

1913 IN REVIEW



PROSTITUTES ARE NOW THEIR OWN DOCTORS

Earlier this year, Jacob L. Moreno, a young psychologist, ventured down the Vienna alleyways, gathering ladies of the night—though not for the same reasons as other men his age. Moreno's academic career only began last year at the University of Vienna. Moreno aimed to explore a new therapy approach, group therapy, which encourages patients to share experiences and advice in a group setting. Could this scandalous research method be ruining his name before it is even known to the world? Moreno watched the prostitutes' interactions, viewing how they bonded over common experiences and resolved issues without his guidance. Moreno claimed that his goals included neither reformation nor analysis of the prostitutes, but rather he hoped the women would problem solve, finding common ground. This is exactly what he found: the prostitutes showed increased acceptance of each other, also improving their own self-images. Moreno described how the group of prostitutes—harmed by the cruel world which withheld rights such as citizenship and medical care—healed themselves. Moreno's findings indicate how group therapy can alter the outlook on therapy, shifting the agent of therapy from a single doctor, priest, or healer, towards each member of the group. Now, the therapist serves a mediating role. Allowing groups to heal each other could implicate the way that schoolchildren remedy problems, permitting the development of social skills and interpersonal relationships, especially in short-staffed environments. Knowing the origins of Moreno's findings, is this a technique that you dear readers would be willing to try? Would you trust a group of strangers in your healing journey? Perhaps risky decisions—such as Moreno's prostitute psychology conference—occasionally pay off, and can change a field in unimaginable ways.



ITALIAN AND ENGLISH STUDENTS TAUGHT THE MONTESSORI METHOD

Maria Montessori offered a bilingual training course in Rome regarding human development and education. The English translations occurred in real time, allowing international students to learn under her guidance.



Chiara Fricano - Dalia Rojoub



DEBUTING THE CRAZIES

The *Mental Deficiency Act 1913* was passed this year on August 15th, also establishing the *Board of Control for Lunacy and Mental Deficiency* to manage its regulations. The Act defines "idiots", "imbeciles", "feeble-minded persons", and "moral imbeciles", outlining how these groups may be institutionalized. The Act is set to be implemented April 1st, 1914, recognizing mental deficiency as a societal concern, rather than a private problem.

FREUD'S CONTROVERSIAL VOICE EXPANDS TO CULTURE AND RELIGION



THREE HUNDRED LONG RUSSIAN WINTERS

The Russian Monarchy and the house of Romanov is celebrating its 300th year since ascension to the throne. With the global trend of moving away from monarchy and towards democracy, one cannot help but wonder if they will celebrate a 400th year.



NEW WAYS TO CHALLENGE YOUR BRAIN!

The first crossword was published on December 21st, 1913. View page 4 for answers.

Across:

1. Da Vinci masterpiece recently returned to France
2. U.S President Inaugurated this year
3. British suffragette who tragically died this year
4. Composer of this year's hit ballet "The rite of spring"
5. New Italian fashion brand established this year

Down:

1. Highest grossing film in this year's box office : "Traffic in ___"
2. 10c, 15c, 20c or 25c cigarettes
3. Man's money can buy a more delightful cigarette at any price.
4. 20 for 10 cents

Sigmund Freud completed his four-essay series titled *On Some Points of Agreement between the Mental Lives of Savages and Neurotics* this year, with the entire collection republished under the new title of *Totem and Taboo*. Controversy has arisen over Freud's applications of psychoanalysis to the incest taboos of the Aborigines of Australia and his explanations that all cultures and religions originate from the Oedipus complex.



Chiara Fricano – Dalia Rojoub

TWO FOR ONE BALKAN WARS

Just when they thought peace was upon them, the Balkan territories of Serbia, Greece, Romania, Montenegro, and Bulgaria have become entangled in a second conflict. Earlier this year, the Treaty of London was signed by the Balkan League and their common opponent: the Ottoman Empire. This effectively stripped the Ottomans of most of their European territories. The question remained: how were the Balkans going to divide these territories amongst themselves? Internal conflicts soon raged between Bulgaria and its former allies, and a second war was declared in June of this year. This dispute burned bright and fast—with Bulgaria conceding after one month of fighting—but the damages has already occurred, with over 150,000 lives lost. One can only hope that Europe has learned its lesson, and we will not see them on the battlefield in the near future...

A TAXING CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

In early February, the United States Constitution was amended for the sixteenth time. This new imposition allows for the government to collect income taxes on all forms of income, as well as from each citizen in equal amounts, rather than apportioning taxes based on state populations.



ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN THOUGHTS

To say the field of psychology has evolved significantly since its experimental origins in Wilhelm Wundt's laboratory (est. 1879) is an understatement. Since then, we have witnessed the field outgrow its European beginnings and make its way to the United States. Hopkins' University chair of psychology, John B. Watson, is one such product of the field's globalization. Having recently completed his eight-lecture series at Columbia University, Dr. Watson is championing a new era of psychology: The Behaviourist Era. According to his behaviourist manifesto published earlier this year, Dr. Watson believes that psychologists should endeavour to study external behaviours, rather than attempting to estimate internal processes. He claims that "Psychology, as the behaviorist views it, is a purely objective, experimental branch of natural science which needs introspection as little as do the sciences of chemistry and physics." Watson is distancing himself from the introspective origins of psychology. Will this aid in bringing psychology to the forefront of the public's attention? Or will the complexities of the scientific process alienate people from asking why they think, feel, and behave in certain ways? Watson believes the former to be true, stating that "the educator, the physician, the jurist and the businessman could utilize our data in a practical way", though, they may not yet be aware of its impact. Will this new wave of psychology help to legitimize the field, or will it succumb to the growing power of Freud and his psychoanalysts?

HOW INTELLIGENT ARE YOU REALLY?

Imagine one could measure their intelligence through a simple test. This year, Robert Yerkes introduced an apparatus which demonstrates what he calls the multiple-choice method. After two years of construction, this device finally began testing this year on patients at the Boston hospital. Patients were required to learn and predict a pattern of light-up bulbs, then the experimenter keeps track of their correct and incorrect answers on the opposite side of a privacy screen. Yerkes believes that measurement of these problem-solving skills can separate the normal from the abnormal individuals, a revolutionary tool for the future of society. We look forward to further work from Yerkes and its implications.

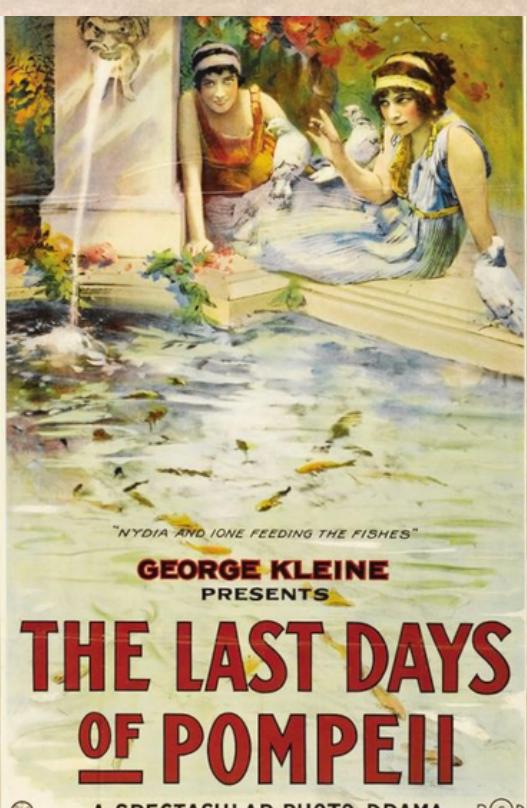


FORD IS GAINING CUSTOMERS AND LOSING EMPLOYEES

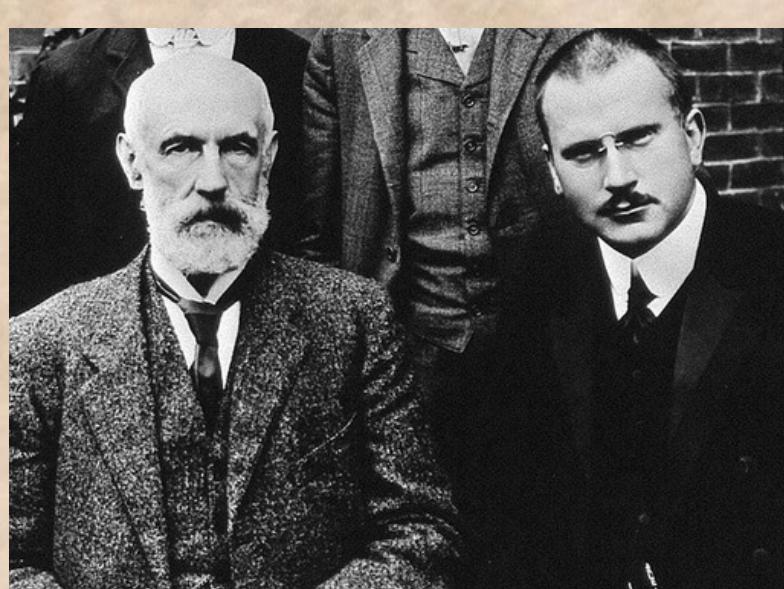


On October 7th this year, Ford Motor Company introduced the moving assembly line to their Highland Park assembly plant. These assembly lines began by using rope-and-pulley powered conveyor belts—similar to those found in canneries, industrial bakeries, and slaughterhouses—delivering the work to the workers and deconstructing the process into 84 discrete steps. By December 1st, the assembly line was revolutionized again through the launch of the moving-chassis assembly line. This streamlined process reduced the car assembly time from 12.5 hours down to 93 minutes. The decreased production time and costs being spread across more vehicles have allowed Ford to lower their prices. In 1912, the Touring, Run About, and Town models cost \$690, \$590, and \$900, respectively; however, by this year, the prices are now \$600, \$525, and \$740. Henry Ford is quoted to aim to build “motor car[s] for the great multitude”, so that “everybody will have one”. With promises of further improvements in his company, we hope to see more price drops in upcoming years. Although this news all sounds exciting for the consumer, unrest grows in Ford’s workers, who complain about the boring work and strict timing of completing one or two tasks all day, rather than collaboratively building entire vehicles. As the assembly line simplified the workload, many workers threatened to join Ford’s rival companies. Will Ford settle his disgruntled employees and idealize both the production process and the workday, or will his innovations lead to his downfall?

NEW IN CINEMA



SEX TEARS TEACHER AND STUDENT APART



Sigmund Freud's apparent heir, Carl Jung, a pupil of Freud's who aided in the development of psychoanalysis, has turned against his psychological upbringing. Rumoured causes of this academic break-up include: A) Freud learning of a deceptive affair Jung had with a student and patient; B) the dreams Freud shared about a love triangle including his wife and sister-in-law; C) the dreams Jung shared about finding two human skulls in a cellar; D) the exclusion of Jung from a committee of psychoanalysts; E) Freud writing about fainting in Jung's presence due to “[an] unruly homosexual feeling”. The only sure information is that differences in theory and psychotherapeutic approaches have torn apart two formative psychologists. Reconciliation is unlikely, as Jung appears to be turning a new page in his career. He coined the term ‘Analytical Psychology’ in his last work, to describe his novel ideas on the collective unconscious. Only time will tell whether he can make it on his own, or if he will go crawling back to his mentor.

NEW IN FASHION

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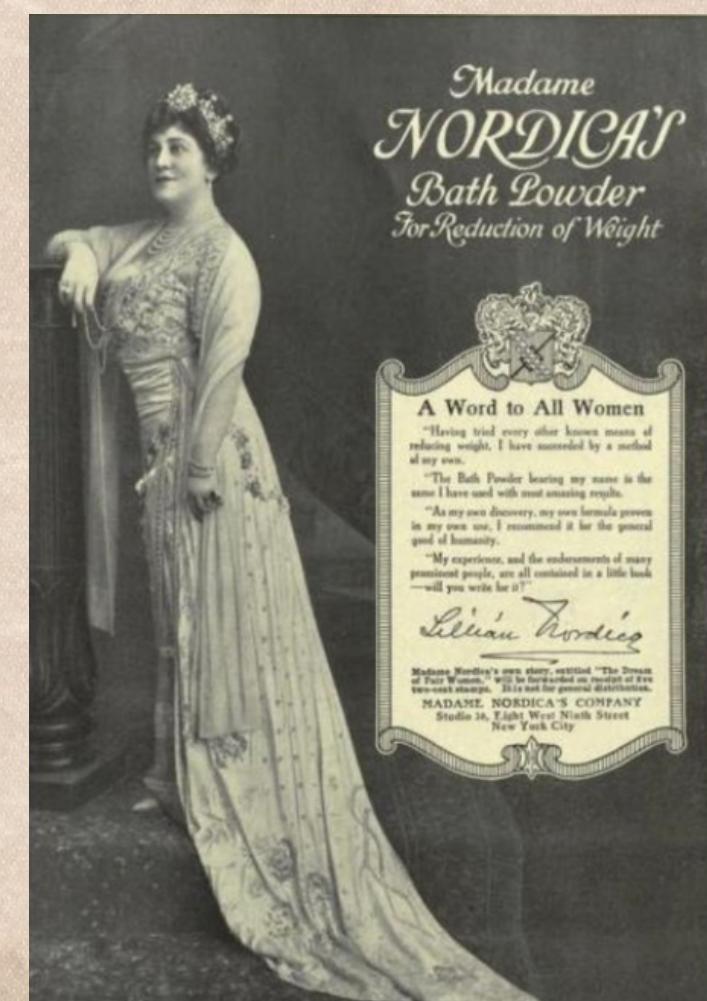
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DOES BEHAVIOURISM HAVE COMPETITION?

In a series of 1913 lectures, Max Wertheimer continued to describe a new psychological view he recently introduced. Gestalt psychology explores perception through “wholes” with greater significance than the sum of component parts. Furthermore, Wolfgang Köhler, newly appointed director of an anthropoid research station, began conducting experimental research in support of Gestalt psychology.



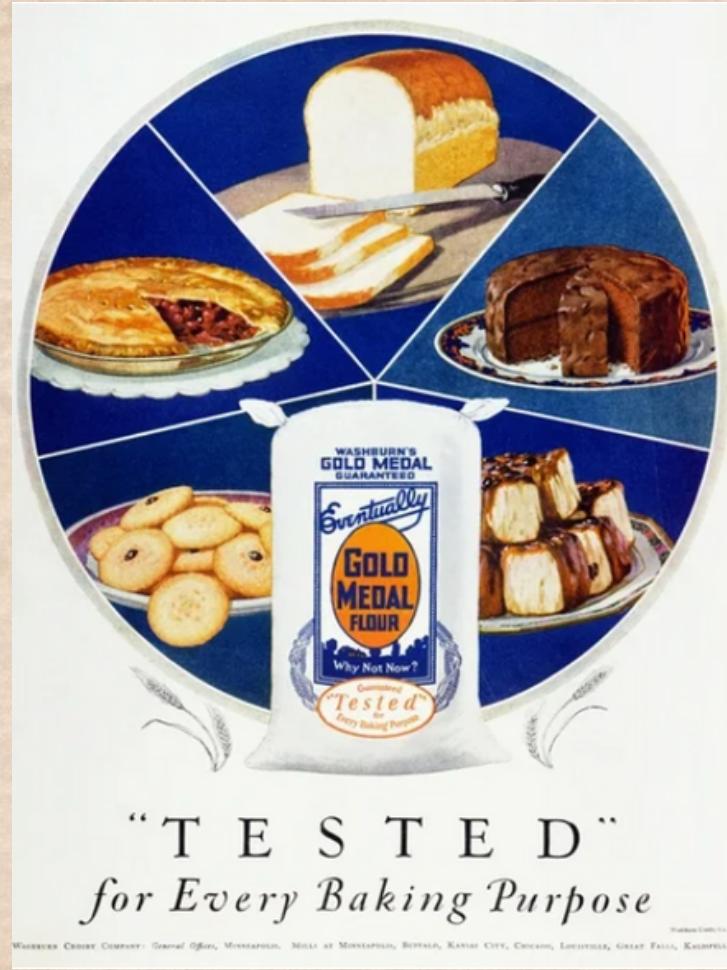
CROSSWORD SOLUTIONS

Down:

1. MONA LISA
5. SOULS

Across:

2. WILSON
3. DAVISON
4. STRAVINSKI
6. PRADA



OBITUARY OF NOTABLE FIGURES

- March 10 – Harriet Tubman, former slave and abolitionist part of the Underground Railroad, died at approximately age 91
- March 31 – J. P. Morgan, American financier and banker, died at age 75
- June 8 – Emily Davison, English suffragette, died from head injury from King George V's horse at age 40
- August 14 – Josephine Cochrane, American inventor of the automatic dishwasher, died at age 74
- October 20 – Daniel David Palmer, Canadian founder of chiropractic medicine, died at age 68
- November 7 – Alfred Russel Wallace, explorer responsible for co-discovery of the theory of evolution by natural selection, died at age 90



THE PSYCHOLOGY OF A WORKPLACE

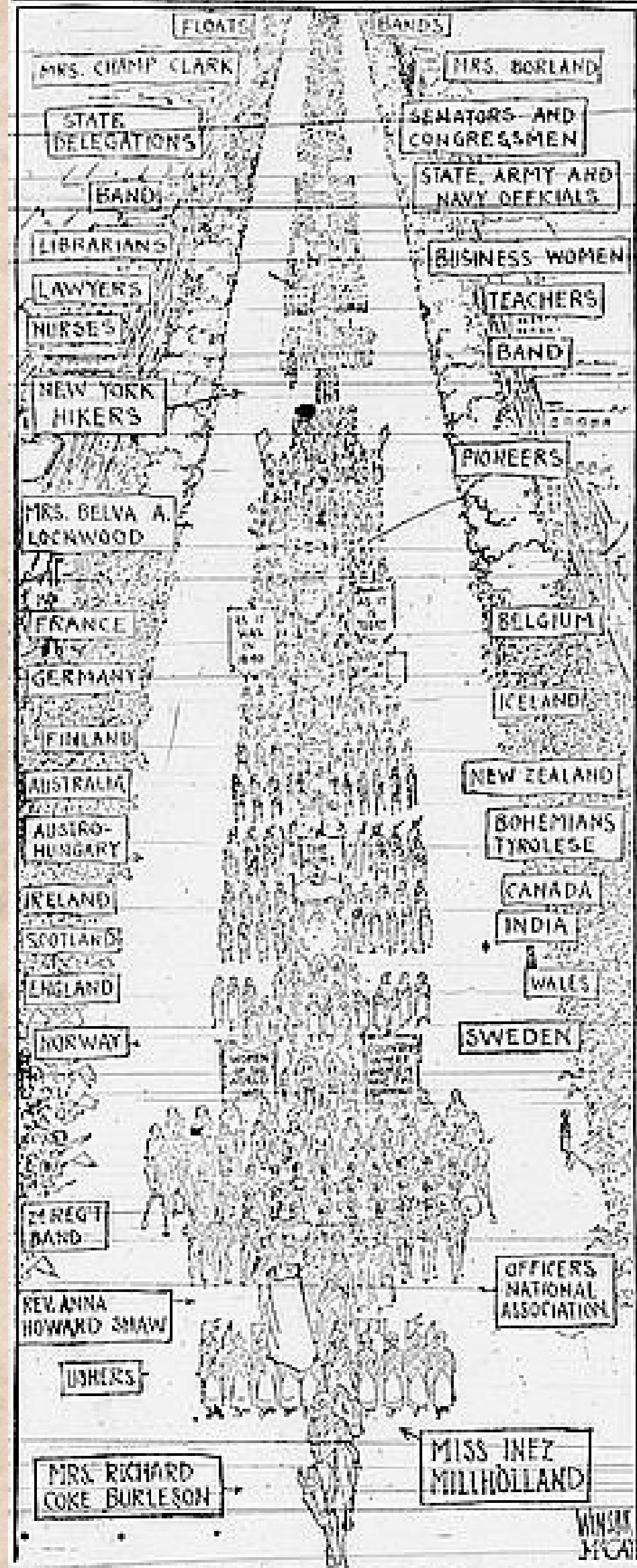
Many would call the past several decades the Second Industrial Revolution, with improved technology—from power sources to transportation to communication networks—spreading beyond Europe and the United States. Continuous mass production has become the norm, with industrialization showing no signs of slowing down. This year, Hugo Münsterberg published a book titled *Psychology and Industrial Efficiency*, which is the first publication to focus on industrial and organizational psychology. This book outlines how psychology can be used to improve workplace productivity. As logically assumed, it was outlined how conversations among coworkers can offer relief and relaxation from fatigue, though it also distracts the labourers, pulling their attention away from the task at hand, and consequently decreasing production. Contrary to popular belief, shorter workdays increase productivity. This finding is also related to fatigue. Specifically, longer workdays with less breaks increase fatigue, resulting in decreased productivity and more worker injuries. Nearing the end of the workday, the labourers pace slows, thus accidents are reduced. This is just one example in Münsterberg's book outlining how psychologists can measure attention, memory, precision, and speed to redevelop the workplace. Another application of psychology to the industrial world suggested by Münsterberg includes management analyzing the psychological functions—attention memory, imagination, suggestibility, ability to learn or discriminate—of their employees. Münsterberg argues that there is the perfect role in a company for each worker, so if they struggle in a certain role, they should be trialed in another departments with tasks they may be better suited for. Thus, perhaps some workers truly cannot be trained or survive on good attitude alone. Ultimately, this publication is a must-read for business owners hoping to improve industrial efficiency, showing the merits of collaboration among fields.



Just hours before President Woodrow Wilson came into office, his predecessor, William Taft, signed off on the creation of the *United States Department of Labour* at the Cabinet-level. The Department was created “to foster, promote and develop the welfare of working people, to improve their working conditions, and to enhance their opportunities for profitable employment.” Specifically, a subdivision known as the *United States Conciliation Service* was created for the purpose of mediating labour disputes. Some may say this event was precipitated by the ‘Bread and Roses Strike’ of the previous year, wherein over 25,000 men, women and children in Lawrence, Massachusetts fought for fair wages in the textile industry. However, the creation of the Department is decades in the making, with campaigns for “Voice in the Cabinet” spanning the last fifty years. All in all, this event is a testament to the ‘Power of the People’: when people rally together for a common cause, action is soon to follow. This is both a blessing and curse, because there is always a chance people rally behind the wrong idea...

'POWER OF THE PEOPLE': THE RIGHTS OF LABOURERS

How Thousands of Women Parade To-day at Capital. SUFFRAGE MARCH LINE



AN UNSTOPPABLE CHEMICAL DUO

In the world of chemistry, Ernst Rutherford and Niels Bohr are about as close to celebrities as it gets. This year, Bohr published novel findings about the structure of atoms—the infinitesimal particles which make up our entire world. By combining his work with his late mentor's, Bohr describes a single atom to be akin to a miniature solar system, with negatively charged electrons orbiting the positively charged centre. Next time you are admiring the night sky, imagine the immeasurable amount of tiny solar systems that make up the world around us.

WHEN WOMEN RALLY

The day before Woodrow Wilson's presidential inauguration, you would expect clear streets down the inaugural route, awaiting the celebrations to come. Instead, this year saw a procession of thousands of women, suffragettes led by Inez Milholland—striking as ever, wearing a white dress, a cape, and a gold tiara—on a white horse. This demonstration was organized by Alice Paul and Lucy Burns, their message clearly depicted on a large banner: "We demand an amendment to the Constitution of the United States enfranchising the women of this country." The choice of the word *demand* was deliberate, commanding the attention of passers-by. Previous attempts at advocacy by women were done graciously, a complete contrast to the determination showcased by the women of D.C. that day. Women of all professions, nationalities, and races marched, organized by their given distinction. Ida B. Wells, an African American woman who had traveled down with her fellow Illinois suffragettes, was surprised to be asked to join the Blacks only section of the parade. Defiantly, she refused, and marched with her fellow Illinois natives. Though the day started out hopefully, soon a sea of onlookers—described as mainly men—began to engulf the procession, blocking their route. Insults were shouted, and the women reported receiving little help from police officers. The women persevered and were eventually able to continue their procession. Overall, this was a historic day for women's rights. Though, one cannot help but wonder if the violence they experienced at the hands of men is just the beginning of the obstacles this movement will face.



BORN OF PANIC

In response to past financial crises in the US, particularly the recent crisis of 1907, the U.S government has instated the *Federal Reserve System*. This allows for centralized banking, and therefore central control of the monetary system, effectively maximizing employment and stabilizing prices across the country.



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