

Who Am I?

Discover the answers to these questions using the Women Past section of the *Psychology's Feminist Voices* website (www.feministvoices.com). This assignment will familiarize you with the women of psychology's past.

Clue 1. My husband wrote and published one of the most famous textbooks on the history of psychology.

Clue 2. I was a student of Titchener's

Clue 3. I worked briefly at Vassar College

Clue 1. I established a nursery school in my own home.

Clue 2. My father was also a famous psychologist.

Clue 3. I earned my PhD in Education at Harvard even though I would probably have been diagnosed as dyslexic.

Clue 1. I was John B. Watson's last, albeit informally supervised, graduate student.

Clue 2. My graduate research involved figuring out how to remove a young child's fear of a white rabbit.

Clue 3. I spent the rest of my career at the University of California, Berkeley, coordinating a longitudinal study of personality and development.

Clue 1. I was born in South Africa, grew up in England, and died in Florida.

Clue 2. When Wilder Penfield did his famous cortical stimulation studies at the Montreal Neurological Institute, I was the research assistant under the surgical tent who recorded the patients' memories and vocalizations.

Clue 3. During WWII, I developed a method of group Rorschach administration.

Clue 1. I was imprisoned for my political beliefs in the 1930s when Red Vienna fell to the National Socialists.

Clue 2. I was the first female president of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues.

Clue 3. Before I became a psychologist, I dreamed of being the Minister of Education in socialist Austria.

Clue 1. I was a self-declared socialist and feminist.

Clue 2. I collaborated with the developer of the PAP test, with whom I did research on the influence of hormones on behavior.

Clue 3. In my research, I presented empirical evidence to combat the “myth of menstrual invalidism.”

Clue 1. I served as both the chief field psychologist and chief research psychologist for Lewis Terman’s giftedness research project.

Clue 2. I created the Draw-a-Man test, a non-verbal intelligence test for children.

Clue 3. I developed the method of event sampling (where an observer waits for a particular behaviour to occur and then records both the frequency of the behaviour and the circumstances under which it occurred)

Clue 1. Together with my husband and business partner I had twelve children.

Clue 2. As one of the first industrial/organizational psychologists I did consulting work for Macy’s Department Store in New York City.

Clue 3. Among my inventions are the shelves in refrigerator doors and the foot-pedal garbage can.

Clue 1. I helped pioneer group psychotherapy with WWII veterans, and was among the first to experiment with leaderless group therapy.

Clue 2. Along with my husband, I founded the Psychologists League.

Clue 3. Later in my life I became an active feminist.

Clue 1. I married at the age of 80 for the first time and I died at the age of 96.

Clue 2. As an expert on typical and atypical education, I travelled to post-war Germany to consult on educational services there.

Clue 3. I won the first honorary membership from the Florida Association of School Psychologists in 1966.

Clue 1. I was a member of the People’s Institute in Northampton in 1935 where I created a successful pre-school program for young children.

Clue 2. In my 2 articles published in 1960, I argued that there was no relationship between race and intelligence in Jamaican children by emphasizing the importance of environmental and situational factors.

Clue 3. I worked with Pavlov and Krasnogorski and I championed civil liberties at the time of First World War.

Clue 1. I am one of the early psychologists who used precise laboratory measurements and experimentation to solve problems in social behavior.

Clue 2. From 1950 to 1970, I held the Kellogg chair and was a professor at the University of Michigan.

Clue 3. I refused to join the National Council of Women Psychologists in the second World War because I preferred to receive recognition as an equal (not on the basis of sex) within the male-dominated establishment.

Clue 1. I was convinced that I would major in mathematics in college, but a psychology class with Harry Hollingworth and an article by Charles Spearman on correlation coefficients changed my mind and I decided to pursue mathematics within psychology.

Clue 2. In 1929, I was Charles B. Davenport's research assistant at the Carnegie Institution where we worked on creating "culture-free" tests.

Clue 3. In 1987, I was awarded the National Medal of Science.

Clue 1. I was the first Italian woman to receive a medical degree.

Clue 2. In 1907, I opened my own school called Casa dei Bambini (Children's House).

Clue 3. I was nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize on three separate occasions.

Clue 1. In 1920, I did relief work in Germany through an American Quaker organization.

Clue 2. I was Lewis M. Terman's research assistant, and was married to an APA president.

Clue 3. I lived in Istanbul, Turkey for four years.

Clue 1. I studied at Columbia University under James McKeen Cattell and Robert S. Woodworth.

Clue 2. From 1918-1920, I was the president of the San Francisco Federation of Women's Clubs.

Clue 3. Besides my dissertation, published in 1913, I published no other academic writings.