

FROM A MULTIPHASIC TO A MONOPHASIC PROFILE: A BIOBIBLIOGRAPHIC ADDENDUM, 1983-1997

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This supplements a «selective autobiography», written in connection with my 70th birthday and published in RHP (1984, pp. 13-40). Whereas the 1983 profile was still «multiphasic», the present account is close to being «monophasic», being focused primarily on history of psychology. It has two principal parts. The first one deals with TOPICS: Historiography; institutional and organizational developmental; books; abstracts book reviews; international media of publication; and Purkyniana. The second, operating in a geographical framework, covers the following COUNTRIES: Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia (through 1992) and the Czech Republic (from 1993), Germany, the Hispanic world, Slovenia, and the United States.

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TOPICS

This account supplements a selective yet atil multiphasic profile (Brozek, 1984), contributed to an International «festschrift». Professional activities during the subsequent 15 years have been focused en history of psychology and the diversity La geographical rather than disciplinary. The return of Czechoslovakia, comunist-dominated in the years 1948-1989 to a free, democratic, readily accessible country accounts for the substantial attention that was given to it in reality and in this report. We shall begin with literature on the history of psychology.

Historiography of Psychology

The accounts of the then current literature appearing In print in different parts of the world were listed In a progress report (Brozek, 1980) published In a collaborative volume on Historiography of Modern Psychology (Brozek and Pongratz, 1980). The volume itself contained reports en Germany, Latin America, the Soviet Union, and Spain.

Work en surveys of the literature continues In the following years, be itless intensively, with attention focused on Brazil and Spain. Reports on Germany and the Soviet Union are In preparation.

Reports en the Brazilian literature include two papers (Brozek, 1988a and Brozek, 1991a), in English, covering, the 1980's. A report on «recent» developments in Brazilian historiography of psychology appeared also in Spanish (Brozek & León, 1988). The third paper, in English, en «Brazilian or the 1990's» is in press (Brozek, 1997a).

Substantial attention was given to the Spanish historiography of psychology of the 1980's and the 1990's. The report la to appear, In English, in the Newsletter of the Division of History of Psychology; in Spanish, in the *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología*; and In a Brazilian version of *Historiography of Modern Psychology*. An overview was requested by the *Boletín Informativo de la Sociedad Española de la Psicología* (Brozek, 1996a).

Institutional and Organizational Developments

The results of a world-wide survey of these aspects of the history of psychology were published in this journal (Brozek, 1983a). The report begins with the international scene, including congresses and symposia, journals, major projects, and scientific societies. The body of the report deals with Asia and the Pacific Area, with focus on the P. R. of China; Europe (Czechoslovakia, France, West and East Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, and the USSR), North America (Canada, USA) and, briefly, South America.

The topics include, when appropriate, the academic settings (including graduate program), archives, institutes, Journals and other publication media, meetings and symposia, musea, research groups, and societies.

Clearly, the survey should be repeated but this is a task for younger bands. Personally, I was especially impressed by recent organizational developments in Germany, Spain and Brazil. Both in Germany and in Spain societies in the history of psychology were established in the late 1980's. In Brazil, in 1998 a Work Group in History of Psychology was formed and the Helena Antipoff Center of Documentation and Research was created in Belo Horizonte, MG, in the context of the Federal University of Minas Gerais.

Books

While the focus of this account is on history of psychology, for the sake of completion of the coverage, and in view of the size (656 pages) and importance of the subject, we shall note the volume on *Malnutrition and Behavior: Critical Assessment of Key issues* (Brozek & Schürch, Eds., 1984). It constitutes the proceedings of an international «symposium at a distance», carried on -by mail- in the years 1982 and 1983. Sharp rise in the cost of gasoline and, consequently, of air travel, made the costs of a physical meeting prohibitive.

The second volume, also entitled *Malnutrition and Behavior* (Brozek, 1985a), is much closer to history: By inclusion of fundamental papers published between 1919-1981 it documents research on food deficits carried during the First and the Second World War, dietary deficits in micronutrients, and -most importantly- generalized malnutrition, clinical and subclinical. Most of the studies were performed in the countries of the «Third World», especially in Latin America. The volume closes with a section on malnutrition research carried out in the United States, and by two comments one of which is mine. I wrote also the Preface and a substantial general introduction as well as introductions to individual sections, and translated from the Spanish a pioneering study carried out at the Children's Hospital in Mexico and reported in 1955. I visited the Hospital in 1957.

The next two volumes are translations from English. The first of them was translated by Ferruccio Ferruzzi from a manuscript (Brozek & Diamond, 1982a). It provides a systematic account of the history of objective nonintrospective study of behavior, going back to the Greeks. It first appeared as a large chapter in volume I of the, mammoth German encyclopedia, *Die Psychologie des 20 Jahrhunderts* (Brozek & Diamond, 1976).

The second volume (Brozek & Pongratz, Eds., 1986) is a translation by S. Palumbo of a collaborative work entitled *Historiography of Modern Psychology* (Brozek & Pongratz, 1980).

A Brazilian version (Brozek & Massimi, 1997) is in preparation. I have contributed a chapter on Spanish historiography of psychology and collaborate of a chapter on Brazilian literature on history of psychology.

A major earlier collaborative endeavor, extending over a decade, resulted in *Explorations in the History of Psychology in the United States* (Brozek, Ed., 1984), consisting of 6 monographs. One of them involved biographic study (Brozek, 1984) of David Jayne Hill, President of the University of Lewisburg (later Bucknell university, 1979-1888, Professor of Psychology and Ethics (1881-1888), and author of *Elements of Psychology* (1888), a link between the «old» and the «new» psychology of the United States.

During the Spring semesters of the years 1986 and 1987 I served and visiting Professor at the Institute für Geschichte der Neueren Psychologie der Universität Passau. During this time I organized the international Gustav Theodor Fechner Symposium, held in Passau on 12 to 14 June 1987, the proceedings of which constitute Number 6 on the *Passauer Schriften zur Psychologiegeschichte* (Brozek & Gundlach, Eds., 1988). I shared in writing the introduction and in the epilogue I commented on the Symposium as well as joined my colleague in outlining the «Tasks for the Future». The symposium was truly international, with participants not only from Germany but also Brazil (2), Czechoslovakia, Holland (2), Scotland, Spain (2), USA (4), and Yugoslavia.

The last three volumes may be labeled a «Czech trilogy».

The first of them (Brozek and Hoskovec, 1987a) is dedicated to Jan Evangelista Purkyne (1787-1869), a man of a truly «Renaissance» stature. For a long string of biological terms and concepts -cell, conduction, corpuscles, fibers, figures, images, network, shift, system, and vesicle- he serves as eponym. In psychology he is assured of immortality thanks to the «Purkyne phenomenon» referring to the effect of the intensity of light on the visibility of spectral colors (Brozek, 1989a). A year before his death he published, in Czech and in German, his *Austria polyglotta* a sociopsychological recipe for the survival of the multinational, multilingual Austrian empire.

Our book is limited to Purkyne's involvement in psychology, «with a focus on unpublished manuscripts»: Two versions of notes for lectures on general and

on physiological psychology, an incomplete "Precis chronologique de travaux anatomico-physiologiques, psychologiques" and a "Glance at contemporary psychology", in Czech and in English translation. The volume closes with a consideration of the tasks that need to be carried out before a comprehensive account of Purkyne's significance for scientific psychology can be written.

In essence, the second volume recovers Masaryk, well known as philosopher, politician, and statesman. for psychology, out of hand In Czechoslovakia (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1995a). His interest and involvement in psychology is documented by translations of three types of publications: 1) An essay on hypnotism, originally published in 1880 in the form of a pamphlet. 2) Two book chapters, of 1884 and 1885, respectively, dealing with T.H. Buckles's theory of history and psychology, and Psychology as a Science. 3) Three journal articles: The study of poetry, 1884; Imitation, 1885; and Child Psychology, 1899/1900.

The last volume, *Psychological Ideas and Society: Charles University, 1348-1998* (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1997a) was conceived in the framework of the celebrations of the 650th anniversary of the foundation of the university in Prague, named after its founder. It consists of excerpts from the works of former Czech students and teachers who were associated with the university, beginning with Tomáš Stítmy, a «gentleman farmer», not a cleric, who wrote on religious issues, in Czech. Internationally known figures include the theologian Jan Hus (burned at the stake in Constancy in 1415), Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, and Edvard Beans, a sociologist, for many years minister of foreign affairs, and -briefly- Masaryk's successor as president of Czechoslovakia.

It was a pleasure contribute, as a collaborator, a penny's worth to a monograph by Carpintero, Peiró, and Tortosa (1988).

Still at the «dream stage», but not too far from the drawing boards, are three other works:

- 1) An English, commented edition of J.E. Purkyne's *Beitrag zur Kenntniss des Sehens* of 1819 and 1825 (J. Brozek, N. Wade, & J. Hoskovec).
- 2) Critical edition and translation into English (and Brazilian?) of Tideo Acciarini's Latin treatise *De Animorum Medicamentis*, written at the end of the 15th century (J. Brozek & Marina Massimi).
- 3) A monograph en J. E. Purkyne and the international echo of his work in psychology (J. Brozek & J. Hoskovec).

Book Reviews

Throughout, reviewing books was se Important part of my professional activities in the US the book reviews appeared In such journals and Isis and Contemporary Psychology but also the American Journal of Psychology and, most importantly the Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences. In Bohemia the principal

publisher of our book review, most of them written in cooperation with Jili Hoskovec, was *Ceskoslovenska Psychologie*. Between 1992 and 1990, 25 books were reviewed for the benefit of our Czech colleagues. Of these, 20 were published in English and 5 in German.

The books reviewed by Brozek in American Journals were published in a variety of languages and a variety of countries: Brazil, Germany, Peru as well as Czech Republic, Russia, Serbia and Slovenia. A substantial number of the books that were reviewed appeared in Spain.

Abstracts of non-English literature

Since my student days, I appreciated the service rendered to world's psychology by Journals carrying abstracts of psychological literature, such as the French *l'Année Psychologique*. I regarded them as critical links in the exchange of information about current psychological literature. In turn, in the 1950's I served for a time the American journal *Psychological Abstracts* as a volunteer abstractor of French Journals.

I was glad to learn (Brozek, 1990a) that in the years 1921-1928 the abstracts of the German psychological literature were provided for the American journal *Psychological Bulletin* by German psychologists and specialists in the closely allied fields. I viewed it as a step toward international cooperation in science.

I was also pleased by the establishment, in 1977, of the German Journal of Psychology and the initiation of a comprehensive coverage of the German literature. In 1981, the Journal limited the coverage to selected articles. To make matters worse, the percentage of the German publications covered in the data base of the American Psychological Association, as percentage of the total numbers of abstracts, decreased from 2.3 for the years 1983-1986 to 1.9 in 1987, 0.5 in 1988, and 0.4 in 1989 (Brozek, 1991). The topic was covered more broadly in the *International Journal of Psychology* (Brozek, 1992a).

Participating in international media of Publication

We shall limit ourselves to the 1990's. At the meeting of CHEIRON-Europe (now European Society for the History of the Human Sciences), held in Holland in 1992, we reported on the impact of Czechoslovakia's «velvet revolution» of November 1989 on psychology (Hoskovec & Brozek, 1992). At the request of the organizers of the meeting, I commented (Brozek, 1994a) on the history of the term «CHEIRON». More importantly, I discussed, at some length, the damaging effects of remote in the former German Democratic Republic—a phenomenon not unknown in other parts of the postcommunist world (Brozek, 1994b).

The volume on PSYCHOLOGY IN EUROPE (Schorr & Saari, Eds.) opens with a chapter on «Psychology In the Czech Republic» (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1995). Following a bibliographic note and brief political history, the following topics were discussed: Teaching and learning, academic degrees, associations, journals, psychological services, and international contacts. While information on private organizations (Faculty of Psychotherapy in Prague, Center for Psychological Services in Brno, Institute for Integrative Psychotherapy and Psychological Counseling In Olomouc) supplementing teaching of applied psychology offered by the universities is valid, the Idea of an «alternative route undergraduate education in psychology did not prove viable.

The hefty volume on illustrated history of psychology, in German, with 374 pages of a large format (Lück & Miller, Eds., 1993) was published in Germany and in the body of the book German authors predominate both as subjects and as contributors. The section 6, Regional developments, adds to the book's International flavor. We contributed a chapter on German-speaking psychologists in Prague prior to 1939 (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1993).

Distinctly more «International» in the English-language version (Bringmann & al., Eds., 1997), with two Americans (W. G. Bringmann and C. E. Early) among the four editors. Our chapter on Jan Evangelista Purkyně (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1997 I) was added to the chapter on Academic Psychology in Prague (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1994).

A historically oriented account, in English, of human research on behavioral effects of inadequate food intake was published in the *International Journal of Psychology Research* (Brozek, 1996). A Spanish translation appeared in *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología* (Brozek, 1994).

Purnyniana

Purnyniana in Czechoslovakia

In addition to a volume on Purkinje's relations to psychology, with emphasis on unpublished works (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1987q), three communications appeared in print in Czechoslovakia:

The first report, in Czech, specifies some concrete tasks that need to be carried out in order to facilitate a deeper knowledge of Purkinje's significance for psychology. They involve a comprehensive bibliography of Purkinje's writings relevant to psychology, the echoes of his work (with emphasis on book reviews), the books on psychology held in Purkinje's private library, and progress over the last 100 years in topics with which Purkinje was concerned (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1987b).

The second communication was presented at a scientific conference on «Jan Evangelista Purkyně In Science and Culture», held in Prague on 26-30 August 1987, in connection with the 200th anniversary of Purkyně's birth (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1987b). The paper is entitled «Purkyně- The unknown», and refers to previously unpublished texts of Purkyně's Breslau lectures on psychology, written in German, and the Prague Psychological fragments, written in the 1860's in Czech.

The third paper, in Czech, contains the description of and comments on Purkyně's manuscripts relevant to psychology (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1988b).

Purkiniana in Europe outside Czechoslovakia

In the notes for his lectures on psychology, given in 1827, Purkyně refers (Brozek, 1988) to «objective psychology». It involves the study of events in human society, of history and poetry but also of nature, including the instinct and drives of animals. Another aspect of «objective» psychology refers to the physiological processes underlying psychological phenomena.

A detailed account of Purkyně's interaction with psychology, traced from 1806 to «Glance at contemporary psychology written in Czech in the 1860's», appeared in English in the Italian journal, *Teorie e Modelli* (Brozek, Forster & Hoskovec, 1987).

Some of the same topics were taken up at a meeting of the "Fachgruppe" on history psychology of the German Psychological Society (Hoskovec & Brozek, 1994). In addition, it is noted that Purkyně had a particularly high regard for Johann Friedrich Herbart. In Purkyně's view, Herbart and his followers «brought psychology decisively into the camp of empirical sciences.»

Purkiniana in the US

An overview of Purkyně's life and work, relevant to psychology, was presented on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of Purkyně's birth (Hoskovec, Forster & Brozek, 1988). I commented (Brozek, 1998) on his short but interesting manuscript note on the history of modern psychology, written in Czech but transcribed and translated into English (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1987a pp. 114-118).

Most of the other reports were related to the «Purkyně phenomenon», including the translation of the paragraph in which the phenomenon was described in 1825 (Brozek, 1989a); the genesis and the early uses of the term in French, German, and English (Brozek & Kuthan, 1990); and the issue of the priority of the discovery (Brozek, Kuthan, and Arens, 1991). Interestingly enough, in studying the effects of increasing the intensity of light, beginning from total darkness, on

the visibility of spectral colors. Purkinje used the universe as his "laboratory". Our reports on Purkinje, published in the US, close with a chapter in *A Pictorial History of Psychology* (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1997b).

The chapter contains Purkinje's portrait; the announcement in Latin, of his defense of the doctoral dissertation of 1818; title page of the dissertation as printed in 1823 (not 1819, as incorrectly indicated in the legend); a rotary chair used by Purkinje in the study of vertigo and to effects on eye movements; and photographs of Purkinje's face while he was mimicking different emotional states.

Beyond the pail

For the present purposes, the "Pail" refers to psychology, primarily to psychology's history.

Two communications, published in the late 1980's and overlapping, though not identical in content, deal with physical anthropology (Brozek, Burmeister et al., 1987, Brozek, Parízková et al., 1988).

The writer's translations of early Pavlovian studies on the effects of starvation in dogs appeared in *The Pavlovian Journal of Biological Science* (Brozek, 1987). Three articles are concerned with the effects of malnutrition on human personality, one in Czech (Brozek, 1987a), one translated into Spanish by Ramón León (Brozek, 1988d), and one in English (Brozek, 1990b).

COUNTRIES

Brazil

My first formal contacts with Brazil date back to 1979 when two papers, written in English, were translated and appeared as two parts of an article published in a Brazilian research journal (Brozek, 1979).

The road to Brazil led through Italy, Portugal, and Germany, in that sequence. In 1980 I met Marina Massimi, my eventual Brazilian hostess of 1990, in Italy's Padova where I introduced her to the archives of the ancient University. Following her emigration to Brazil, archives research became her outstanding specialty (Massimi, 1990).

Invitation to the International Congress on "Nutrition and Development", to be held in Lisbon on 14-19 November 1983, stimulated my interest to learn Portuguese. I actually wrote my paper in that language, kindly corrected by my Lisbon friends. It was published in Portugal, but with some delay (Brozek, 1986).

I met Prof. Antonio Gomes Penna, past director of the Institute of Psychology of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, at Passau, Germany, at the International Gustav Theodor Fechner Symposium, held at the University of Passau on 12-14 June 1987 (Penna, 1988). Thanks to Prof. Penna, then director of the post-graduate program of the Instituto Superior de Estudos e Pesquisas Psicossociais, of the Fundação Getulio Vargas, I had the pleasure of serving as Honorary President of the First Seminar on the History of Psychology in Latin America (Geuter & Brozek, 1989).

In addition to the opening comments, I spoke on three topics: 1) Works on the historiography of Latin American psychology (Brozek, 1989b), 2) Measures facilitating the development of historical studies in Latin American psychology (Brozek, 1998c), and 3) History of the studies on the effects of malnutrition on behavior in Latin America (Brozek, 1989d). The subject was covered more broadly elsewhere (Brozek, 1994).

My second professional visit of Brazil, made possible by the Brazilian National Research Center (CNPq) and some of the universities, took place in May 1996. In Sao Paulo I met with several groups of graduate students of the history of psychology and history of science, with discussions focused on the critique of master theses and doctoral dissertation research, and presented a lecture on «Varieties of History of Psychology». I also gave a seminar at CREN (Centro de Recuperação e Educação Nutricional) on «Experimental Biology of Human Starvation in a Perspective of 50 Years».

At the Ribeirão Preto Campus of the University of Sao Paulo I gave a week long, intensive graduate course on the history of psychology. Some of the lectures were incorporated into a book of readings (Campos, Ed., 1996). In addition, I met with undergraduate students and met graduate students outside of the classroom.

On the way to Teresopolis, RJ, I stopped in Rio de Janeiro, to meet informally with colleagues, specially Prof. A. G. Penna. It was at Teresopolis that the Sixth Symposium on Research and Scientific Interchange of ANPEPP (the acronym for Associação de Pesquisa e Pós-Graduação em Psicologia-Association for Research and Graduate Studies in Psychology) took place on 22-29 May 1996. The special event was the first meeting of the Association's Work Group on History of Psychology, organized by Regina Campos, historian of psychology at the Federal University of Minas Gerais, located at Belo Horizonte.

The goal of the meeting of this new body was threefold: 1) To facilitate academic interchange between investigators engaged in research on the history of psychology, 2) To spread information about research on the history of psychology carried out in Brazil, and 3) Provide help with the teaching of undergraduate and graduate courses on the history of psychology. I was fortunate to be able to participate in the meetings as invited guest.

The most important collaborative project is a Brazilian version (Brozek & Massimi, 1997) of *Historiography of Modern Psychology* (Brozek and Pongratz, 1980). I have provided a new chapter on Spanish literature of the years 1980-1996 and contributed to a chapter on Brazilian literature on the history of psychology.

Brazilian authors provided chapters on Historical studies of psychology, Psychology between philosophy and science, Archives of the history of Brazilian psychology, Social history of psychology, and the Epilogue.

China

Thanks to Prof. Gao Juefu (than spelled Kao Jioh-fu), I was invited to spend some time at Nanjin University (then still known as Nankin Normal College). I knew of Prof. Gao as the translator of E. G. Boring's first (Kao, 1931) as well as, full fifty years later, the second edition of E. G. Boring's volume *A History of Experimental Psychology*. At Prof. Gao's initiative, the Ministry of Education of the P. R. China established a research station for the history of psychology -the first such facility in China- in the Department of Education of the College. I described it in a *Study of the History of Psychology around the World: Recent Institutional and Organizational Developments* (Brozek, 1983a), together with the station's initial work program which included preparation of a textbook on *The History of Modern Psychology*. To my regret, life's complications made it impossible to accept the invitation to visit Nanjin.

I much appreciated Prof. Gao's contribution to an International festschrift organized on the occasion of my 70th birthday, edited by Helio Carpintero and J. M. Peiró, and published by the Department of Psychology of the University of Valencia. Gao's contribution was entitled «Brief History of the Historiography of Psychology In China» (Gao, 1984).

Together with a Chinese student and a German colleague, we prepared in German two reports on contemporary research on the history of psychology in China (Brozek, Yan, & Gundlach, 1986a, 1986b). The first deals with institutions, in three cities: Beijing (Academia Sinica, the Chinese Psychological Society), Nanjin (work on two anthologies of psychology-Western and traditional Chinese respectively), and Shanghai (where the second Chinese center on the history of psychology was established in 1984). The second paper dealt with the personnel and was entitled «First steps toward a WHO's WHO in Chinese Historiography of Psychology.»

Detailed account was made (Yan & Brozek, 1981) of Chinese historiography of psychology in the early 1980's. It registers both translations and the original Chinese works, three in number: 1) *Studies of traditional Chinese psychological thought of the years 771-221 B. C.* 2) *An anthology of 25 papers on different*

aspects of traditional Chinese thought, and 3) A textbook on the history of modern Western psychology.

Czechoslovakia (through 1992) and the Czech Republic

Autobiography and bibliography

In connection with the 80th anniversary of the writer, an account covering the years 1983-1992 was published in Prague (Brozek, 1993). It supplements the earlier reports that appeared, in English, in the Journal *Ceskoslovenska Psychologie*.

Bohemica in Europe

This category covers both the publications based on the study of the past of the Czech psychology and conference reports on recent development.

An article on Czechoslovakia's early applied psychology, examined in international context, appeared in English in Spain (Brozek and Hoskovec, 1986q). It covers the visits and studies of Czech psychologists abroad, visits from abroad (USA, France and French-speaking Switzerland, Germany, and Spain), correspondence, references in the Czech technical publications to works published abroad, participation in international congresses, and psychological instruments and tests .

Several reports, published in Western Europe, deal with the developments of the 1990's. One was presented in Holland at the 11th annual conference of CHEIRON-Europe (Hoskovec & Brozek, 1992a), the other at the 38th congress of the German Psychological Society (Hoskovec & Brozek, 1992b; Hoskovec, Kovac & Brozek, 1993).

A chapter (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1995b) appeared later.

History of Czech applied psychology, in Czech

Note: In the references the Czech titles of the publications are translated and placed in brackets, to differentiate them from titles originally given in English.

Several archival studies, carried out and published in the 1980's, dealt with the history of applied psychology between the two world wars. The documents attest that there was a lively interest in the applied aspects of psychology, specially in psychotechnology from the very beginning of the republic in 1918.

In the teaching program of Charles University this was manifested in the introduction of lectures and seminars as well as of practical exercises and colloquia (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1986b). The first course on «Problems of psychotechnology»

was offered as soon as summer semester of 1921. Relevant are also courses in educational psychology given by Václav Prihoda on differential psychology, mental tests, and pedagogical statistics. As an addendum, the paper contains a list of relevant doctoral dissertations submitted in the years 1919/28-1938/37.

The second paper considers the application of psychology to human work, with a focus on the history of the Psychotechnical Institute (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1988c). The interest of the anthropologist J. Matiegka in «human factor» is documented by a report on «Significance of anthropometry for psychotechnology” (Brozek, Hoskovec, and Prokopec, 1986).

The third main paper (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1991a) is devoted to the development in Czechoslovakia of vocational guidance -a field in which in the year 1937 the present writer became professionally active as psychologist. Taken into account were developments in Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia.

In the journal *History of Science and Technology*, attention was given to Czechoslovakia's psychotechnology of the inter-war period, with emphasis on international interaction (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1991b).

PROPSY

In 1995 a student paper was launched at Charles University, bearing a puzzling acronym: PROPSY. The simplest, but not necessarily the most correct reading of the acronym would be, in Czech, «Pro psychology» (in English, «For psychologists»). The literal translation, however, would be «For the dogs».

I appreciated the students's initiative and in 1996 I contributed to the journal five short articles. They dealt, respectively, with the study of psychology in Prague in the 1930's (No. .1, p. 17); a biographical note on autopsychotherapies (No. 4, p. 14) involving laughing (gelotherapy), music (musicotherapy), exchange of letters (epistolotherapy), and walking (peripatotherapy); J. E. Purkinje in England, 1830 (No. 5, pp. 12-13); and the teaching of psychology in Brazil, including a two-semester course on «Problems of Contemporary Brazil», designed to familiarize the students of psychology with the country's principal contemporary social, economic, and political issues. The series of papers closes with a «secret» (perceptual) portrait of J. E. Purkinje, drawn by Prof. Nicholas J. Wade (1995), a Scotch psychologist and painter: The portrait is «built» into a set of concentric, thinly drawn circles.

Czech Reports en Contemporary Psychology in USA

An early report, in English, addressed itself to the following topics: Sources of information; general methodological (metatheoretical) considerations; the

institutional setting; spectrum of interests and activities; training and degrees; and psychology and the neighboring disciplines (Brozek, 1971).

In the 1980's, in Czech, in the journal *Ceskoslovenska Psychologie* the report was supplemented by notes on the Archives of the History of American Psychology; psychological dictionaries in Western Europe and the US; and the ongoing differentiation of American psychology.

Reports that appeared in the 1990's concern abstracts of non-English publications registered in the compact discs published by the American Psychological Association; teaching, training, and certification of professional competence in applied psychology; the initiative of the new American Psychological Society to study, vigorously and systematically, the "human factor" at work, in education, in the aging society, in abuse of drugs and alcohol, health, and violence; awards for outstanding accomplishments of American psychologists; and psychology in the service of public health.

The communications noted above were published in the *Journal Ceskoslovenska Psychologie*. Two additional notes appeared in *the Quarterly Newsletter of the Czech-Moravian Psychological Society*. One of them dealt with post-doctoral specialization in the US in the field of clinical psychology (Brozek, 1993b). The other one referred to four editions (in the years 1889, 1893, 1896, and 1901) of the English translation of G. A. Lindner's *Manual of Empirical Psychology as an Inductive Science*, first published -in German- in 1858 (Brozek, 1996c); Lindner became professor at the Czech university of Prague.

Germany

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of my personal contact with German-speaking psychologists, in Prague, I wrote up the story (Brozek, 1987c). In retrospect, I am happy that at the time I was not aware of the fact that in 1933, «on racial grounds», the Free State of Danzig (today's Gdansk) had fired Hans Henning, whose *Psychologie der Gegenwart* (Contemporary Psychology; Henning, 1932) introduced me to the history of psychology. In turn, in 1934 or early 1935, in six sessions of the Philosophy seminar of the Faculty of philosophy of the Czech university in Prague, I endeavored to familiarize my fellow students with the book. Knowing what happened to my «teacher at a distance» would have made this task very difficult and would have poisoned my relations with the Department of psychology of the German university of Prague. As it was, I spent a profitable year, 1935/36, as an active member the Department's seminar, given by Prof. Johannes Lindworsky, S. J., and in the psychology practicum directed by Franz Scola, Lindworsky's assistant and, eventually, successor. Years later I was distressed to learn that Scola's book *on Race and Form of Life: An Attempt at A Psychological Interpretation of Racial Differences*, essential to his promotion,

had a distinctly Nazi flavor (Scola, 1943). A systematic, critical analysis of the book remains to be carried out.

In the journal *Geschichte der Psychologie* I wrote a note entitled «What happened to Franz Scola», addressed To Whom it May Concern (Brozek, 1985b). On the basis of responses to the note and additional information that became available, we wrote an article on Scola, his life, teaching and research (Brozek, Uehlein & Gundlach, 1986). The issue «Was Scola a true Nazi believer?» remains open. We need to know more about the pressures to which he was exposed.

In cooperation with a German student (Brozek & Rust, 1987) changes in the categories under which *Psychologische Rundschau* classified book reviews were examined for the period 1949 to 1982. Most importantly, in the years 1974 and 1975 the areas «Kulturpsychologie» and «Voelkerpsychologie» were dropped and only the label «Sozialpsychologie» remained; the category «Characterologie/Typologie» was replaced by «Differentialpsychologie»; «Tiefenpsychologie» was introduced as a separate category; and «Medizinische Psychologie» was replaced by «Klinische Psychologie».

Attention was given to the journal *Psychological Abstracts* and the German-language psychology (Brozek, 1990c) and a plea was made for International Psychological Abstracts (Brozek & Geuter, 1989). The issue was examined, more broadly, elsewhere (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1992a).

The history of nonintrospective, «objective» psychology had been traced in a monograph (Brozek & Diamond, 1976) incorporated into Vol. 1 of the *encyclopedia Die Psychologie des 20. Jahrhunderts* and reprinted in Vol. 2 of *Geschichte der Psychologie* (Brozek & Diamond, 1982b). A 3-column entry on «Psychologie, objektive» appeared in the *Historisches Wörterbuch der Philosophie* (Brozek, 1989e). The entry was written before I was aware that the term and concept was used by J. E. Purkinje in his notes for lectures on general psychology, given during the summer semester of 1827 at the medical school of the University of Breslau (today's Wrocław, in Western Poland). The translation (Brozek, 1990d, p. 377) of a passage, written by Purkinje in German and transcribed by Brozek & Hoskovec (1987a, p. 21, paragraph 4, «Sources») reads: «The study of... mental phenomena leads us beyond ourselves into the human society and finally into Nature. Consequently, we can differentiate between a subjective psychology (self-knowledge, Autognosie) and an objective psychology.» The term complementary to «Autognosie» would be «Heterognosie», but it does not appear in Purkinje's lecture notes.

Conference reports

Earlier, in the section on «Books», we noted the Passau Fechner symposium (Brozek & Gundlach, Eds., 1988).

Particularly important were the conferences of the Fachgruppe Geschichte der Psychologie, formed in the framework the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Psychologie, of which I am a member. The reports appeared both in German (Brozek, 1987d, 1991c) and in English (Brozek, 1990e).

I can not fail to note a paper contributed to the festschrift to Ludwig J. Pongratz, my host at the University of Würzburg in the year 1979/80 (Brozek, 1983b).

German-speaking psychologists in Prague

We have taken up this topic several times. First, briefly, in the «Historische Seite» of *Psychologische Rundschau* (Uehlein, Hoskovec, & Brozek, 1989) and, later, at a greater length (Uehlein, Hoskovec & Brozek, 1994). At the University of Passau, Uehlein (1988) devoted his dissertation to the last great "German-speaking" psychologist in Prague. Psychological dissertations presented at the German University of Prague in the years 1882-1945 were listed in the journal *Geschichte der Psychologie* (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1992b).

A chapter on the German-language psychology in Prague appeared both in the German (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1993a) and the American edition of the *Illustrated History of Psychology* (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1997c).

Hispanica

The history and the extent of intellectual interaction with the Spanish-speaking countries, primarily as reflected in the bibliography, is outlined and documented in the article entitled «Entre los Andes y los Pirineos» (Brozek, 1993c). Special attention is given to history of psychology, including a substantial number of book reviews.

At the end of August of 1979, in our house in Bethlehem, PA, I had the opportunity to discuss the idea of launching the *Revista de Historia de la Psicología* with Helio Carpintero and José María Peiró, its editors-to-be, and have served on its Comité Editorial from the beginning of the journal. Together with Ramón León, a Peruvian psychologist and historian of psychology, I welcomed the REVISTA in the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* (Brozek & León, 1980b).

In turn, the *Revista* published the text of a lecture on «Wundt in America», presented in Spanish in Barcelona and Valencia In the Spring of the "wundtian" year 1980 (Brozek, 1981). An extensive, unique account dealt with institutional and organizational developments in the history of psychology around the world (Brozek, 1983a), with a later paper being focused on Czechoslovakia's early

applied psychology, examined in international context (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1986a).

However, Spain was not neglected, neither in nor out of the *Revista*. In the journal appeared a detailed analysis of the impressive handiwork of Valencian bibliometricians (Brozek, 1991d) and a prologue was written for textbook on contemporary psychology (Brozek, 1990f). The book itself reminded me vividly of another publication (Henning, 1932) entitled «Contemporary Psychology» (more precisely, *Psychologie der Gegenwart*), with a large introductory chapter devoted to the history of psychology. It was my introduction to the field.

In the fall of 1985 I spent a month in Valencia working, as «collaborator», with my colleagues who were completing a summary of the work of many hands analyzing four major early American journals of psychology (Carpintero, Peiró & Tortosa, 1988). Unfortunately, I had to leave before the project was completed.

The first report on the «Human Capital» initiative of the American Psychological Society appeared in Lima, Peru (Brozek, 1994), the second one in Spain (del Barrio & Brozek, 1996).

A Spanish version of «recent» developments in historiography of psychology in Brazil (Brozek & León, 1988) appeared in the short-lived *Archivo Latinoamericano de Materia de la Psicología y Ciencias Afines* while an extensive, historically oriented account of research on behavioral effects of malnutrition (Brozek, 1994c) was published in the *Revista Latinoamericana de Psicología* in Colombia. Most of the reported research was carried out in Latin America. An earlier account (Brozek, 1988d), published in Lima, Peru, was focused on the effects of malnutrition on personality.

Slovenia

My contacts with this beautiful country go back to 1950. They involved ethnomusicology, later physical anthropology and, finally, history of psychology. In the summer of 1970, in the archives of the University of Ljubljana I studied the papers of Mihajlo Rostohar (1878-1966), outstanding Slovenian psychologist, active at the university's of Prague (Bohemia), Brno (Moravia), and Ljubljana (Slovenia). At the IV. Congress of Yugoslav Psychologists, held in October 1971 at Bled, a scenic spot by a lake in the Slovenian Alps, I spoke on some puzzling aspects of his biographies (Brozek, 1972).

At the invitation of the University of Ljubljana, in collaboration with my Prague colleague, Prof. Jiri Hoskovec, I returned to this theme at a conference on «The Life and Work of Mihajlo Rostohar», held in Ljubljana on 27-28 September 1996 (Hoskovec & Brozek, 1997). One of the controversial points is the initial location, in Prague, of Rostohar's laboratory -the first laboratory of experimental psychology in the Czech lands. We have covered also Rostohar's Czech

contributions dealing with psychological aspects of nationality (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1997). In addition, during its second day, I chaired the conference.

United States

In a world-wide study of institutional and organizational developments (Brozek, 1983a) relevant to the history of psychology due attention was paid to the USA (pp. 329-332), with special reference to archives, graduate programs of study, journals, and scientific societies.

All along I was sorry that historians of psychology lacked opportunity to publish medium-sized monographs, too large for a journal article and too small for commercially viable books. While I did not succeed in solving the problem, in principle and permanently, I was able to bring out a volume (Brozek, Ed. and Contrib., 1984), entitled *Explorations in the History of Psychology in the United States*, containing six monographs. They were written by R. B. Evans (*The Origins of American Academic Psychology*), J. G. Blight (*Jonathan Edwards's Theory of Mind: Its Applications and Implications*), W. R. Woodward (*William James's Psychology of Will: Its Revolutionary Impact on American Psychology*), J. A. Popplestone and Marion White McPherson (*Pioneer Psychological Laboratories in Clinical Settings*), and M. M. Sokal (*J. McK. Cattell and American Psychology in the 1920's*). My own contribution dealt with David Jayne Hill: *Between the Old and the New Psychology*.

Bohemica following the «velvet» revolution

The flow to the US of information about psychology in Czechoslovakia was not initiated by the «velvet», anti-Communist revolution of November 1989 but it markedly increased following that memorable event. Prior to that time, the publications were limited largely to J. E. Purkyne.

After 1989, the events were registered in a series of reports (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1990a, 1993b, 1995c). These factual accounts were supplemented by reports aiming at «building bridges over the Atlantic» and facilitating development of scientific psychology in free Czechoslovakia (Brozek, 1990g; Brozek & Hoskovec, 1993c) We were pleased that, as a result of these appeals, American students and teachers made available some 100 copies of an outstanding textbook of psychology to the Department of Psychology of Charles University. In addition, two large boxes of microfilms of psychological literature, together with an apparatus for reading the microfilms, were donated to the Department's library. Interestingly enough, the three boxes were shipped to Prague on the airplane of Czechoslovakia's president, Václav Havel, who visited Bethlehem while receiving an honorary doctor's degree from Lehigh University.

Varia

The size of a publication is not always a dependable criterion of its significance. This surely applies to the synthesis (Brozek & Tortosa, 1989) of a large body of quantitative data gathered over the years by Valencian students of the history of psychology. The data deal with the changes, over time, in the relative amounts of works written in different languages and cited in four major early American journals examined from their *inception* (*American Journal of Psychology*, 1887; *Psychological Review*, 1894; *Psychological Bulletin*, 1904; and *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 1916) to 1945. For the decades 1890-1899 and 1930-1939, the percentages of the works cited were as follows: For German, 30.8% vs. 13.8; for French, 11.2 vs. 3.4; for English, 58.4 vs. 82.1. for «Others», 1.8 vs. 0.7%.&. The total N of the citations was 110,067.

I argued (Brozek, 1990b) that the existence of some 50 divisions of the American Psychological Association (APA) documents «diversity», not «disunity» of contemporary psychology. I also reminded my American colleagues of an interesting model of psychology, proposed by Hans Henning, outstanding German psychologist, some sixty years ago in his *Contemporary Psychology* (Henning, 1932). In contrast to the linear, link-chain pattern of the divisional structure of the APA, Henning proposed a circular model: General experimental psychology was at the center of the circle while the individual branches of «applied» psychology were located at the periphery, forming a loose circle. He listed 28 such branches but made two important points: 1) The center and the periphery are constituent parts of psychology. 2) The numbers of the specific topics with which psychology may be concerned is vast (his word was «unuebersehbar»). Today we would add to the center the history of psychology, general psychological theory and general psychological methodology.

A unique contribution to the history of American as well as international psychology was a detailed examination of the reception/rejection of the «Western» psychology in Eastern, then Communist-dominated Europe of 1950's and the 1960's (Brozek & Pecjak, 1992). The specific «Western» work was R. S. Woodworths' classical textbook of *Experimental Psychology*, first published in 1938.

The attitudes toward the translations of the book varied greatly, from very negative (Soviet Union) through negative (Czechoslovakia; the book was published In Slovakia) to positive (Poland) and very positive (Yugoslavia). We should note, however, that while In Yugoslavia the book was translated In 1952, it had to wait for 7 years before it could be published, when reformed Communism, stressing "self-management", reasserted itself. The differences in the response to the book in Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the Soviet Union—the countries ruled at that time by orthodox Communism- remain puzzling.

Together with a Chinese student of psychology, Wenfan Yan, we reviewed Chinese publications on historiography of psychology published in the 1990's (Yan & Brozek, 1987).

Brazilian Addendum

In a way, the journey to Brazil in the second week of July 1997 was the leak of my career as historian of psychology. It had three parts.

1. ***Participation In the XXVith Interamerican Congress of Psychology***, held in Sao Paulo on 6-11 July 1997 at the Pontificia Universidade Catolica de Sao Paulo. I participated actively in three events.

I gave a one-hour lecture on Historiography of Psychology around the World, printed in full in the volume of congressional Lectures (Brozek, 1997a), and took part in two seminars.

The lecture was 'bi-focal': It dealt with historiography of psychology abroad, thus updating an earlier, extensive account (Brozek, 1983a), as well as with recent developments in Brazil (cf. Brozek, 1997b). The works published abroad included also a book on «psychological Ideas» of former Czech students or teachers of Charles University, covering the 850 years since the University foundation in 1348 (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1997). In the symposium chaired by Marina Massimi and focused on historiography I spoke on quantitative approaches. In a symposium chaired by Regina Campos and concerned with contemporary studies in the history of psychology I covered recent developments in psychology in the Czech Republic.

2) ***Launching ("lançamento") of a collection of papers on History of Psychology***. During the congress, EDUC (the Editorial Establishment of the Pontifical Catholic University of Sao Paulo) celebrated the publication of volume 1, n°. 15, of the series of collected papers of the National Association for Research and Graduate Studies in Psychology, abbreviated as ANPEPP (R. H. F. Campos, Org., 1996). The books title is History of Psychology: Research, Professional Training, and Teaching of history of psychology.

The volume, the result of the labors of the Brazilian Work Group on History of Psychology, is to serve as a students's manual. I am author or co-author of four papers, some of which were presents, in part, in May 1996 at an intensive course on the History of Psychology, offered at the Department of Psychology and Education, Faculty of Philosophy. Sciences and Letters, University of Sao Paulo, Ribeirao Preto Campus (Brozek & Guerra, 1996^a; 1996b; Massimi, Campos, & Brozek, 1996; and Brozek & Campos, 1996).

3. ***Archives and Libraries***. Following the Sao Paulo congress, I had the opportunity to visit two localities in the state of Minas Gerais. Both visits involved archives and libraries.

In the community of Ibirite, near Belo Horizonte, the capital of the state, I visited the Centro de Documentação e Pesquisa (Center of Documentation and Research), carrying the name of Helena Antipoff, an outstanding Russian-born Brazilian psychologist. The issue was the optimal use of this facility, located in a rural educational institution.

My recommendation, presented orally and in writing, was to maintain the former living quarters of Antipoff as a memorial, without any major changes, and to transform a fairly large room, now holding a library and archives, into a museum dedicated to Antipoff's life and work.

The books as well as the valuable and unique archives materials would be transferred to a hall in the new library building that is to house the Centro de Referência em História da Psicologia no Brasil (Reference Center on Brazilian History of Psychology), directed by Prof. Regina Campos and designed to serve as a national information center for history of psychology.

The Center will house also the English-language books of my personal library, together with its journals on the history of psychology and a large collection of portraits of psychologists, in the form of slides.

CLOSING COMMENT

Dr. Jiri Hoskovec and I were pleased by a recent request to contribute to this journal a paper on the Czech psychology prior to 1950. It will deal with vocational guidance (Brozek & Hoskovec, 1998), the first area of applied psychology in which I have been professionally involved. I am looking forward to continued cooperation with the journal on the board of which I have served since its very beginning.

On the other hand, I continue to inform the wide world about the work of Spanish historians of psychology. At this very moment accounts of the Spanish contributions that appeared in the years 1980 to 1995 are being published in English, Spanish, and in Brazil. There will be little overlap, if any, of the readership.

Finally, in preparation is an essay review of recent videos documenting the life and work of selected Spanish psychologists, including Emilio Mira y López whose video was presented by Prof. Helio Carpintero in Brazil's Sao Paulo in July 1997, in the context of the 26th Interamerican Congress of Psychology. It is appropriate, I believe, that the account of a new tool of historiography should appear in a new journal -the American Psychological Association's *History of Psychology*.

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