

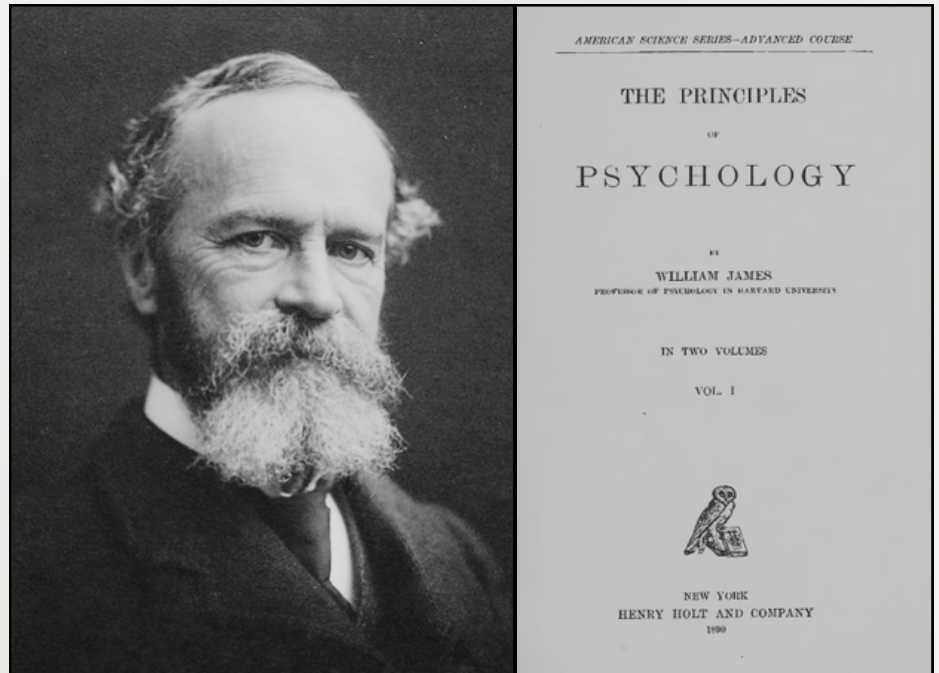
ZEITGEIST: 1890

WILLIAM JAMES AND THE PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOLOGY

This year, American philosopher, psychologist and professor William James, has made the biggest contribution to the field of psychology by publishing *The Principles of Psychology*—a two-volume, one-thousand-page summary of psychology. James has been very involved in the psychological field in America as a professor at Harvard University. He is even seen as a pillar in establishing Harvard's Psychology Department—the place for young psychologists to have opportunities to make ground-breaking advancements in psychology.

James's textbook took twelve years to produce after being asked for by American publisher Henry Holt. The textbook integrates psychological, physiological and philosophical concepts known in psychology to this day and proposes thought-provoking ideas about the mind, making it different from the empirically focused work currently being published. James integrates works by European psychologists, namely from Great Britain, Germany and France along with the works of American psychologists to create an inclusive summary.

The textbook is clearly a milestone in psychology being established as science, seeing as it is taking America and Europe by storm. His odd ideas about behaviour and the mind seem to be inspiring to many new students in this field.



Through the popularity of *The Principles of Psychology*, James is also invited to Britain to give special lectures. The *Principles of Psychology* textbook has finally pulled America into the race in expanding psychological research with the Europeans. The textbook may have a lasting impact on the field of psychology for generations to come.

New Journal Publication from Hermann Ebbinghaus and Arthur König

Hermann Ebbinghaus and physicist Arthur König co-founded the periodical *Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der Sinnesorgane* ("Journal of the Psychology and Physiology of the Sense Organs"). Ebbinghaus, well-known for his work in memory, has turned to research on colour vision.

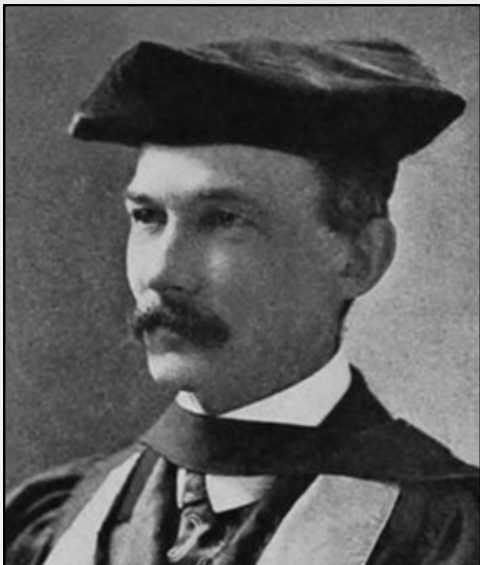


MARY WHITON CALKINS SPOTTED AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Harvard University's Psychology Department has caused America great embarrassment. The school's reputable prohibition against female students has been violated. Mary Whiton Calkins becomes the first female to start advanced studies in psychology and philosophy at Harvard University, tarnishing the prestige of the university and the global view of American education. She has been granted permission to enroll in a physiological psychology class taught by William James. Calkins' acceptance has given false hope to American women, as there is now a growth in the number of women trying to pursue higher education, especially in the field of psychology.

James Mark Baldwin

This year, he has contributed to the development of psychology by founding the first permanent experimental psychology laboratory in the British Empire at the University of Toronto.

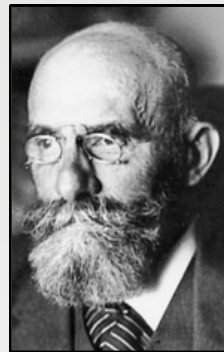


The President of Harvard, Charles William Eliot, defended his ground, stating that he did not register Calkins as a student. However, pressure from William James and Josiah Royce forced him to accept her as a guest. Calkins continued to disgrace classrooms as she started to teach psychology at Wellesley College later in the year.

According to many of Calkins' male peers, her big presence in the educational field is viewed as a waste of resources and time. Calkin served as a distraction and formed barriers for the male students around. As just a guest, it is impossible for Calkin to make great contributions to science, especially a new science like psychology. It is speculated that Calkins' would soon drop out of academia as she would not be able to keep up with the demands of her male supervisors. It is only a matter of time until women finally recognize which boundaries they must work within.

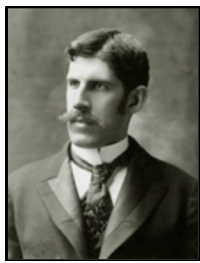


CHRISTIAN VON EHRENFELS: "ON GESTALT QUALITIES"



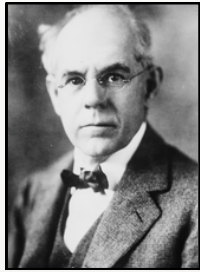
Austrian philosopher Christian von Ehrenfels has published his essay "On Gestalt Qualities" —principles that outline the structure of human experience. Ehrenfels introduced the notion of "Gestalt" as the understanding that wholes are more than the sums of their parts, but the parts are the foundation of the whole. His new theory proposes that experiences depend on certain "Gestalt qualities" based on the elements of the complex it is associated with.

For example, humans can perceive two melodies as identical despite their notes having different frequencies. Ehrenfels argues that these forms possess a "Gestalt quality" that rises above its physical elements. Therefore, although the melodies have different notes, their Gestalt quality as a whole allows one to perceive them as identical. Ehrenfels' essay is eye-opening and could lead to bigger theories contributing to human perception and advancing psychological research.



James Hayden Tufts

founded the United States' 9th experimental psychology laboratory at the University of Michigan.



James McKeen Cattell

left Pennsylvania for Columbia University, where he founded the United States' 11th experimental psychology laboratory.

Update on the Forth Bridge



The construction of the Forth Bridge in Scotland is complete! This railway bridge has the world's longest span (541 m). It spans the Firth of Forth, connecting the towns of North and South Queensferry near Edinburgh.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) Makes Desperate Calls for Action

1890 has unfortunately been a year full of setbacks and false hope. The American Society faces another inconvenience in the first quarter of this year: the formation of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). The two existing rival organizations, the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA), led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, and the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA), led by Lucy Stone, Henry Blackwell, and Julia Ward Howe, merged on February 18th with the ridiculous goal of securing voting rights for women.

Despite both groups being inspired by the women's suffrage movement occurring from many years prior, the two groups originated separately in 1869, partly as a result of a hysterical disagreement over strategy. NWSA supported a federal amendment for women's suffrage, while AWSA believed that success could be achieved through state legislatures and supported universal suffrage—both absurd ideas that cannot possibly be implemented in our society.



Both NWSA and AWSA are hoping to cooperate and combine techniques to reach their common goal. NAWSA plans to advocate for women's so called 'suffrage' by holding rallies, marches, state-by-state campaigns and conducting extensive educational campaigns nationwide.

It is inevitable that these women will soon realize their lack of public speaking, political activism and organization skills in this pointless journey. Amendments in the U.S. constitutions are not easily changed and NAWSA's desperate calls for action will surely not be an exception.



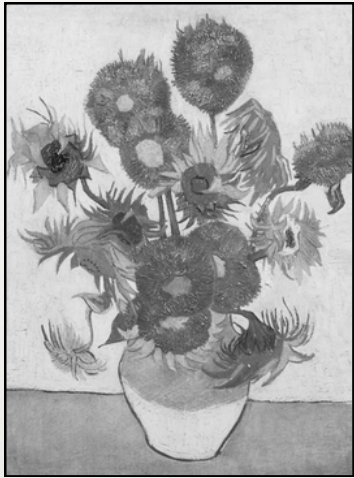
The Unfortunate Result of King William III's Death

King William III died due to a kidney-related illness on November 23rd, at the age of 73 years old. He was the King of the Netherlands and Grand Duke of Luxembourg since 1849. Unfortunately, without a male heir, his daughter Princess Wilhelmina, has become Queen.

Vincent Willem van Gogh Falls Victim to Mental Illness



Dutch Post-Impressionist painter Vincent Willem van Gogh has died in France. Van Gogh shot himself on July 27, 1990, and died 30 hours later on July 29, 1990, effectively taking his own life. His death brought tremendous grief to his family, particularly his brother, Theodorus—van Gogh's biggest supporter. Van Gogh had tremendously suffered from mental health problems. Characterized as a serious, quiet and thoughtful child, he developed into a young man who worked as an art dealer.



Before his death, van Gogh suffered from depression, psychotic episodes and delusions. According to close acquaintances, he spent a lot of time in solitude and dealt with financial instability despite coming from an upper-middle-class family. Although he was aware of his mental illnesses, van Gogh often neglected his health as he drank heavily and did not sustain a proper diet.



His state worsened as his mediocre art did not reach the public in the way he wanted it to. His art is quite unpleasant as it consists of colourful brush strokes that have abstract meaning. It strayed greatly from Art Nouveau, a clear, patterned-style of art that is more popular at the moment. Some works which received harsh criticism include *Starry Night* (1889) and *Vase with Fifteen Sunflowers* (1888). Though van Gogh passed without receiving recognition for his work, perhaps they will be valued in the future. Art is subject to change, and perhaps van Gogh's paintings were simply ahead of time.

Solving the Mental Health Crisis: New York's State Care Act

Is New York's mental health crisis finally coming to an end? After endless outcries and protests from the angry and desperate public, the state government has finally passed the State Care Act. Government officials had previously dismissed the State Care Act in 1888 and 1889. However, the power of the people claimed victory, and the Act has been implemented. The State Care Act mandates centralized institutions and better standards in institutions, such as asylums and hospitals, for mentally ill individuals.

Additionally, the Act encourages increased funding for care for the mentally ill. The Act aims to make treatment more accessible and more comfortable for patients. Hospitals can now expand to accommodate patients in the local area currently confined in asylums and poorhouses far from home. Many speculate the sudden acceptance of this law is due to pressures from the Moral Treatment movement—a group of mental health workers versed in treatment principles of the East. America is finally taking steps in the right direction to combat the virus of insanity.

Wounded Knee Massacre



On December 29th, United States Army troops slaughtered approximately 150–300 Lakota Indians in the area of Wounded Knee Creek in southwestern South Dakota. As the U.S. Army continuously attempts to repress the Plains Indians, resistance to reservation life and assimilation to white American culture has been organized.



The Sherman Antitrust Act

On July 2nd, the U.S. Congress passed The Sherman Antitrust Act. The act was named for U.S. Senator John Sherman of Ohio, an expert on the regulation of commerce. It is the first Federal act prohibiting monopolistic business practices to promote fair market competition. Any contract, conspiracy, or combination of business interests in restraint of foreign or interstate trade is outlawed.

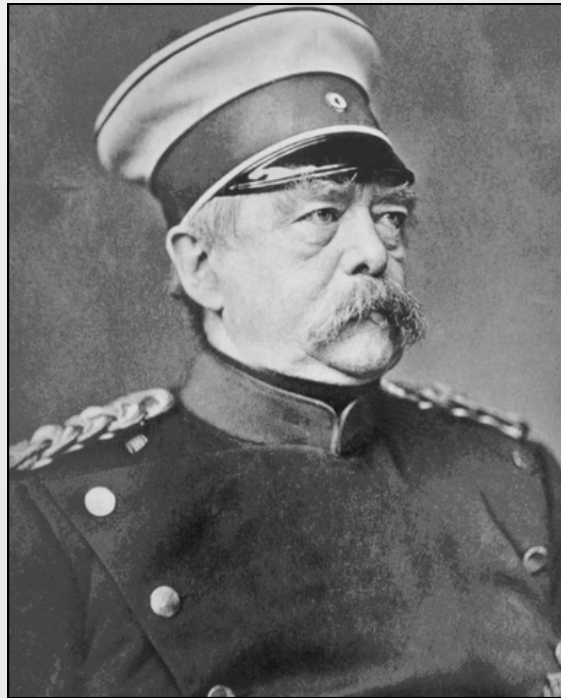
The Russian Flu Continues to Take Many Lives



This worldwide respiratory viral pandemic started last year, and is now at its peak. It is one of the deadliest pandemics.

The Fall of Otto von Bismarck

The Iron Chancellor, Otto von Bismarck, has resigned from his position as Chancellor of Germany. Bismarck was the first-ever Chancellor appointed. He was an incredibly important person involved in making Germany the powerful and dominating country it is today. In his nineteen years of service under German Emperors William I and then his son Frederick III, Bismarck merged thirty-nine states to make one powerful German Empire.



Bismarck strategized and led countless wars against other European countries such as Austria, Denmark, and France. Bismarck's influence on the German Empire was so grand that he was the only one capable of strengthening German Power despite political sensitivities within European countries. Bismarck's end is driven by an inability to persuade, cooperate and get along with the current German Emperor, Wilhelm II. Wilhelm II not only seems unaware of the magnitude of Bismarck's impact on the German Empire, but he also has a supposedly 'modern' vision for Germany and wants to move past the "old Junker Germany". The young Wilhelm II is not prepared to maintain the Empire built by Bismarck. With such a powerful country in his hands and no experience or help, the German Empire is predicted to collapse. The power that Bismarck maintained and carefully assimilated is now vulnerable to abuse and may become the underlying cause of deadly threats to the rest of the world.

