

DECEMBER 31ST, 1896

NO.11

The FIRST ever PSYCHOLOGY clinic

HOUSE OF HORRORS; H.H. HOLMES, HANGED!

America's first serial killer, H.H. Holmes was hanged on May 7th of this year, bringing peace to citizens of Chicago. Herman Webster Mudgett, born in New Hampshire on May 16th, 1861, gained notoriety for committing a series of horrific crimes during the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Holmes took advantage of the influx of people coming into the windy city for the fair, luring young women into his hotel of horrors and killing them gruesomely. Further investigation into Holmes found that he was no amateur murderer, and in fact had been killing and collecting life insurance from victims for several years. Holmes' trial in October of last year gripped and shocked the nation, as his list of heinous crimes were revealed. While he confessed to 28 killings, investigators believe he could have been involved in 200 more.

Holmes was executed at Moyamensing Prison in Philadelphia. Even at his final moments, he showed no remorse for his crimes or victims. Chicagoans can now breathe a sigh of relief, knowing that the monster lurking in the city's shadows has vanished.

THE FIRST PATIENT TO UNDERGO RADIATION!

It was a monumental year for medical science this year when X-rays were used on the human body for the first time. X-rays, discovered by Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen in December of last year, are a new type of radiation that can produce images of the body and its internal structures. Gone are the days of cutting patients open to examine foreign bodies or a broken bone!

Doctors began as early as January of this year to use X-rays on patients to examine the skeleton and other organs. German dentist, Friedrich Otto Walkhoff, was the first to take a dental radiograph, only 14 days after Roentgen discovered the x-ray. After successful attempts at taking oral images, Walkhoff and Fritz Giesel established the first dental roentgenological laboratory in the world.

Nevertheless, it should be noted that strange side effects accompany radiation exposure. Doctors experimenting with X-rays have reported hair loss, swelling, skin burns, itching, and soreness in the exposed areas. X-rays are an incredible discovery, but their nature so far is unknown. Individuals looking for X-ray examinations should proceed with caution.

THE REVIVAL OF THE ANCIENT OLYMPIC SPIRIT



DR. WITMER'S PSYCHOLOGY CLINIC FOR ABNORMAL CHILDREN

In a groundbreaking stride toward understanding and aiding troubled youth, Dr. Lightner Witmer opened the world's first ever Psychology Clinic earlier this year at our very own University of Pennsylvania.

Inspired by a peculiar case of a 14-year-old student with normal development but difficulties in spelling, Dr. Witmer contemplated how his work in psychology could offer assistance. He wrote, "It appeared to me that if psychology was worth anything to me or to others, it should be able to assist the efforts of a teacher in a retarded case of this kind."

Now, children from schools across Philadelphia and adjacent cities have the opportunity to be referred to Witmer's clinic if they display signs of learning deficits or abnormal behaviors. These children undergo comprehensive mental and physical assessments to identify the root causes of their difficulties and are then directed towards effective treatments. Treatments that can benefit both them and their educators.

This clinical perspective marks a turning point for the field of psychology, shedding light on its direct ability to help people, particularly our children, which represent our future. This clinic not only addresses their current challenges but also lays the groundwork for their future success.

This approach revolutionizes the handling of cases involving abnormal behavior, serving as a beacon of hope for such affected children and potentially opening a door of treatments to patients with a broader spectrum of abnormal behaviors beyond those traditionally addressed within mental asylum interventions.

TITCHENER PROPOSES STRUCTURALISM

Professor Edward B. Titchener, an English professor of psychology at Cornell University, unveiled his fascinating theories surrounding the human mind earlier this year in his manual, "An Outline of Psychology." His work was met with great anticipation by scholars and is believed to revolutionize our understanding of the mind and its operations.

Titchener, who studied under the German psychologist Wilhelm Wundt, is said to have brought many of Wundt's psychological ideologies on American soil. In Titchener's manual, he proposes a new approach to psychology called structuralism, which he claims is the idea that all thoughts can be broken down into basic elements. To investigate these components of thought, he insists that one must use introspective techniques that focus on subjective reports of sensations and mental activities. By encouraging individuals to reflect on their mental states and experiences, Titchener believes we can get closer to understanding

human consciousness and the mysteries of the mind.

In "An Outline of Psychology," Titchener presented a list of 44500 identifiable elements of sensation he discovered through his research using introspection. Of the 44500, he proposed that 32820 are visual sensations, while the remaining 11600 are auditory sensations. He claims that these sensations on their own and combined with others comprise all of our thoughts and ideas.

While psychology largely remains a mystery for now, Titchener's contributions to understanding the complexities of the mind will undeniably leave a mark on academia for years to come. His experimentations may even establish the study of the mind as a true scientific discipline in America. As bright scholars like Titchener lead us to unlock the mysteries of the mind, one can only imagine what discoveries will be made next.



FUNNY NEWSPAPERS?

Amidst a fierce newspaper rivalry between media titans Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst, a captivating new art form has emerged within the pages of New York City newspapers.

The creation of the comic strip, pioneered by Richard Outcault, introduced the iconic character known as the 'Yellow Kid'. With his distinctive appearance featuring a shaved head, buck teeth, and a yellow nightgown, the Yellow Kid made his debut in Pulitzer's The New York World newspaper in 1895. However, in October of the following year, Hearst's publication featured its own rendition of the character, marking the beginning of a new era in newspaper entertainment.

This innovative addition of colorful comics is revolutionizing the newspaper industry, leading to a significant increase in readership and profitability. Blending slapstick humor with social commentary, the Yellow Kid's escapades have captured the hearts of a diverse audience, ranging from young readers to the literate working class and even non-English speakers.

However, this development also sparks concerns regarding the delicate balance between entertainment and journalistic integrity. The increasing popularity of the 'Yellow Kid' highlighted the growing influence of entertainment on news dissemination. This prompts consideration of the potential implications of sensational reporting, particularly when profitable for publishers.

AMERICA'S FIRST AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT



Motor vehicle collides with pedacycle rider in New York City, leaving cyclist with serious injuries.

In a grand spectacle of athleticism and camaraderie, Athens, Greece, has hosted the very first modern day Olympic Games, marking a momentous revival of such an ancient tradition. With the blessings of Greece's King George and the eager support of its people, the Olympic spirit was reignited on the hallowed grounds of the Panathenaic Stadium.

Athletes from 14 nations gathered in Athens to compete in various popular sporting events; this was the highest level of international participation seen in any sporting event up to date!

From the thunderous cheers echoing through the athletics and wrestling events to the swift cyclists and even skilled fencers, the Games showcased some of the finest athletic abilities of this era. With the United States emerging as the victor with the most gold medals and Greece leading the overall medal count.

The success of the 1896 Olympics heralds a promising future for the modern Olympic movement, with anticipation building for the next installment of this global celebration of sportsmanship and competition.

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