

# 1924 YEAR IN REVIEW: CHANGING FOUNDATIONS

## SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY BY HENRY ALLPORT PUBLISHED!

This year, psychologist Floyd Henry Allport published *Social Psychology*, which already stands within the field as an influential and pioneering piece of literature. Allport, is an assistant instructor at the University of North California, and received his Bachelor of Arts and doctoral degree in psychology from Harvard University. This work states that social psychology is not the study of groups but is dependent on the individuals who make up these groups. Allport states that the perceived moods of a crowd are due to the interacting states of individuals and that “crowd minds” do not exist. He does not concern himself with complex human instincts and instead leans into the importance of impulse and reflex formation; these impulses are a product of learning and conditioning through environmental stimuli.

This text advocates for heavy use of experimental research within the field of social psychology and combines topics in this wide-ranging field. Subjects such as personality, group assessment, child development, and applied psychology are all touched upon within this work. In a novel move, Allport integrates Freudian theories with behaviourism to fully understand conflict and interpersonal relations. The book highlights the need for empiricism when working in social psychology, which is sure to make waves for years to come in the work being done in the field and in the classroom. Psychology has long been attempting to become a fully scientific discipline, and Allport’s work in this sub-field shows that it is well on its way.

## ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCES FORMED

As of April 1st, 1924 the Canadian air service is now the Royal Canadian Air Force.



Vladimir Lenin pictured above circa 1917

## INTERBEHAVIOURISM FOUNDED BY KANTOR

Psychological behaviour contextualized as natural events in new publication.

### RUSSIAN LEADER VLADIMIR LENIN DEAD

On January 21st Soviet Union leader Vladimir Lenin passed away from a brain hemorrhage at the age of 54 years old. Lenin was the first leader of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union and was heavily involved in the Bolshevik Revolution. Following Lenin’s takeover in 1917, Russian troops were withdrawn from the Great War and allowed Germany to face the Allies on the Western Front, violating the triple entente agreement for friendship, understating, and peace that existed at that time. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was established at the end of 1922, and though Lenin has been the dictator of Russia since 1917, political forces prevented Bolsheviks from control of Russia until 1920. Lenin was one of the creators of communism along with Karl Marx, and his leadership adhered to this strict form of socialism. Joseph Stalin succeeds Lenin as the leader of this rogue nation.

### BEHAVIOURISM BY JOHN WATSON: PSYCHOLOGY AS OBJECTIVE

John Watson, who holds a doctorate in psychology from the University of Chicago, published his compiled series of 22 lectures this year in a book titled *Behaviorism*. Watson was previously a professor at the John Hopkins University before his abrupt departure in 1920. Watson has long been an advocate for behavioural psychology, working in the field of child and animal behaviour during his time at John Hopkins. *Behaviourism* is intended for undergraduate students of psychology and general fans of Watsons work. It seeks to showcase how human behaviour can be manipulated, measured, and controlled in psychological research to become truly objective. Contrary to popular methods within modern psychology, Watson rejects self-observation as a method of study and instead focuses on the conditioning of human responses to stimuli. The book focuses heavily on methods that seek to solidify psychology and behaviourism, as empirical, trustworthy, and ultimately scientific. Watson covers many topics relating to human behaviour, conditioning, and habit formation; but one of his standout claims is one that has not been echoed in psychology to such a level: Watson states that there is no mind. He claims that consciousness and other related mental terms used by introspectionists such as Freud and Titchener cannot be adequately explained and believes they should be abandoned. *Behaviourism* openly critiques introspectionist psychology, and states that the mind and consciousness were invented in ancient history to manipulate people. *Behaviourism* spreads ideas that will aid in the development of scientific and objective psychological research and will undoubtedly help us understand human behaviour to a deeper level.

## ALBERTA ENDS PROHIBITION: AMERICA STILL ON BOOZE BAN



John Watson during his time at John Hopkins (Left).



Nellie Tayloe Ross , “Her Honour the Governor” (Right)

### FIRST U.S. FEMALE GOVERNOR: NELLIE TAYLOE ROSS ELECTED AS GOVERNOR OF WYOMING

Wyoming has elected their first female governor, with Nellie Tayloe Ross becoming the governor of Wyoming. Tayloe Ross is from St. Joseph, Missouri and is succeeding William Bradford Ross, her recently deceased husband. The Democratic Party nominated Tayloe Ross in a special election due to the sudden circumstances surrounding the previous governor’s death. Tayloe Ross refused to campaign but won the race against her competition: Republican attorney Eugene J. Sullivan. Tayloe Ross was educated in a teacher’s training college and has taught school children in Omaha, Nebraska. As governor she plans to provide highlight the need for tax relief for farmers, and require more stringent budgets from state councils, school boards, and counties for them to levy taxes. Tayloe Ross showcases how individuals of different identities can succeed in different contexts and provides hope for the future of females in the U.S government.

### G. STANLEY HALL DEAD

Widely seen as the founder of child and educational psychology, G. Stanley Hall passed away on April 24, 1924. He spent portions of his career at John Hopkins and Clark University, and was an influential teacher and developer of the psychology program at Clark. He cultivated research in different psychological topics, and founded the Pedagogical Seminary.



Committee on Indian Affairs, 1923

## INDIAN CITIZENSHIP ACT

On June 2nd marks the enactment of the Indian Citizenship Act, where all Native Americans born in the United States may be granted U.S citizenship. President Calvin Coolidge was inspired to grant this citizenship due to the high amounts of Native Americans who enlisted in the Great War. This is in line with U.S Fourteenth Amendment rights, which have been granted to all other individuals born in America. Previously, citizenship was granted to Native Americans according to differing factors, such as their descent, gender, and status to tribal nations. The right to vote is still not available to all Native American individuals, even if they hold citizenship, as this right is determined on a state-by-state basis and some states have made the decision to bar Native people from voting. The argument for the differing voting rights by state is that because many Native Americans don’t pay estate taxes and hold tribal affiliation, do not deserve the rights of full citizens. Policy and treatment of Indigenous Peoples in the United States has previously been shaped by the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887. This act aimed to turn Native Americans into farmers and involved dividing and distributing tribal land to families in 160 acres pieces. Unclaimed land was sold to Americans, and the proceeds used to form the American Indian Industrial Schools that many Native Americans attended. These schools aimed to teach them larger skills of America and stamp out their cultural upbringing. The Indian Citizenship Act is a landmark in American history, as we move away from the paternal Dawes Act of 1887 and strengthen the foundation of what America will be: and who is considered American.