, J.: "Wundtian Centennial in Spain". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1980, 16, p. 295.
- BROŽEK, J.: "Review of CARPINTERO & PEIRO, 1981". *Contemporary Psychology*, 1982, 27, p. 323.
- BROŽEK, J. & LEON, R.: "New Journal of the History of Psychology". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1980, 16, 394-395.
- CARPINTERO, H. (Ed.): *José Germain y la Psicología Española*. Madrid: Anejos de la *Revista de Psicología General y Aplicada*, 1981. See also *Revista de Psicología General y Aplicada*, 1983, 38, 2, 185-392.
- CARPINTERO, H. & PEIRO, J.M. (Eds.): *Psicología Contemporánea: Teoría y Métodos para el Estudio de su Literatura Científica*. Valencia: Editores Alfaplús, 1981.
- ZUSNE, L.M. & DAILEY, D.P.: "History of Psychology Texts as Measuring Instruments of Eminence in Psychology". *Revista de Historia de la Psicología*, 1982, 3, 7-42.

EUROPE: SWITZERLAND

- VARII: *Histoire des Sciences et Psychogenèse* (History of Sciences and Psychogenesis). Fondation Archives Jean Piaget, Geneva, 1983.

USSR

- ANTSYFEROVA, L.I.: *Materialisticheskie Idei v Zarubezhnoi Psikhologii* (Materialist Ideas in Psychology Abroad). Moscow: Nauka, 1974.
- ANTSYFEROVA, L.I.: ("Philosophical Principles and Problems in Psychology", in Russian). *Psikhologicheskii Zhurnal*, 1982, 3, 2-3, 3-17.
- ANTSYFEROVA, L.I. & YAROSHEVSKII, M.G.: *Razvitie i Sovremennoe Sostoyanie Zarubezhnoi Psikhologii* (The Development and Contemporary Status of Psychology Abroad). Moscow: Pedagogika, 1974.
- BEKHTERVA, N.N., BUNDZEN, P.V. & MALYSHEV, V.N.: ("The Sechenov Traditions in the Development of the Physiology of Mental Activity, its Origins and Perspectives", in Russian). *Istoriko-Biologicheskie Issledovaniya*, 1980, 8, 163.

- BODALEV, A.A. & MELNIKOV, V.M.: ("Thematic Analysis of Psychological Dissertations Defended in the Years 1976-1981", in Russian). *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1982, No. 3, 35-41.
- BROŽEK, J.: "USSR: Corrent Activities in the History of Physiology and Psychology". *Journal of the History of Biology*, 1971, 4, 185-208.
- BROŽEK, J.: "Historiographic Contribution of M.V. Sokolov and his Coworkers". In "The Psychology and Physiology of Behaviour: Some Recent Soviet Writings on their History". *History of Science*, 1971a, 10, 69-71.
- BROŽEK, J.: "Soviet Historiography of Psychology: I.- Sources of Biographic and Bibliographic Information". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1973, 9, 152-161.
- BROŽEK, J.: "Soviet Historiography of Psychology: III.- Between Philosophy and History". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1974, 10, 195-201.
- BROŽEK, J.: "Historiography of Psychology around the World: Soviet Union". In J. BROŽEK & L.J. PONGRATZ (Eds.). *Historiography of Modern Psychology*. Toronto, Canada: C.J. Hogrefe, 1980, pp. 119-140.
- BROŽEK, J. & KOZULIN, A.: "Review of A.V. Petrovskii (Ed.), 1978". *Storia e Critica della Psicologia*, 1982, 3, 207-210.
- BROŽEK, J. & MECACCI, L.: "The New Soviet Research Institute of Psychology- A Milestone in the Development of Psychology in the USSR". *American Psychologist*, 1974, 29, 475-478.
- BUDILOVA, E.A.: *Filosofskie Problemy v Sovetskoi Psikhologii* (Philosophical Problems in Soviet Psychology). Moscow: Nauka, 1972.
- BUDILOVA, E.A.: ("Problems of Social Psychology in the Work of V.M. Bekhterev To the 60th Anniversary of Collective Reflexology", in Russian). *Psikhologicheskii Zhurnal*, 1981, 2, No. 6, 135-141.
- DAVYDOV, V.V. (Ed.-in-Chief): *Nauchnoe Tvorchestvo L.S. Vygotskogo i Sovremennaya Psikhologiya* (The Scientific Work of L.S. Vygotskii and Contemporary Psychology). Moscow: Akademiya Pedagogicheskikh Nauk SSSR, 1981.
- GAL'PERIN, P.YA., & ZHDAN, A.N. (Eds.): *Khrestomatiya po Istorii Psikhologii* (Readings on the History of Psychology: The Period of Open Crisis, from early 1910s to mid-1930s). Moscow. Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo Universiteta, 1980.
- GIPENREITER, Y.B. & PETUKHOV, V.V. (Eds.): *Khrestomatiya po Obshchei Psikhologii: Psikhologiya Vnimanija* (Readings in General Psychology: Cognitive Psychology). Moscow. Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo Universiteta, 1981.
- GIPENREITER, Y.B. & ROMANOV, V.Y. (Eds.): *Khrestomatiya po Obshchei Psikhologii: Psikhologiya Pamyati* (Readings in General Psychology: Psychology of Memory). Moscow. Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo Universiteta, 1979.

- IL'YASOV, I.I. & LYAUDIS, V. YA. (Eds.): *Khrestomatiya po Vozrastnoi i Pedagogicheskoi Psikhologii* (Readings in the Developmental and Educational Psychology: Works of the Soviet Authors of the Years 1918-1945). Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo Universiteta, 1980.
- KOL'TSOVA, V.A.: ("Social Psychology in the Works of G.V. Plekhanov: To the 125th Anniversary of his Birth", in Russian). *Psikhologicheskii Zhurnal*, 1981, 2, No. 5, 137-149.
- KOSTYUK, P.G., MIKULINSKII, S.R. & YAROSHEVSKII, M.G. (Eds.): *Ivan Mikhailovich Sechenov* (In memory of his 150th Birthday). Moscow: Nauka, 1980.
- NIKOL'SKAYA, A.A.. ("Institute of Psychology in the Framework of the University of Moscow", in Russian). *Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta: Psikhologiya*, 1982, No. 3, 66-76.
- NOVIKOV, V.V., ZOTOVA, O.I. & SHOROKHOVA, E.V.: ("Psychology of the Peasantry in the Works of V.I. Lenin", in Russian). *Psikhologicheskii Zhurnal*, 1980, 1, No. 3, 24-32.
- PETROVSKII, A.V. (Ed.): *Voprosy Istorii Psikhologii* (Problems of the History of Psychology). Moscow: Uchenye Zapiski, No. 352, V.I. Lenin Pedagogical Institute, 1969.
- PETROVSKII, A.V. (Ed.): *Metodologiya Istoriko-psikhologicheskogo Issledovaniya* (Philosophical Aspects of Investigations in the History of Psychology). Moscow: USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences (Institute of General Pedagogy), 1974.
- PETROVSKII, A.V. (Ed.): *Psikhologiya i Praktika* (Psychology and its Application) Moscow: USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences (Institut of General Pedagogy), 1975.
- PETROVSKII, A.V. (Ed.-in-Chief): *Voprosy Istorii Obshchei i Prikladnoi Psikhologii* (Problems of the History of the General and Applied Psychology). Rostov-on -the-Don: Gosudarstvennyi Pedagogicheskii Institut, 1978.
- PUZYREI, A.: ("From the Note Books of L.S. Vygotskii", in Russian). *Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta: Psikhologiya*, 1982, No. 1, 60-67.
- RADZIKHOVSKII, L.A.. ("G.I. Chelpanov- The Organizer of the Institute of Psychology", in Russian). *Voprosy Psikhologii*, 1982, No. 5, 47-60.
- SHOROKHOVA, E.V. (Ed.): *Metodologicheskie i Teoreticheskie Problemy Psikhologii* (Philosophical and Theoretical Problems of Psychology). Moscow. Nauka, 1969.
- SHOROKHOVA, E.V.: ("An Overview of Socio-Psychological Investigations Carried out in the Institute of Psychology of the USSR Academy of Sciences", in Russian). *Psikhologicheskii Zhurnal*, 1982, 3, No. 2, 34-54.
- SMIRNOV, A.A.: *Razvitie i Sovremennoe Sostoyanie Psikhologicheskoi Nauki v SSSR* (Development and the Current Status of Psychology in the USSR). Moscow: Peagogika, 1975.

- TUTUNDJIAN, H. (O.) M. (Ed.). *Aktual'nye Problemy Istorii Psikhologii: Teksty Dokladov* (Important Problems of the History of Psychology: Texts of Presentations). Erevan (Armeniya, USSR): Erevanskii Universitet, 1982.
- YAKUNIN, V.A.: ("Principles and Tendencies in the Interpretation of the History of Psychology", in Russian). *Psikhologicheskii Zhurnal*, 1982, 3, No. 2, 18-26.
- YAROSHEVSKII, M.G. (Ed.): *Problemy Nauchnogo Tvorchestva v Sovremennoi Psikhologii* (Scientific Creativity in Contemporary Psychology). Moscow: Nauka, 1971.
- YAROSHEVSKII, M.G. (Ed.): *Sotsial'no-psikhologicheskie Problemy Nauki* (Socio-Psychological Problems of Science: Collectives of Scholars and Scientists). Moscow: Nauka, 1973.
- YAROSHEVSKII, M.G.: *Sechenov i Mirovaya Psikhologicheskaya Mysl'* (I.M. Sechenov and World Psychological Thought). Moscow: Nauka, 1981.
- ZOTOVA, O.I., NOVIKOV, V.V. & SHOROKHOVA, E.V.: ("Psychology of the Working Class in the Work of V.I. Lenin", in Russian). *Psikhologicheskii Zhurnal*, 1981, 2, No. 4, 13-20.

NORTH AMERICA: CANADA

- SOKAL, M.M. & RAFAIL, P.A.: *A Guide to Manuscript Collections in the History of Psychology and Related Areas*. Millwood, N.Y.: Kraus International Publications, 1982.

NORTH AMERICA: USA

- BENJAMIN, L.: "Archival Resources: Archives of the History of American Psychology". In J. BROŽEK & L.J. PONGRATZ (Eds.): *Historiography of Modern Psychology*. Toronto, Canada: C.J. Hogrefe, 1980, 241-251.
- BROŽEK, J.: "Current and Anticipated Research in the History of Psychology". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1968, 4, 180-185.
- BROŽEK, J. & EVANS, R.B. (Eds.): *R.I. Watson's Selected Papers on the History of Psychology*. Durham, NH: The University of New Hampshire, 1977.
- BROŽEK, J. & SCHNEIDER, L.S.: "Second Summer Institute on the History of Psychology". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1973, 9, 91-101.
- BROŽEK, J., WATSON, R.I. & ROSS, B.: "A Summer Institute on the History of Psychology". Parts I & II. *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1969, 5, 307-319; 1970, 6, 23-35.
- CARLSON, E.T. & WATSON, R.I.: "Editorial: The Birth of a Journal". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1965, 1, 3-4. Repr. in BROŽEK & EVANS, 1977, 46-48.
- EVANS, R.B.: "Robert I. Watson and the History of Psychology Program at the University of New Hampshire". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1982, 18, 320-321.
- MARX, O.M.: "History of Psychology: A Review of the Last Decade". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1977, 13, 41-47.

- OCHSENHIRT, S.G.: "The Archives of the History of American Psychology". *Storia e Critica della Psicologia*, 1982, 3, 329-332.
- POPPELSTONE, J.A. & McPHERSON, M.W.: "Ten Years at the Archives of the History of American Psychology". *American Psychologist*, 1976, 31, 533-534.
- POPPELSTONE, J.A. & McPHERSON, M.W.: "Robert I. Watson: Eminent Contributor, and Cofounder of the Archives of the History of American Psychology". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1982, 18, 317-319.
- SOKAL, M.M. & RAFAIL, P.A. (Compilers): *A Guide to Manuscript Collections in the History of Psychology and Related Areas*. Millwood, NY: Kraus International Publications, 1982.
- WATSON, R.I.: "A Note on the History of Psychology as a Specialization". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1967, 3, 192-193. Repr. in BROŽEK & EVANS (Eds.), 1977, 43-45.
- WATSON, R.I.: "Recent Developments in the Historiography of American Psychology". *Isis*, 1968, 59, 199-205. Repr. in BROŽEK & EVANS (Eds.): 1977, 51-60.
- WATSON, R.I.: "The History of Psychology as a Specialty: A Personal View of its First Fifteen Years". *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1975, 11, 5-14. Repr. in BROŽEK & EVANS, 1977, 61-73.

SOUTH AMERICA

- ARDILA, R.: *Historia de la Psicología Comparada*. Lima: Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, 1968.
- ARDILA, R.: In J. BROŽEK & L.J. PONGRATZ (Eds.): "Historiography of Psychology around the World: Latin America". *Historiography of Modern Psychology*. Toronto, Canada: C.J. Hogrefe, 1980, 111-118.
- BORING, E.G.: *Historia de la Psicología Experimental*. Trans. by R. ARDILA. México, D.F.: Trillas, 1978.
- BROŽEK, J.: "South of the Border and Beyond". Reviews of A. ARDILA, *Los Pioneros de la Psicología*, 1971, and *La Psicología en Colombia: Desarrollo Histórico*, 1973. *Contemporary Psychology*, 1975, 20, 147-148.
- BROŽEK, J., FLESHER, M. & LEON, R.: "Review of A.L. Merani, *Historia Crítica de la Psicología*, 1976. *American Journal of Psychology*, 1980, 93, 167-173.
- GOMES PENNA, A.: *Introdução à História de Psicologia Contemporânea*. Rio de Janeiro: Zahar, 1978.
- GOMES PENNA, A.: *História das Idéias Psicológicas*. Rio de Janeiro: Zahar, 1981.
- LEON, R.: "Historiografía Sudamericana de la Psicología: Una Panorámica". *Revista de Historia de la Psicología*, 1982, 3, 157-169.

- LEON, R.: "Review of A. Gomes Penna, *Introdução a História de Psicologia Contemporânea*, and Mario Rezk & Rubén Ardila, *Cien Años de Psicología*, 1979. *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 1982a, 18, 387-388
- LEON, R.: *Una Historia de la Psicología Iberoamericana en Autobiografías*. México D.F.: Trillas, 1983 (in press.).
- LEON, R.: "Brazilian historiography of psychology: A bibliography with comment". *Interamerican Journal of Psychology*, 1983 (in press).
- MERANI, A.L.: *Historia Crítica de la Psicología*. Barcelona-Buenos Aires-México, D.F.: Ediciones Grijalbo, 1976.

LA INFORMACIÓN PSICOLÓGICA EN EL MUNDO

REVISTA DE PSICOLOGÍA
 DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE VALLECAJAL
 VOL. 10, NO. 1, 1983

El título de esta sección la obra de MARARON como obra de estudio fue la constatación de que entre sus autores existían que se citan en ciertos psicólogos actuales durante el periodo MARARON y RAMON Y CAJAL, los mismos que los que se cita a CAJAL, que muestra una idea de la importancia de sus descubrimientos sobre la neurona, después de haber leído las obras fisiológicas del contemporáneo. El motivo de las citas es que MARARON habría que situarlo en el pensamiento científico para la posibilidad de ser una neurociencia. Pero con qué temas científicos puede ofrecer la aportación de MARARON a la psicología? ¿Qué sigue inventando hoy de MARARON? ¿En qué se le puede aplicar a la psicología? ¿Qué efectos del momento? En definitiva, ¿Qué es el aporte de MARARON a la psicología?

Utilizando los métodos bibliométricos de GARFIELD et al. (1978), GARFIELD, DEW, GARDINER, y DEW (1981) se hizo el "impacto" o "influencia" de MARARON en la psicología. Para BRANDIZ (1983) (1) considerando el número de citas de MARARON en la literatura fundamentalmente en el campo de la psicología y de la fisiología, el dicho impacto se dio a conocer en el campo de la psicología y de la fisiología. Este vez mayor en

REVISTA ALLIANCHA DE PSICOLOGÍA, Universidad de Vallecajal, Departamento Nacional de Educación Superior, Ciudad Universitaria, Vallecajal, D.F.