

## SUMMARY

### A Note from the Editor

### President's Corner

### Section Kurt Danziger:

- **The Legacy of Wacław Radecki in Brazil**
- **Wacław Radecki, a Polish pioneer of psychology**
- **Obituary**
- **New books**
- **Events**

## Wacław Radecki & his contribution to the Applied Psychology

Wacław Radecki was a fundamental figure in the development of applied psychology in South America, especially for his work in Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. This prominent Polish psychologist, who was a professor at the University of Warsaw and a collaborator of Edouard Claparède at the University of Geneva, arrived in Latin America in the early 1920s, where he quickly established himself as a pioneer in the creation of psychology laboratories in the region. In these centers, he promoted a scientific and applied approach to the study of psychological processes, establishing the foundations of a discipline that until then had little presence in the continent. Among his many contributions, Radecki developed “affective discriminationism”, his own system for analyzing emotional factors in human behavior.

Radecki's contribution was particularly outstanding in Brazil, where he organized and directed the Laboratory of Experimental Psychology at the Colônia de Psicopatas de Engenho de Dentro. From this laboratory, he supervised both research and psychological services, also developing training programs for future psychologists through lectures and specialized courses. One of his innovations was the application of selective tests in the military field, the first of their kind in Brazil, as well as the study of work fatigue in minors in industrial settings. These studies represented a novel approach to the analysis of factors affecting workers' productivity and mental health, anticipating areas of research that are still relevant in today's work and organizational psychology.

Radecki's importance for Applied Psychology in South America was also reflected in his efforts to institutionalize the discipline. Thanks to his work in the laboratory, the Institute of Psychology was established in Brazil, initially linked to the Ministry of Health and later incorporated into the University of Brazil. This institute became a reference center for the training of psychologists, marking a milestone in the professionalization of psychology in the region. In addition to his academic work, his legacy lies in having promoted a modern and applied vision of psychology, inspiring generations of Latin American psychologists and consolidating the presence of the discipline in the continent.

Julio César Ossa  
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Hugo Klappenbach Ph. D  
President-Elect's Division 18 IAAP

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## Dear colleagues,

It is a real pleasure to present this new issue of the Newsletter, which has as its special theme, a tribute to the personality of Waclau Radecki. Radecki is considered one of the pioneers of psychology in Latin America, at a time when there were no psychology careers or programs in the region, that is, before 1947.

Radecki was born in Poland and received his doctorate in natural sciences. He worked for a time with Claparede in Geneva and was also an excellent cellist. Together with his wife Halina Radecka, he traveled first to Curitiba in Brazil and then to Rio de Janeiro, where from 1924 he directed the Laboratory of Experimental Psychology at the Colonia de Psicópatas de Engendro de Dentro. In 1933 he settled mainly in Montevideo, Uruguay, where he was invited to teach psychology courses at the School of Medicine. The following years were spent teaching various courses in Argentina and Uruguay. In 1950 he organized the First Latin American Congress of Psychology.

Radecki was part of a group of renowned personalities such as Mercedes Rodrigo, Elena Antipof, Emilio Mira y Lopez, Walter Blumenfeld or Bela Szekely, among others, who for various circumstances left their European countries to continue an important task in Latin American countries. In this sense, Radecki's case is an eloquent testimony of the fruitful exchanges between European psychologists and those who were interested in psychology in Latin America.

In this issue, you will be able to read a paper by Ramón León, a tireless historian of psychology in Peru, who has made an important survey of psychologists from Europe who moved to Latin America, and in particular about Radecki. Also a text by Vanessa Soares De Oliveira Castro and Ana Maria Jacó-Vilela on Radecki's legacy in Brazil.

I would like to share other information about the Division and IAAP in general.

First of all, our President of Division 18, Dr. Richard Mababu, participated in the IAAP's Board of Directors meeting held in Prague on July 23rd. It is a very important meeting because the general progress of the IAAP will be analyzed there and within it, the situation of Division 18.

Subsequently, we also met virtually with the President of our society, Lori Foster, the President Elect, Pedro Neves and other authorities of the Executive Committee to evaluate the progress of the Division's objectives. During the meeting, the President of the Division, Dr. Mababu, presented some of his next objectives to be achieved:

**IAAP Leaders Initiative (past presidents).** The idea is to collect the bibliography of those who have presided over IAAP from its founding to the present (a brief bibliography including their contribution to IAAP).

**Research on the history of IAAP.** The History of IAAP has become a permanent topic of research, exchange of information and ideas among the members of the division. Among them, a project by Helio Carpintero on applied psychology in Spain has become relevant.

**Project to create a virtual library and archives at IAAP in Würzburg (Germany).** Since the beginning of this year 2022, our Division is exploring the possibility of transferring the IAAP archives from Würzburg (Adolph Würth Center, University of Würzburg, Germany) to Madrid (Spain). This project aims to move the archives from Würzburg (University of Würzburg, Germany) to Madrid (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain). Although the University of Würzburg is a center of relevance, we consider that its transfer to

Spain will contribute significantly to the consultation by the Latin American community in the history of psychology. In this sense, the transfer of the Archives to Madrid will help to organize, digitize and facilitate access to them. We also intend to move forward with the implementation of a virtual archive system for the IAAP, which could eventually become a **virtual Library of the Association**.

**Research on the history of the IAAP worldwide (long-term project).** In conjunction with point 2 above, we consider that research on the history of Applied Psychology in each of the continents would be a fundamental issue for the consolidation of the division.

Finally, we have received an invitation from the President of the next IAAP congress, the 31st International Congress of Applied Psychology, to be held in Florence, July 21-25, 2026 to participate and submit proposals representing the Division. In that direction, it will be a real pleasure for those who would be willing to participate to contact us to organize various activities of the Division in that congress.

We are all well aware that scientific societies are sustained by the contributions of their members. In that sense, we invite each member of Division 18 to invite to join at least one other psychologist dedicated to the history of psychology, in order to strengthen the division and thus the IAAP as a whole.

See you next time.

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# The Legacy of Wacław Radecki in Brazil<sup>1</sup>



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Wacław Radecki was born in Warsaw, Poland, on October 27, 1887. His life, especially during his adolescence, was deeply marked by the socio-political situation in his country. In 1908, at the age of 21, he moved to Switzerland and enrolled at the Faculty of Natural Sciences in Geneva, where he studied psychology under the supervision of Flournoy and Claparède.

In 1910, still as a student at that faculty, he was appointed assistant in the psychology laboratory directed by Claparède, where great figures in psychology carried out their research. Radecki obtained his doctoral degree at the University of Geneva in 1911, with the defense of his thesis entitled “Psychoelectric phenomena”. That same year, at the age of 23, he was appointed free lecturer at the University of Geneva.

In 1912 he returned to Krakow to present his thesis at a Congress of Psychology, Psychiatry and Neurology, where he was invited to organize a psychology laboratory at the University of Krakow. In his role at the head of this laboratory, Radecki distinguished himself by his research, much of which was published in the Academy of Sciences, such as his work “Psychology of the Senses and Emotions”, in which we find the first indications of a psychological system that he would later develop in Brazil.

In 1923, for unknown reasons, Radecki moved to Brazil with his wife, Halina Radecka. Halina had a brother residing in the state of Paraná, which is why the Radecki’s family chose to settle there. In 1924, in search of professional development, Radecki moved to Rio de Janeiro, which at that time was the most dynamic cultural center of the country.

## BRAZIL AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20th CENTURY

It is important to remember Radecki's contribution to psychology in Brazil during his stay in Rio de Janeiro. To properly contextualize his impact, it is essential to review the situation in Brazil at that time and the development of this science in the Brazilian environment.

The period between the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 1920s in Brazil was marked by profound social and political transformations. Brazilian society was moving from an agrarian and slave system to a process of building an urban-industrial capitalist society. The crisis of this political, economic, social and cultural structure characterized life in Brazil during the 1920s, culminating in the Revolution of 1930.

<sup>1</sup> In. Amarante, Paulo. A loucura da história. Rio de Janeiro, LAPS/ENSP, 2000. p. 385-391.



At this time, the scientists' discourse cried out for the need to reform, regenerate and civilize both society and the country. These social actors took as their reference point a European-style modernization, with the aim of becoming on a par with "civilized countries".

The 1920s brought new ideas and perspectives to Brazil, as evidenced by the cultural, political and social movements of the time, whose repercussions extended into the following decades. In Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian Academy of Sciences and the Brazilian Association of Education were founded. Psychology, still at an incipient stage, was practically limited to the studies of a few interested people who were aware of European scientific development.

**THE LABORATORY OF THE COLONY OF PSYCHOPATHS AT ENGENHO DE DENTRO**

The development of the concept of the individual as we understand it today, as well as of the human psychological dimension, were closely linked to the beginning of urbanization in Brazil. An important role in this process was played by medical intervention in the social sphere, which began towards the end of the 19th century through hygiene policies that influenced family life. However, medical action on families went beyond health, encompassing aspects of morality, sexuality and intellect.

During this period, we observed the consolidation of psychology as an autonomous discipline in Brazil. Although there were already some organizations dedicated to psychological study and research, psychiatry dominated the field of the "abnormal" in the psychic. At this time, Dr. Gustavo Riedel, a Brazilian neurologist, sought to provide psychology with technical resources that would raise it to the level of other experimental sciences under development in Brazil. To this end, Riedel founded in 1923 the Laboratory of Experimental Psychology of the Colony of Psychopaths in Engenho de Dentro (1925; 1928; 1929), and Radecki was hired to direct the area of clinical analysis. His presence in Brazil facilitated his appointment as organizer and director of the newly founded laboratory.

Accepting this responsibility, Professor Radecki settled in the colony itself, devoting himself fully to the mission of initiating and developing psychological study and research in a specialized institution. Information about Radecki suggests that, from his arrival in the colony, he generated antipathy, prejudice and enmity. According to some of his collaborators, he was seen as a strange, arrogant and proud figure, with an imperial attitude. He called himself a "professional psychologist" at a time when doctors, lawyers and engineers formed an exclusive professional aristocracy.

In 1924, the laboratory started its activities with only two people: Radecki himself, who served as technician and laboratory manager, and his wife, Halina Radecka, who acted as secretary and assistant. Although Halina's exact training is not known, it is known that she had a background in psychology, particularly child psychology.

From the beginning, Radecki had big plans for the laboratory and set ambitious goals: he intended it to be a medical institution that would meet social and practical needs, a scientific nucleus and a didactic center for the training of Brazilian technicians. To this end, he promoted courses at the laboratory itself, at the Brazilian League of Mental Hygiene and at the Alfredo Pinto Nursing School. However, the goal of attracting new collaborators was only achieved in 1925, when, during a course at the Rio de Janeiro Medical School, the recently graduated physician Nilton Campos decided to work with Radecki, becoming one of the first Brazilians dedicated to psychology.

At the end of 1929 and the beginning of 1930, the laboratory welcomed Jaime Grabois, a young intern from the psychiatric clinic of the Medical School of Bahia, who moved to Rio de Janeiro.

These two disciples of Radecki, Jaime Grabois and Nilton Campos, were the first directors of the Institute of Psychology, of which I will speak later. Both entered psychology under Radecki's influence and lived for years under his tutelage. However, they never emphasized his ideas nor clarified the nature of his psychological system, *Affective Discriminationism*. This system was completed between 1928 and 1929, during a psychology course given at the Army Health Service School of Application. The course, published in its entirety in 17 fascicles entitled "Summary of the Psychology Course", is also known as "Treatise on Psychology". It clearly presents the three fundamental elements of the system: the psychology of the intellectual life, the psychology of the affective life and the psychology of the active life.

According to an analysis by Penna (1992), in the chapters on "Perceptual Discrimination" and "Affectivity" one can appreciate the immense relevance that the author gave to affectivity. All processes related to this are defined as global, in contrast to the processes expressing sensory and thinking activities: all discriminatory activities would have an affective support; discrimination and sensitivity are primordial processes due to the multiple correlations that surround them. According to Penna, the perspective adopted by Radecki is close to what later became known as the "New Look in Perception", a movement that studied perceptual processes by focusing on the emotional, motivational and personality factors that act as variables in perception.

Although information on the scientific production of Radecki and his group is scarce, it is important to emphasize that the laboratory's contribution was not limited to experimental research, but also included theoretical, clinical and applied psychology. In 1928 and 1929 the "Works of Psychology" were published, a record of the laboratory's productions, material to which we have not yet had access.

### THE INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY

By 1930, Radecki focused all his efforts on transforming the laboratory into a psychology institute. At this time, a movement to reform higher education in Brazil was emerging. In 1931, Anísio Teixeira visited the laboratory with Lourenço Filho, and it is likely that they both helped to support the idea of the creation of this institute before the Minister of Education of the Getúlio Vargas government, Francisco Campos.

Radecki's intention was to bring psychology closer to the general public and the authorities. To this end, the laboratory team managed to establish a column in the *Diário do Comércio*, entitled "À Margem da Psicologia", in which they published articles written by Jaime Grabois and Halina Radecka.

In 1932, the Institute of Psychology was founded, and Radecki, as its director, prepared a curriculum intended for the training of "psychology professionals." Broadly speaking, the "professional course" that Radecki and his collaborators had designed did not differ much from the programs currently found in the country's faculties of psychology. This program was structured in three stages over four years: the first stage covered the study of General Psychology, supplemented by biological sciences, philosophical propaedeutics, and specific topics in logic; the second stage focused on Social and Collective Psychology; and the last stage comprised courses in Applied Psychology and monographic modules on psychological specialties and related sciences, such as child psychology, the history of psychology, and chapters on ethics and aesthetics. In summary, the minimum curriculum approved in 1962 for the regulation of the profession and psychology courses does not differ substantially from the program Radecki proposed in 1932.

However, Radecki's dream did not last long. On October 24, 1932, just seven months after the creation of the Institute, it was dissolved by presidential order. The institute was closed, and its material was incorporated into the Service for the Assistance of Psychopaths. Despite the brief existence of the institute, the training course for psychologists was one of its main objectives, making the government official not only the educational activity that was already being developed in the old laboratory, but also the profession of psychologist.

In 1932, although the institute only lasted seven months, psychology became official in Brazil (Centofanti, 1982).

A relevant question that arises then is: What would have been the history of psychology in Brazil if Radecki's proposal had been successful? How would our profession and our courses have evolved if they had started at that time?

It is important to remember that in 1929, Francisco Campos was Secretary of Education in Minas Gerais and was responsible for the arrival of Helena Antipoff in Brazil.

### CONTROVERSIES OVER THE CLOSING OF THE PSYCHOLOGY INSTITUTE

There are many controversies surrounding the reasons for the closure of the Psychology Institute. Three plausible explanations are presented below:

1. Pressure exerted by sectors of psychiatry on some ministers, in order to prevent the professionalization of psychology in Brazil.
2. Influence of Catholic groups on the Vargas government, seeking the dismissal of Radecki, the closure of the institute and the repeal of the law. The "discourse of the soul", which was believed to be extinct with Positivism, was still present, and these groups opposed Radecki's materialistic psychology.
3. Lack of budget for the maintenance of the Institute, limited to a period of seven months.

However, these possible causes still need to be further investigated, which is our current objective. With the closing of the Institute, Radecki moved to Uruguay, where he began teaching psychology at the Faculty of Medicine. Between 1933 and 1939, he divided his time and activities between Uruguay and Argentina. In 1936, he founded the Centro de Estudios Psicológicos de Buenos Aires, which later became the Instituto de Psicología de Buenos Aires.

In 1944, he created the Centro de Estudios Psicológicos de Montevideo and, later, in 1947, he founded the Escuela Profesional de Psicología. In 1951, the Uruguayan government asked Radecki to introduce the foundations of European psychology teaching in the country. Radecki returned to Europe at the end of 1951 and died on March 25, 1953. His obituary was published in Brazil in the Bulletin of the Institute of Psychology of the former University of Brazil (now UFRJ), written by Nilton Campos (1953).

## **CONCLUSION: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF RADECKI IN BRAZIL**

Until the 1930s, the absence of a university center in the country determined the autodidacticism of our "pioneers". Radecki and Helena Antipoff are among the few exceptions (Centofanti, 1982). One of Radecki's problems was his insistence on remaining autonomous and independent.

He worked exclusively with his system, his laboratory, his institute, his assistants and his publications. Radecki importance does not lie in a theory, but in a set of attitudes: he was one of the pioneers in conducting pure research in Psychology in Brazil, complementing it with applied studies. The objective of the Polish scientist was to establish a scientific Psychology in Brazil and to fight for the creation of a school that would professionalize Psychology.

However, Radecki is practically unknown in our country. This paper aims to fill part of this gap and to present this figure of great relevance for the History of Psychology in Brazil.

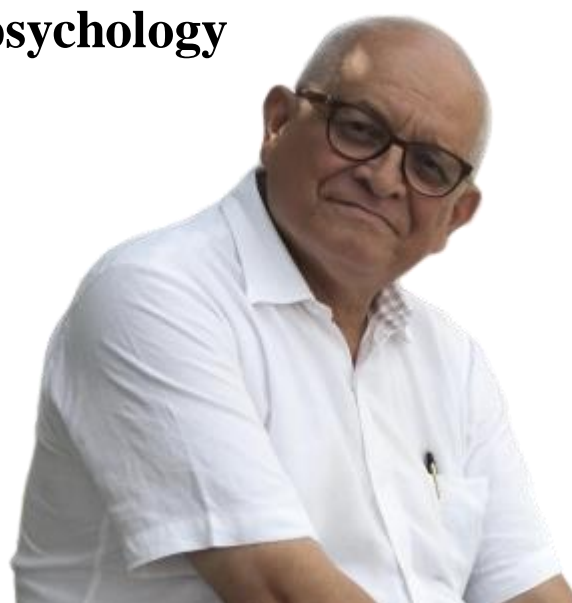
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## Waclaw Radecki, a Polish pioneer of psychology in South America

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Waclaw Radecki (1887-1953) was one of the European psychologists who, beginning in the 20th century, emigrated to South America, settling in Brazil. There he developed an active investigative work and published numerous books and papers spreading his theoretical system, affective discriminationism (today forgotten). His attempts to professionalize psychology in this country were unfortunately unsuccessful. In 1932, he moved to Argentina from Brazil and then to Uruguay, where he died. This communication summarizes his activities in this part of the world.

The history of psychology in South America has among some of its most prominent personalities a group of European specialists, who for various reasons, emigrated to this part of the world. Among them we must mention Walter Blumenfeld (1882-1967, German, who emigrated to Peru), Emilio Mira y López (1896-1964) and Bettina Katzenstein (1906-1981) (Spanish and German, respectively, permanently established in Brazil), Mercedes Rodrigo (1891-1982, Spanish, emigrated to Colombia and later to Puerto Rico), Oliver Brachfeld (1908-1967, Hungarian, with outstanding work in Venezuela, and died in Ecuador), Bela Székely (1922-1955, Hungarian who emigrated to Argentina), Angel Garma (1904-1993, Spanish psychoanalyst who emigrated to Argentina), Marie Langer (1910-1987, Austrian established in Argentina), and Hélène Antipoff (1892-1974, Russian, emigrated to Brazil).

Geuter and León (1990) dealt with the presence and influence of European psychologists in Latin America, and subsequently, León has dealt with the topic with reference to the Andean countries, and also, very particularly about the presence and work of psychologists from Eastern Europe (León, 1997, 2014, 2021).

In this communication we will refer to one of the first emigrants: Waclaw Radecki (1887-1845), a Polish, who in the 1920s moved to Brazil, where he stayed for a long time, and then moved to Argentina and Uruguay, where he died in 1953.

Radecki is ritually mentioned in books and articles dedicated to the history of psychology in South America, but little is known about him, something understandable when one takes into account the distance between Brazil and Poland and the colossal linguistic barrier that constitutes the Polish.

Born in Warsaw on October 27, 1887, in the home of Joseph Waclaw Radecki, a medical student, and Alexandra Hedwiges Siekierz, a conservatory student, Waclaw Radecki was raised by his mother after the premature death of his father. According to the information that appears in The psychological register (Murchison, 1932), he attended school at the IV Philological Gymnasium in Warsaw between 1896 and 1905, when he took the Matura test.

The young Radecki actively participated in rebel movements in his country, occupied and divided between Russia, Prussia and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. For that reason, he was persecuted. Sick of tuberculosis, he left for recovery purposes in France, from where he returned to continue studies at the University of Warsaw, to which he was not admitted for political reasons.





When Radecki arrived in Geneva, Édouard Claparède shone. A fascinating personality and one of the great psychologists of his time, the Geneva professor was a decisive influence in his interest in a broad vision of psychology, including psychoanalysis.

After some years in Geneva (where he worked as an assistant in the psychology laboratory of the Faculty of Sciences between 1910 and 1912) and, according to Alves Dos Santos (1913), he taught courses such as “The subconscious psychic life” and “Psychology of aesthetic feelings and artistic creation” among others, Radecki returned to Poland. There he undertook an academic career (at the University of Krakow, between 1912 and 1914 as head of the psychology laboratory of the psychiatric clinic and between 1914 and 1923, at the Free University of Warsaw). During the First World War he participated in the Citizens' Committee of the Warsaw Governorate. By 1919 Radecki was dean of the Faculty of Psychology of the Free University. In 1920, he was delegated by the Supreme Command of the Polish Army to carry out psychological tests of soldiers.

This is a time in which he practiced hypnosis, a technique in vogue at the time, which allows us to assume that he practiced psychotherapy alongside his teaching work. It was precisely on the occasion of a case in which he used hypnosis, that Radecki was involved in a serious accusation of sexual exploitation from which he was acquitted, but which affected his prestige and good name since the case was aired in the newspapers, and even led to a publication (Fonseca, 2019, Marcinowski & Marcinow, 2019). In fact, the use and also the public demonstrations of hypnosis were viewed with distrust and fear by the European authorities, given that legal, political and moral problems arose around them (Wils, 2027).

He then proceeded to enroll in the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Krakow, where he studied between 1905 and 1906, moving to Munich (medicine, 1906), and continuing in Florence (at the Faculty of Natural Sciences, 1907-1908) and at the University of Geneva (Faculty of Natural Sciences, between 1908 and 1911, and Faculty of Medicine, 1910-1912, opting for the degree of doctor in the former in 1911 and the baccalaureate in the latter in 1912).

The stay in Geneva was particularly enriching for the young Radecki. The city on the shores of the lake of the same name was distinguished by cosmopolitanism in matters not only of psychology but of many other areas of knowledge. The name of Théodore Flournoy (1854-1920), predecessor of Édouard Claparède (1873-1940), was known worldwide, and thanks to him the professors at the local university had become familiar with psychoanalytic theory since the beginning of the century (Schepeler, 1993).

Little remembered today, Flournoy held one of the first chairs of experimental psychology and in 1892 he also founded one of the first psychological laboratories in the world. In 1901, together with Claparède, he published the *Archives de Psychologie*, a journal open to the various areas of psychology (Nicolas & Charvillat, 1998) in which Radecki would publish a paper on physiological psychology (Radecki, 1911), which was his Ph. D. thesis.

Flournoy's intellectual curiosity did not stop in the face of challenging psychological phenomena, as demonstrated by his book *Des Indes à la planète Mars* (Flournoy, 1900; see Nicolas & Charvillat, 1998), a best-seller at the beginning of the 20th century. As if Flournoy's presence and activity were not enough, Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913), the great linguist and semiotician, by then already world-known, was also a professor at the local University. The recognition of the importance of Geneva for the psychological discipline is evidenced by the fact that VI. International Congress of Psychology was held in that Swiss city between August 31 and September 4, 1909.

In 1923 Radecki settled in Brazil, acclimatizing to the life and customs of that country. This was facilitated by the fact that in those years the influence of French culture and also Francophone psychology was very great in Brazil. All this was familiar to him from his experience in Geneva. Indeed: between 1910 and 1940 there was a repeated presence of French scholars in Brazil, many of them still very young, and who would later achieve brilliance in French culture. For example, Ferdinand Braudel (1902-1985) and Claude Lévi-Strauss (1908-2009), over time recognized scholars in history and anthropology respectively. But it was above all French psychiatrists and psychologists who apparently had the greatest predominance, especially Georges Dumas (1866-1946) (see Bandeira de Meló & Freitas Campos, 2014).

Radecki, furthermore, arrived in Brazil with the prestige conferred on him by his European education and his training alongside a figure of global importance for psychology such as Claparède.

At first Radecki worked at the University of Curitiba. Later, in the *Colônia da Psychopathas de Engenho de Dentro*, where he directed the laboratory (later converted into the Institute of Psychology). His second wife, Halina Radecka, also Polish, worked alongside him. Radecki developed a permanent activity, training a series of native psychologists, such as Nilton Campos (1898-1963), who would later play an important role in Brazilian psychology. It is very likely that Cariocas first heard of Piaget when Radecki referred to him back in 1924 (Vasconcelos, 1996).

In 1928 he organized, sponsored by the Gafrée-Guinle Foundation, a study trip to Europe with a commission of Brazilian doctors (Flávio Dias, Artur Fajardo da Silveira, Antônio Moniz de Aragão, Nilton Campos and Radecki himself). The cities visited were Paris, Brussels, Leuven, Cologne, Bonn, Berlin, Warsaw, Krakow, Vienna, Munich and Geneva (Vasconcelos, 1996).

In 1930 he managed to convert the Colonia de Engenho de Dentro Laboratory into a psychology institute, which constitutes the first attempt at professional training of psychologists in Brazil.

The training of future psychologists should last four years and had the following courses: General Psychology (with chapters dedicated to physiology, anatomy, as well as logic and philosophy), Differential and Collective Psychology (with chapters dedicated to anthropology, sociology, and other social sciences), Psychology Applied to Education (Applied Psychology and monographic courses in psychological specialties and related sciences - Child Psychology, History of Psychology, Ethics and Aesthetics) (Jacó-Vilela, 1999).

Unfortunately, the institute was closed after a short time, which probably accelerated his departure from that country (Esch & Jacó-Vilela, 2012). Fonseca et al. (2016) point out among the reasons for the closure of the institute the pressure from psychiatrists, the opposition of the Catholic Church and the lack of funds generated by the institute itself, which would have served to guarantee its existence.

With respect to the opposition of the Catholic Church, the role played by the Dom Vital Center, which brought together an influential group of Catholic intellectuals who sought to reestablish the influence of the Church in Brazilian society, should be noted, and which showed open hostility towards the Institute of Psychology directed by Radecki, qualifying it as an intrusion of communism which, moreover, was in the hands of a foreigner (Jacó-Vilela, 2022).

A letter from him (originally in French, translated by R. Leon) addressed to Claparède (Radecki, 1925), allows us to know something about his first years in Brazil and the projects he had at that time:

The explanations for Radecki's emigration to Brazil have been varied: Cambiaggio (1977), Ardila (1986) and Centofanti (1982) refer to his political activity in Poland, since as Lasser (1994: 173) points out, "many of The Eastern Europeans who emigrated to Brazil in the quarter century after the First World War were those fleeing the problems created by the establishment of the Polish state".

Stubbe (1993: 281) considers that his marital separation possibly played an important role, and adds that "his second wife, Halina Radecka, had a brother who lived in Paraná and that is why the couple chose that region as their first place of residence". This last piece of information does not seem so correct. It is known that a brother of Waclaw Radecki, Ladislao, had left his homeland to move to Brazil. But, in reality, the emigration seems to have its origin in the problems he had with the use of hypnosis and the consequent scandal, to which we have already referred.

The Polish psychologist was one of those great generalists who emigrated to Latin America: at the beginning of his career he concentrated on the area of physiological psychology, but over the years he focused on clinical psychology and psychotherapy. As a result of his work in these years we can mention his *Tratado de Psicología* (Treatise on Psychology, Radecki, 1929) and his *Introdução a psicoterapia* (Introduction to psychotherapy, Radecki & Rezende, 1926).

It was in these early years of his stay in South America that Radecki laid the foundations of his theory of affective discriminationism, taking ideas from Stern, Freud, Ribot, Claparède, Wundt and James (Stubbe, 1993). It is a theoretical approach that attempts to unify psychological knowledge, but it was presented by its author in extremely complex terms, which is one of the reasons why it has been forgotten.

Centofanti (2003) has discussed Radecki's system and highlights that it is in his Psychology Course, an extensive work of more than 400 pages, where the Polish psychologist makes his system known for the first time, describing it in the following way: "assim, se chamo o meu sistema, exposto aqui, de discriminacionismo afetivo, instituo esta denominação, que inclui o reconhecimento da discriminação e da sensibilidade afetiva como processos básicos e primordiais, justamente pelo fato de serem mais numerosas as correlações que os rodeiam" ("Thus, if I call my system, exposed here, affective discriminationism, I institute this denomination, which includes the recognition of discrimination and affective sensitivity as basic and primordial processes, precisely because the correlations that surround them are more numerous", Radecki, 1928-1929: 368; tomado de Centofanti, 2003: 95).

Radecki moved to Uruguay in February 1933 to teach a general psychology course at the capital's university (Tuana, 1998), being named *ad honorem* professor at the faculty of medicine that same year, surrounding himself in the Uruguayan capital with a group of disciples (among others, Alfredo Cáceres, María Nieto, Lorenzo Mérola).

Mr. Professor and dear teacher:

I have received his affectionate letter and I thank you for sending me such cordial words.

I rely on your benevolent permission to communicate certain news about my life and my scientific career. After leaving Geneva, I was appointed director of the psychology laboratory at the psychiatric clinic of the University of Krakow. During my stay there I published a series of experimental works on free and voluntary associations (by my students) and I also published two books: "Psychology of feelings and emotions" [Radecki refers to *Psychologia wzruszenia i uczuc*, published in Warsaw by the Wende publishing house in 1912, according to the information contained in The psychological register; N. of A.] and "Psychology of the association of representations" [this is *Psychologia kojarzenia wyobrazen*, Warsaw, Wende, 1913, always according to The psychological register; N. of A.]. Therefore, when the war trapped me in Warsaw, I entered the Free University of Warsaw, where I worked at first as a private teacher and then as an ordinary professor and finally as dean of the faculty of psychology that I organized in 1919. I took part in the war, commissioned by a Polish major to carry out observations on the combatants, and I was in those combats, later publishing a small contribution on the psychology of soldiers in my laboratory in Warsaw, where I was working on experiments (thesis) on attention, discrimination, tests, etc. And I personally published "Psychology of the Will" and "The Psychology of Thought".

In 1921 I resigned from the position in Warsaw due to unfavorable conditions of the university organization around our space (as a result, the faculty, which was prospering brilliantly, had to be closed) and decided to go abroad. Since 1923 I have been in Brazil. Initially, I spent eight months in Curitiba, in the state of Paraná, where I took a course at the university, and then I was hired to organize and direct the "Aricames Assistance" laboratory, where I currently work. And that is without saying that my laboratory does not exclusively follow practice, but above all it must become a scientific focus. In general, in Brazil psychology almost does not exist to this day. There are no psychological teams and there are no professional psychologists. It would be interesting for me to create a "Brazilian School", as soon as I can complete the organization of my laboratory, which is small but has good premises, I would begin courses at the faculty. I am eager to organize another laboratory in the "Mental Hygiene League" and I intend, in time, to be able to create "sub auspiciis" of the League a Faculty of Psychology. The terrain here is quite difficult, everything moves very, very slowly. The economy is more than poor but the distant horizons are good and as soon as I finish instructing psychologists, I hope to advance faster. Currently I published in Portuguese, to encourage interest, some articles that I sent to you; I finished the "Psychology of Imagination" and "Pedagogical Psychology", as soon as they appear I will send them to you immediately.

Here is my letter: I tell it to my dear and respected teacher: I always feel a deep desire of good will to guide my first steps towards our science, so beloved. I, naturally, wonder if I can introduce it. I intend to name a room in my laboratory "Claparède Room", and I ask you if you can do me the honor of sending me his portrait to place in the room. The Archives have not been accredited to date, but I hope that this year I will be able to obtain credits from the library to be able to have them come. I thank you once again and ask you to allow me to receive news from you and from "great European science" from time to time. I will exchange letters and keep you informed, as proof of union with the "true" world. Mr. Professor, I hope you receive the expression of my deepest feelings, to his wife my distinguished greetings.

His forever student and sincere admirer

W.R.

P.S. You must excuse the spelling mistakes, but I am studying Portuguese<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> This letter. In French, is part of the archives of the Bibliothèque de Genève.



His stay in Uruguay was encouraged by Camilo Payssé (1879-1955), a distinguished figure in that country's psychiatry (Reyes Terra 1966; Murguía 1985). Two books were written in those years: *Functional Psychopathology* (Radecki, 1935b) and *Manual of Psychiatry* (Radecki & Ardití Rocha, 1937).

In the 1930s, Uruguayan psychology was closely related to pedagogy and some laboratories were established. There was a great demand for psychology specialists (Bielli, 2012). It is in this context that the presence of Radecki must be understood, “a decisive figure for the development of psychology at both the public and private levels” (Bielli, 2012: 78). Among his activities was the reorganization of the Aviation School laboratory. Baroni (2010: 4), for his part, states that his presence of this Pole in Uruguay generated the first concerns regarding the certification of training, creating in 1945 the Centro de Estudios Psicológicos of Montevideo and later the Facultad Libre de Psicología (1951), without any connection with the University of the Republic (Centofanti, 2023). The Facultad Libre had a short existence (Bielli, 2012).

The Centro de Estudios Psicológicos, which operated between Cebollatí and Magallanes streets in the Uruguayan capital, attracted many attendees, including Felisberto Hernández, a legendary figure in Uruguayan literature, whose work was influenced by Radecki's ideas.

Cambiaggio (1977) points out that his didactic activity in Buenos Aires crystallized with the founding of the Centro de Estudios Psicopedagógicos (Center for Psychopedagogical Studies, 1936), converted into the Institute of Psychology in 1948.

His work in Uruguay and Argentina did not, however, have the resonance achieved in Brazil. Thus, for example, neither Beebe-Center & McFarland (1941) nor Hall (1946) mention it in their extensive articles on psychology in South America.



In 1947 he launched a small magazine, *Hoja de Psicología*, to publicize the works prepared at the Center of Psychological Studies of Montevideo (Osier & Wozniak, 1984; see also Domínguez, 1948). The *Revista de Psiquiatría del Uruguay* also published works by him and his wife (Radecka, 1942; Radecki, 1935a, 1940a, 1940b, 1941; Radecki & Ardití Rocha, 1938).

We transcribe information that the aforementioned magazine published in Spanish (translated by. R. León) on the matter, under the title “Professor Radecki among us”:

For a few months now, prof. Radecki has been in our environment working in the psychophysics laboratory of the Military Aeronautics. Waclaw Radecki, well known in our psychiatric environment for his multiple scientific and professional activities. For several years now, the disciples and friends of the great Polish master have tried to get our authorities to hire his technical services to obtain his valuable cooperation for our country. Prof. Radecki had been living in Buenos Aires for several years and although he remained in contact with our scientific circles - giving lectures and attending scientific conferences - his main activity was carried out in the neighboring capital. The incorporation of the great Polish psychologist into our scientific life in a technical position of such importance and responsibility as the one to which he has been entrusted, comes to fulfill the desires of those in our environment who had been able to perceive and value his extraordinary conditions as a man of science - both theorist as organizer- that characterize him. We must remember, at the same time that we congratulate ourselves with his appointment, that the scientific activity of recent years carried out all of it in the Río de La Plata corresponds to the publication of the magnificent Treatise on Psychology translated by doctors Payssé and Delfino; and the book *Functional Psychopathology* written in collaboration with the Argentine doctor Ardití Rocha. In recent years, it is also worth highlighting his vast didactic and doctrinal work, especially his lectures at the Faculty of Medicine, of which he is a professor ad honorem (A.C., 1941).

In Uruguay, Radecki had valuable friends and loyal followers, but that does not mean that he did not also have opponents and even enemies. These were certainly not the best times for the establishment of psychology as a recognized science, nor was Radecki, apparently, the right person to carry out that task. Therefore, there was no shortage of those who questioned his ideas and even made personal attacks that tried to disqualify him (vide Miguelete 1947; Marchesi et al., 1947).

Perhaps Radecki's most important organizational achievement during his years in Latin America was the celebration of the First Latin American Congress of Psychology, in Montevideo, in 20-27 July 1950 (León, 1981; Radecki et al., 1950). The president of Congress was Radecki, and Vicepresidents were Gonzalo Bosch (Argentina) and Victor Britto Velho (Brasil). With 120 registered and delegations from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Mexico & Chile that contributed more than 30 communications, the event can be considered a success (Lanfeld, 1951).



Radecki also published a small work on the features of Polish culture, which appeared during the time when his homeland was occupied by German forces (Radecki 1940c). He and his wife belonged to the circle of friends Witold Gombrowicz (1904-1969), a compatriot of his also established in Argentina. He also wrote a prologue to the novel by Florian Czynszewicz (1900-1964), *Nadberezyńcy* (Czynszewicz, 1942), published in Buenos Aires, which recounts the fate of the inhabitants of Polish cities in the early years of the 20th century.

Little has remained of Waclaw Radecki's contribution. His name, as we have said, is ritually mentioned in historical works but nothing else. The theoretical system that he developed, affective discriminationism, never fully systematized by him (see, however, Bretas, 1930), has not had a major influence on the development of psychology in Latin America. He is considered, however, as one of the pioneers of psychology in Brazil (Fonseca et al., 2016).

Apart from the fact that the atmosphere in the years in which Radecki worked in Latin America was not very conducive to the development of psychology in this part of the world, we believe that an additional aspect has to do with some particularities of his behavior. In fact, Radecki does not seem to have been an expert in what today we would call public relations. Unfriendly, arrogant, haughty, proud person, given to imperial attitudes: these were some terms used to describe Radecki in his interpersonal relationships (Perdomo et al., 2022). In her letters to Claparede, Hélène Antipoff notes in him an overvaluation and the little sympathy that he aroused during a stay in Rio of Janeiro (Ruchat, 1990). With reference to his theoretical system, he points out that it is a "salad of notions taken from James, Wundt, Baldwin, etc." (salade des notions prises chez James, Wundt, Baldwin, etc.), without any support for them in the research carried out.

"He worked with his system, his laboratory, his institute, his assistants, his publications, his courses, his school and, finally, his Congress. He lived as if on the sidelines of surrounding events. Now, this did not please people or groups of people who also worked in psychology or related areas". These are the terms that Centofanti (1982: 35) employs when referring to Radecki.

However, his concern for training specialists in psychology is something that should be highlighted, as well as his extensive bibliographical production at a time in which books dedicated to psychotherapy and updated South American texts on psychology were not very frequent.

No less significant is his work of introduction and diffusion in Brazil of the ideas of some of the most important European philosophers and psychologists of the time. We have already mentioned Wundt, Ribot. It

should also be noted that in his writings of the 20's and 30's there are references to Bergson, Binswanger, von Ehrenfels, Husserl, Koffka, Köhler, Külpe. Stumpf, Wertheimer, among others (Holanda, 2016).

Let us note on the other hand that some of Radecki's disciples, although they did not follow the theoretical guidelines of the Polish psychologist in the development of their respective careers, did play an important role in the establishment of psychology as a science in Brazil: for example, Nilton Campos (1898-1963, who approached phenomenology after his years of working with Radecki), Jayme Grabis (1908-1990, clinical psychologist), and Euryalo Cannabrava (1908-1978, philosopher).

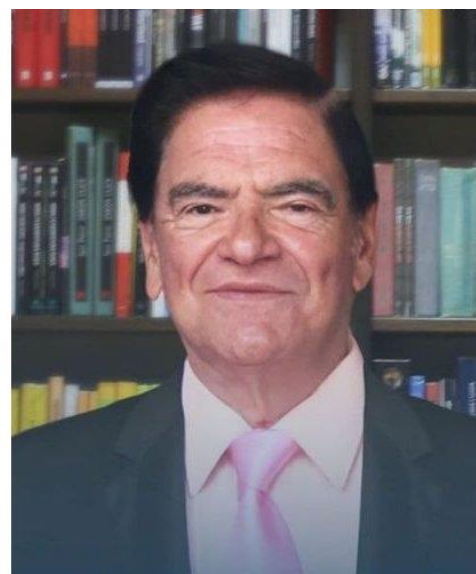
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**Rubén Ardila**  
**July 7 1942 – February 14 2025**



Professor Rubén Ardila passed away in Bogotá, Colombia. The academic community remembers his great work not only in Division 18 of the IAAP but also for his contributions to the advancement of different fields of psychology, such as the History of Psychology, Comparative Psychology, Psychobiology, Learning Psychology, Experimental Psychology, Peace Psychology, Psychobiology, and others.

He also received numerous national and international awards for his contributions to the development of psychology. He carried out much of his work as a professor and researcher at the National University of Colombia, the University of Los Andes (Colombia), and the University of Santo Tomás (Colombia). Ardila was a prominent researcher, disseminator, and promoter of scientific psychology in Latin America, with notable international impact. Currently, the Foundation for the Advancement of Psychology in Colombia, in conjunction with the Inter-American Psychological Society (SIP), is awarding the "Rubén Ardila" Prize to promote the advancement of psychology.

Professor Ardila devoted his life to promote a psychology based on scientific principles, standing out as founder of the Latin American Journal of Psychology and author of more than 35 books and hundreds of articles in prestigious international journals. His prolific intellectual production and his tireless work to strengthen research and the training of new generations of psychologists position him as an invaluable reference in the global arena.

His commitment to science, his humanistic vision and his tireless search for knowledge will continue to inspire psychologists, academics and students. The scientific community deeply regrets his departure and recognizes the immense void he leaves in our hearts.

We express our sincere condolences to his family, friends, colleagues and all those who had the privilege of knowing and working with him. His legacy will live on in each of us, always reminding us of the importance of advancing with rigor and passion in the construction of a psychology at the service of humanity.

Peace on his grave



**Saulo de Freitas Araújo**  
**November 26, 1971 - May 2, 2024**



Source: Brazilian Society of  
History of Psychology

It is with profound sadness that we announce the passing of Professor Saulo de Freitas Araújo of the Department of Psychology at the Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), where he led the Wilhelm Wundt Center for the History and Philosophy of Psychology (NUHFIP).

Professor Araújo's distinguished career began with a degree in Psychology from UFJF, followed by a master's degree in Philosophy from UFSCAR and a Ph.D. from UNICAMP. Known for his deep scholarship and passion for understanding the philosophical foundations of psychology, he devoted his research to both theoretical and empirical studies, primarily in German experimental psychology as pioneered by Wilhelm Wundt.

Throughout his career, Saulo left an indelible impact on the field of psychology's history, enriching the academic community's understanding of psychology's foundational developments. In recognition of his invaluable contributions, he was honored with the prestigious Early Career Award in 2013 from the Society for the History of Psychology, Division 26 of the American Psychological Association (APA).

In recent years, Professor Araújo spearheaded the Classics of Psychology series, which introduced previously untranslated works by pivotal European and American authors, including Wundt, Titchener, James, Watson, and Vygotsky, to a Portuguese-speaking audience. His dedication to preserving and expanding access to psychology's historical texts solidified his legacy in the field.

Those who knew Saulo remember his kindness and generosity as much as his academic rigor. He was an inspirational mentor, always willing to share his insights with students and colleagues alike. His vibrant presence and warm smile brightened every room and left a lasting impression on all he met.

Saulo's absence will be deeply felt, yet his intellectual contributions and legacy endure as lasting tributes to his remarkable mind and humanity. Our heartfelt condolences to his family, friends, students, and colleagues.

## Phillip Zimbardo

### 23 March 1933 - 14 October 2024



Source: Legacy Remembers

We mourn the passing of Philip G. Zimbardo, PhD, renowned psychologist, educator, and author, who left a profound impact on psychology and the world. Professor Emeritus at Stanford University, Phil passed away peacefully at his San Francisco home on October 14, 2024, at 91, surrounded by family.

Zimbardo, widely known for his work on human behavior's prosocial and antisocial aspects, dedicated his career to understanding the psychological mechanisms driving moral and immoral actions. His most well-known research, the Stanford Prison Experiment, provided groundbreaking insights into how situational forces can lead to abusive behavior, contributing to discussions on prison reform and the understanding of power dynamics.

A pioneer in psychology, Zimbardo also focused on the personal experience of shyness, founding the Stanford Shyness Clinic to offer a unique space for those struggling with social anxiety. He published influential works on this subject, including *Shyness: What It Is, What to Do About It*.

Phil's dedication to making psychology accessible was reflected in his books and the popular *Discovering Psychology* TV series, which introduced millions to psychological concepts.

Phil's later years were dedicated to the Heroic Imagination Project, an international nonprofit promoting everyday heroism and encouraging individuals to resist negative social pressures. This work emphasized his commitment to teaching psychology's practical applications, a mission he called "giving psychology away".

Zimbardo is survived by his beloved wife, Christina Maslach, PhD, and their children and grandchildren. His legacy lives on in his countless contributions to psychology and in the lives of those he inspired. His warmth, charisma, and dedication to advancing social good will be remembered by students, colleagues, and a global audience.

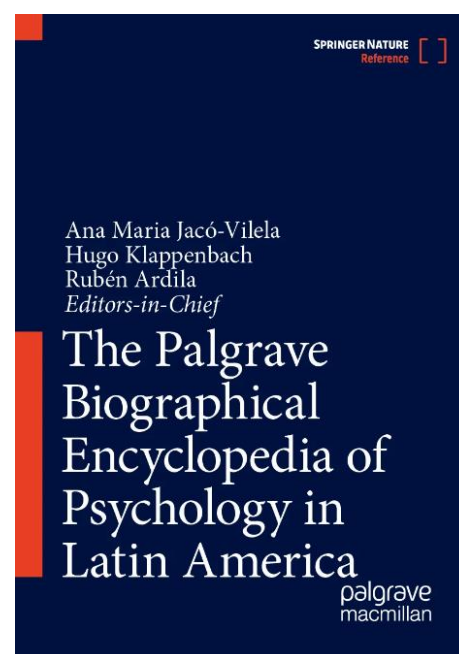
Phil's impact on psychology is indelible, and his presence will be deeply missed.

## The Palgrave biographical encyclopedia of psychology in Latin America.

Cham, Switzerland: Springer-Palgrave.

Ana María Jacó-Vilela, Hugo Klappenbach & Rubén Ardila  
(Editors)

First Edition: April 2023



The *Palgrave Biographical Encyclopedia of Psychology in Latin America* is a reference work edited by Ana M. Jacó-Vilela (Brazil), Hugo Klappenbach (Argentina) and Rubén Ardila (Colombia). It contains the biographies of 589 psychology professionals who have been of special relevance for the beginnings, development and organization of psychology in Latin America.

It also includes psychologists and other professionals from different countries, who have contributed with their countries, who have contributed with their long or short stays in Latin American nations, their ideas and their work. Some of them were emigrants in the first half of the 20th century. The Encyclopedia was published for the first time in English in 2023 (Palgrave, Springer). It is a large-scale work that allows us to know in detail the life and work of the pioneers of psychology in this part of the world, the social context in which they lived and worked, and to serve as a source for information for future research.

The history or biography of relevant individuals in psychology has been a common approach since at least 100 years ago. Benjamin Rand in 1912, Robert Watson in 1963, Raymond Fancher in 1979. Later, the Portraits of Pioneers in Psychology series, which covered the course of a dozen years, and compiled almost 120 biographies. However, the previous books were heavily biased towards Anglo-Saxon authors, especially from the United States. A salient feature of all these encyclopedias and dictionaries is that they have hardly considered biographies of Latin American authors. In that sense, the *Encyclopedia* edited by Jacó-Vilela, Klappenbach and Ardila fills a gap in international literature.

In such a way, it is possible to affirm that *The Palgrave Biographical Encyclopedia of Psychology* in Latin America constitutes a unique work of its kind, considering some of its characteristics.

First of all, its quantitative aspect, as there are 589 biographies in the Encyclopedia. The editors-in-chief established three central criteria for an individual to be included in the Encyclopedia. First of all, a time criterion, since the Encyclopedia considered personalities who were deceased or who, exceptionally, were born in 1945 or earlier. A second criterion

was to include individuals who had contributed to the field of psychology, even if they came from related fields, such as education, medicine, law, anthropology, sociology, philosophy, theology or religion. This was quite frequent the further back in time we went, especially prominent figures from the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th century. And a third criterion, of course, is related to the relevance of the individual.

Of course, relevance could be estimated by different criteria. The Encyclopedia considered at least some of the following:

- Having been an individual with relevant scientific work, through publications in books or journals
- Having developed recognized psychological tests or techniques
- Having been prominent in the teaching of psychology, whether in university or other settings
- Having been prominent in the organization and development of institutions of psychology, whether they were journals, scientific societies, professional organizations, training or assistance institutions, or others.

A second characteristic that makes the Encyclopedia unique is related to the geographical scope of these biographies, which cover individuals from 20 countries in the region. It is often the case that many works devoted to Latin America actually focus on the study of the larger countries in the region, such as Mexico, Brazil, Colombia or Argentina. In *The Palgrave Biographical Encyclopedia*, there are biographies of relevant individuals from the following countries, that grants an enormous diversity and, if the term is allowed, a representativeness of the contributions of great individuals to the development of psychology in the region:

Guatemala - 8	Nicaragua - 1	Chile - 27
El Salvador - 7	Brazil - 132	Venezuela - 23
Bolivia - 5	Argentina - 90	Cuba - 15
República Dominicana - 5	México - 85	Paraguay - 15
Costa Rica - 4	Puerto Rico - 54	Ecuador - 13
Panamá - 4	Colombia - 54	Uruguay - 13
Honduras - 1	Perú - 33	<b>Total: 589</b>

A third characteristic of the originality of the Encyclopedia lies in the collective and plural work with which the biographies were first conceived and then produced. In the twenty countries mentioned, the editors-in-chief had the advice, collaboration and follow-up of associated editors (Section Editors). Generally, one per country, although there were two in Ecuador and Argentina and three in Brazil. The Section Editors were:

Argentina: María Andrea Piñeda and Patricia Scherman	Guatemala: Guisela Cárcamo Duarte
Bolivia: Ramon León	Honduras: Rolando Ardón Ledezma
Brazil: Alexandre de Carvalho Castro, Érika Lourenço and Deolinda Armani Turci	México: Josué Tinoco Amador
Chile: Gonzalo Eduardo Salas Contreras	Nicaragua: María Elena Humphrey
Colombia: Germán Gutiérrez	Panamá: Erika del Carmen Matus García
Costa Rica: Javier Tapia Balladares	Paraguay: José E. García
Cuba: Roberto Corral Ruso	Perú: Ramón León
Ecuador: Ramón León and Claudio López	Puerto Rico: Irma Roca de Torres
El Salvador: Nelson Portillo	República Dominicana: Josefina Zaiter
	Uruguay: Jorge Chavez Bidart
	Venezuela: Juan Carlos Canga Linares



In turn, together with these 24 associate editors, 443 authors from many different countries and regions wrote the biographies. Considering their genre, 235 were women and 208 men.

This plurality, too, helped to delineate a fourth characteristic of the work. That is, a set of standards common to all the biographies. Of course, this was not intended to limit the creativity or personal bias that each author was likely to bring to each biography. Rather, it pretended that all the biographies to have a few common features beyond other differences. So, a common format was established that included the following parts:

- 1) Last name and then the first name of the biographed individual.
- 2) First name, last name and institutional affiliation of the author(s) of the biography.
- 3) At the beginning, date and place of birth and date and place of death of the biographer, as precisely as possible.

4) Key words. With the indication that at least the following criteria should be taken into account: a) country or countries to which the individual contributed; b) area or field of activity or theoretical approach (e.g. child psychology, organizational psychology, psychoanalysis, etc.); c) other specificities (e.g. foundation of publications, founding of professional or scientific organizations, leading role in professional or scientific organizations, participation in the planning, organization or management of undergraduate or graduate psychology programs in university settings, establishment of training programs outside university, creation of tests, and so forth).

5) The biography itself, for which at least the following aspects were suggested: a) summary information on studies and academic degrees achieved, if possible with an indication of the years and institution in which he/she studied and an indication of the academic degrees and distinctions achieved; b) paragraphs devoted to presenting his or her professional or academic career, mentioning institutions, places, written productions (books, journal articles of which the main ones may be included in the Selected Works section) and other types of achievements (founding institutions, founding societies and journals, editing them, coordinating study groups, and so forth.); c) if possible, a final paragraph devoted to clearly indicating the contribution of the individual to psychology of his or her country or of Latin America as a whole. This paragraph should be essentially expository and avoid as far as possible the presence of excessive superlative adjectives.

6) Selected Works of the individual in APA style, up to a maximum of 10 works, as it was not possible to include complete bibliographies. Selected Works include the main books or journal articles.

7) References. Up to a maximum of 10, in APA style, which could include both references to works by the biographed individual and any other relevant secondary bibliography.

54th annual meeting of the Jean Piaget Society

The JPS 2025 conference theme revisits the premise shared by most modern scholars that human development is always contextualized. While context has increasingly been incorporated into developmental science, it has been viewed causally in many studies, as an external variable that stands apart from the developing person. However, the context is more than this. Many studies have begun conceptualizing context more dynamically with participants in interaction actively and reflexively shaping context as much as context shapes interactions.

*“Rethinking context as process when studying human development: Implications for theory, practice, and policy”*

More info here:  
<https://piaget.org/2025-conference-main-page>

Welcome to International Congress of Appl

Florence, Italy. 21<sup>st</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> July, 2026

Join us as we convene leading experts from across the globe to share their cutting-edge research and insights in applied psychology. Applied psychology, a transdisciplinary and multi-paradigmatic field of science, is instrumental in addressing pressing global tensions and challenges. From enhancing mental health and well-being to advancing social justice and sustainability, applied psychologists’ interventions and discoveries hold transformative potential. At ICAP 2026, we will cover the latest breakthroughs in applied psychology and explore their capacity to drive positive change on both personal and societal levels.  
More info here: <https://www.icap2026.org/>

Fifteenth International Conference on Health, Wellness & Society

Granada, Spain. 4-5 September 2025

Founded in 2011, the Health, Wellness, & Society Research Network is brought together by a common concern in the fields of human health and wellness, and in particular their social interconnections and implications. We seek to build an epistemic community where we can make linkages across disciplinary, geographic, and cultural boundaries. As a Research Network, we are defined by our scope and concerns and motivated to build strategies for action framed by our shared themes and tensions  
More info here: <https://healthandsociety.com/2025-conference>

11th International Congress of Clinical and Health Psychology in Children and Adolescents

19-22 November 2025, Málaga (Spain)

<https://www.aitanacongress.com/2025/>

X Congresso Latino-americano de Psicologia – Ulapsi 2025, São Paulo – Brasil.

31 July - 02 August 2025

<https://ulapsi.org/web/congreso2025/>

PsyCon Bangkok–International Conference on Psychology & Psychiatry,

09-10 July 2025

<https://hbsra.org/conference/bangkok-psycon-09-10-july-2025>

**International Union of History and Philosophy of Science and  
Technology  
IUHPST**

<https://iuhpst.org/>

**World Digital Library**

<http://www.wdl.org/en/>

**International Association of Applied Psychology**

<http://www.iaapsy.org/>

**The National Archives**

**Records of the UK government from Domesday to the present**

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>

**The British Society for the History of Science**

[www.bshs.org.uk](http://www.bshs.org.uk)

**Laboratório de Historia e Memória da Psicologia – Clio-Psyché**

[www.cliopsyche.uerj.br](http://www.cliopsyche.uerj.br)

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If you wish to collaborate to this Newsletter,  
please send us your contribution

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