

John B. Watson

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

John Broadus Watson (January 9, 1878 – September 25, 1958) was an American psychologist who established the psychological school of behaviorism. Watson promoted a change in psychology through his address, *Psychology as the Behaviorist Views it*, which was given at Columbia University in 1913.^[1] Through his behaviorist approach, Watson conducted research on animal behavior, child rearing, and advertising. In addition, he conducted the controversial "Little Albert" experiment.

John B. Watson



Born	John Broadus Watson January 9, 1878 Travelers Rest, South Carolina
Died	September 25, 1958 (aged 80) New York City, NY
Occupation	Psychologist, Advertising executive
Known for	Founding Behaviorism

Contents

- 1 Early life
- 2 Dissertation on animal behavior
- 3 Affair and marriage with Rosalie Rayner
- 4 Behaviorism
- 5 "Twelve infants" quotation
- 6 *Psychological Care of Infant and Child* and criticism of it
- 7 "Little Albert" experiment (1920)
- 8 Advertising
- 9 Later life
- 10 See also
- 11 References
- 12 Further reading
- 13 External links

Early life

Watson was born in Travelers Rest, South Carolina to Pickens Butler and Emma K. (Roe) Watson.^[2] His mother, Emma Watson, a very religious woman who adhered to prohibitions against drinking, smoking, and dancing, named Watson after a prominent Baptist minister in hopes that it would help him receive the call to preach the Gospel. In bringing him up, she subjected Watson to religious training that later led him to develop a lifelong antipathy toward all forms of religion.^[3] His alcoholic father left the family to live with two Indian women when Watson was 13 years old (a transgression which Watson never forgave).^[4] In an attempt to escape poverty, Watson's mother sold their farm and brought Watson to Greenville, South Carolina to provide him a better opportunity for success.^[3] Moving from an isolated, rural location to the large village of Greenville proved to be important for Watson in providing him the opportunity to get out in society and see all the different kinds of people, people he learned about and cultivated his theories on psychology. Watson understood that college was important to his success as an individual: "I know now that I can never amount to anything in the educational world unless I have better preparation at a real university."^[5]

Despite his poor academic performance and having been arrested twice during high school (first for fighting with blacks, then for discharging firearms within city limits),^[3] Watson was able to use his mother's

connections to gain admission to Furman University in Greenville, South Carolina. Watson considered himself to be a poor student. Others called him a quiet kid, lazy and insubordinate.^[5] He struggled to make that transition from a rural to urban area, expressed through his weak social skills. A precocious student, he entered college at the age of 16 and left with a master's degree aged 21. Watson made his way through college with significant effort, succeeding in classes that other students simply failed. He held a few jobs on campus to pay for his college expenses. He continued to see himself as “unsocial” and made few friends. After graduating, he spent a year at "Batesburg Institute", the name he gave to a one-room school in Greenville. He was principal, janitor, and handyman for the entire school.

After petitioning the President of the University of Chicago, Watson entered the university. His successful petition to the president of the University of Chicago was imperative to his ascendancy in the psychology world. He began studying philosophy under John Dewey on the recommendation of Furman professor, Gordon Moore.^[6] The combined influence of Dewey, James Rowland Angell, Henry Herbert Donaldson and Jacques Loeb led Watson to develop a highly descriptive, objective approach to the analysis of behavior that he would later call "behaviorism."^[7]

In Watson's college experience, he met professors and colleagues that would assist him on his journey to becoming a well-known psychologist. These peers played an important role in his success in developing psychology into a credible field of study and his understanding of behaviorism. To Watson, behaviorism was a declaration of faith. It was based on the idea that a methodology could transform psychology into a science. He wanted to make psychology more scientifically acceptable. Later, Watson became interested in the work of Ivan Pavlov (1849–1936), and eventually included a highly simplified version of Pavlov's principles in his popular works.^[8]

Dissertation on animal behavior

Watson earned his Ph. D. from the University of Chicago in 1903.^[9] In his dissertation, "Animal Education: An Experimental Study on the Psychological Development of the White Rat, Correlated with the Growth of its Nervous System",^[10] he described the relationship between brain myelination and learning ability in rats at different ages. Watson showed that the degree of myelination was largely related to wand learning. He discovered that the kinesthetic sense controlled the behavior of rats running in mazes. In 1908, Watson was offered and accepted a faculty position at Johns Hopkins University and was immediately promoted to chair of the psychology department.^[8]

Affair and marriage with Rosalie Rayner

In October 1920 Johns Hopkins University asked Watson to leave his faculty position because of publicity surrounding the affair he was having with his graduate student-assistant Rosalie Rayner.

Watson's affair had become front-page news, during divorce proceedings, in the Baltimore newspapers.^[7] Mary Ickes Watson, his wife, had feigned illness during a dinner party involving the Rayner and Ickes families so that she could have unfettered access to Rayner's bedroom. She discovered love letters Watson had written to Rayner. She had hoped that by Watson knowing of this discovery, he would leave Rayner.^[4]

After the divorce was finalized, Watson and Rayner married in 1921. They remained together until her death in 1935.^[11]

Behaviorism

In 1913, Watson published the article "Psychology as the Behaviorist Views It" — sometimes called "The

Behaviorist Manifesto". In this article, Watson outlined the major features of his new philosophy of psychology, called "behaviorism". The first paragraph of the article concisely described Watson's behaviorist position: Psychology as the behaviorist views it is a purely objective experimental branch of natural science. Its theoretical goal is the prediction and control of behavior. Introspection forms no essential part of its methods, nor is the scientific value of its data dependent upon the readiness with which they lend themselves to interpretation in terms of consciousness. The behaviorist, in his efforts to get a unitary scheme of animal response, recognizes no dividing line between man and brute. The behavior of man, with all of its refinement and complexity, forms only a part of the behaviorist's total scheme of investigation. In 1913, Watson viewed Ivan Pavlov's conditioned reflex as primarily a physiological mechanism controlling glandular secretions. He had already rejected Edward L. Thorndike's "Law of Effect" (a precursor to B. F. Skinner's principle of reinforcement) due to what Watson believed were unnecessary subjective elements. It was not until 1916 that Watson would recognize the more general significance of Pavlov's formulation and make it the subject of his presidential address to the American Psychological Association. The article is also notable for its strong defense of the objective scientific status of applied psychology, which at the time was considered to be much inferior to the established structuralist experimental psychology. With his "behaviorism", Watson put the emphasis on external behavior of people and their reactions on given situations, rather than the internal, mental state of those people. In his opinion, the analysis of behaviors and reactions was the only objective method to get insight in the human actions. This outlook, combined with the complementary ideas of determinism, evolutionary continuism, and empiricism has contributed to what is now called radical behaviorism. It was this new outlook that Watson claimed would lead psychology into a new era. He claimed that before Wundt there was no psychology, and that after Wundt there was only confusion and anarchy. It was Watson's new behaviorism that would pave the way for further advancements in psychology. Watson's behaviorism rejected the studying of consciousness. He was convinced that it could not be studied, and that past attempts to do so have only been hindering the advancement of psychological theories. He felt that introspection was faulty at best and awarded researchers nothing but more issues. He pushed for psychology to no longer be considered the science of the "mind". Instead, he stated that psychology should focus on the "behavior" of the individual, not their consciousness.

"Twelve infants" quotation

Give me a dozen healthy infants, well-formed, and my own specified world to bring them up in and I'll guarantee to take any one at random and train him to become any type of specialist I might select – doctor, lawyer, artist, merchant-chief and, yes, even beggar-man and thief, regardless of his talents, penchants, tendencies, abilities, vocations, and race of his ancestors. I am going beyond my facts and I admit it, but so have the advocates of the contrary and they have been doing it for many thousands of years. [p. 82] ^[12]

The quotation often appears without context and with the last sentence omitted, making Watson's position appear more radical than it actually was. In Watson's book *Behaviorism*, the sentence is provided in the context of an extended argument against eugenics. That Watson did not hold a radical environmentalist position may be seen in his earlier writing in which his "starting point" for a science of behavior was "...the observable fact that organisms, man and animal alike, do adjust themselves to their environment by means of hereditary and habit equipments." ^[13] Nevertheless, Watson recognized the importance of nurture in the nature versus nurture discussion which was often neglected by his eugenic contemporaries. ^[4]

Psychological Care of Infant and Child and criticism of it

The 20th century marked the formation of qualitative distinctions between children and adults. ^[14] Watson wrote the book *Psychological Care of Infant and Child* in 1928, with help from his mistress, turned wife, Rosalie Rayner. Critics then determined that the ideas mainly stemmed from Watson's beliefs because Rosalie later entitled a self-penned article *I am a Mother of Behaviorist Sons*. ^[15] In the book, Watson

explained that behaviorists were starting to believe psychological care and analysis was required for infants and children.^[16] All of Watson's exclamations were due to his belief that children should be treated as a young adult. In his book, he warns against the inevitable dangers of a mother providing too much love and affection. Watson explains that love, along with everything else as the behaviorist saw the world, is conditioned. Watson supports his warnings by mentioning invalidism, saying that society does not overly comfort children as they become young adults in the real world, so parents should not set up these unrealistic expectations. Writer Suzanne Houk, *Psychological Care of Infant and Child: A Reflection of its Author and his Times*, critiques Watson's views, analyzing his hope for a businesslike and casual relationship between a mother and her child.^[14] Watson disapproved of thumb sucking, masturbation, homosexuality, and encouraged parents to be honest with their children about sex.^[17] Watson's reasoning for this was that, "all of the weaknesses, reserves, fears, cautions, and inferiorities of our parents are stamped into us with sledge hammer blows".^[5] Watson inferred that emotional disabilities were a result of personal treatment, not inherited.^[5]

He deemed his slogan to be *not more babies but better brought up babies*. Watson argued for the nurture side of the nature-nurture debate, claiming that the world would benefit from extinguishing pregnancies for twenty years while enough data was gathered to ensure an efficient child-rearing process. Further emphasizing nurture, Watson said that nothing is instinctual; rather everything is built into a child through the interaction with their environment. Parents therefore hold complete responsibility since they choose what environment to allow their child to develop in.^[16] Laura E. Berk, author of *Infants and Children: Prenatal Through Middle Childhood*, examined the roots of the beliefs Watson came to honor. Berk says that the experiment with Little Albert inspired Watson's emphasis on environmental factors. Little Albert did not fear the rat and white rabbit until he was conditioned to do so. From this experiment, Watson concluded that parents can shape a child's behavior and development simply by a scheming control of all stimulus-response associations.^[18]

Although he wrote extensively on child-rearing in many popular magazines and in a book, *Psychological Care of Infant and Child* (1928), Watson later regretted having written in the area, saying that "he did not know enough" to do a good job. Watson's advice to treat children with respect, but with relative emotional detachment, has been strongly criticized. J.M. O'Donnell wrote *The Origins of Behaviorism*, where he deemed Watson's views as radical calculations. O'Donnell's discontent stemmed partly from Watson's description of a *happy child*, including that the child only cry when in physical pain, can occupy himself through his problem-solving abilities, and that the child stray from asking questions.^[19] Behavior analysis of child development as a field is largely thought to have begun with the writings of Watson.

Other critics were more wary of Watson's new interest and success in child psychology. R. Dale Nance worried that Watson's personal indiscretions and difficult upbringings could have affected his views in his book. He was raised on a poor farm in South Carolina and had various family troubles, including abandonment by his father.^[20] Suzanne Houk shared similar concerns. She mentions in her article that Watson only shifted his focus to child-rearing when he was fired from Johns Hopkins University due to his affair with Rosalie Rayner.^[14]

Watson researched many topics in his career, but child-rearing became his most prized interest. His book was extremely popular and many critics were surprised to see his contemporaries come to accept his views. The book sold 100,000 copies after just a few months of release.^[15]

Watson's emphasis on child development was becoming a new phenomenon and influenced some of his successors, but there were psychologists before him that delved into the field as well. G. Stanley Hall became very well known for his 1904 book *Adolescence*. G. Stanley Hall's beliefs differed from behaviorist Watson, believing that heredity and genetically predetermined factors shaped most of one's behavior, especially during childhood. His most famous concept, *Storm and Stress Theory*, normalized adolescents' tendency to act out with conflicting mood swings.^[21] Whether Watson's views were controversially radical

or not, they garnered a lot of attention and were accepted as valuable in his time.

"Little Albert" experiment (1920)

One might consider the experiment Watson and his assistant Rosalie Rayner carried out to be one of the most controversial in psychology in 1920. It has become immortalized in introductory psychology textbooks as the Little Albert experiment. The goal of the experiment was to show how principles of, at the time recently discovered, classical conditioning could be applied to condition fear of a white rat into "Little Albert", an 11-month-old boy. Watson and Rayner conditioned "Little Albert" by clanging an iron rod when a white rat was presented. First, they presented to the boy a white rat and observed that he was not afraid of it. Second, they presented him with a white rat and then clanged an iron rod. "Little Albert" responded by crying. This second presentation was repeated several times. Finally, Watson and Rayner presented the white rat by itself and the boy showed fear. Later, in an attempt to see if the fear transferred to other objects, Watson presented Albert with a rabbit, a dog, and a fur coat. He cried at the sight of all of them.^[22] This study demonstrated how emotions could become conditioned responses.^[23] As the story of "Little Albert" has made the rounds, inaccuracies and inconsistencies have crept in, some of them even due to Watson himself.^[citation needed] Analyses of Watson's film footage of Albert suggest that the infant was mentally retarded and developmentally disabled.^[24] An ethical problem of this study is that Watson and Rayner did not uncondition "Little Albert".^[25] In 2009, Beck, Levinson, and Irons sought out "Little Albert" to see how Watson's study affected his life. They found that he had died from congenital hydrocephalus at the age of 6. Thus, it cannot be concluded to what extent this study had an effect on "Little Albert's" life.^[26] On 25 Jan. 2012, Tom Bartlett of *The Chronicle of Higher Education* published a report that questions whether John Watson knew of cognitive abnormalities in Little Albert that would greatly skew the results of the experiment.^[27]

Advertising

Thanks to contacts provided by an academic colleague, E. B. Titchener, Watson subsequently began working for U.S. advertising agency J. Walter Thompson. He learned the advertising business' many facets at ground level, including a stint working as a shoe salesman in an upscale department store. Despite this modest start, in less than two years Watson had risen to a vice-presidency at Thompson. His executive's salary, plus bonuses from various successful ad campaigns, resulted in an income many times higher than his academic salary. Watson headed a number of high-profile advertising campaigns, particularly for Ponds cold cream and other personal-care products.^[6] In addition, he is credited with popularizing the "coffee break" during an ad campaign for Maxwell House coffee. He has been widely but erroneously credited with re-introducing the "testimonial" advertisement after the tool had fallen out of favor (due to its association with ineffective and dangerous patent medicines). However, testimonial advertisements had been in use for years before Watson entered advertising. An example of Watson's use of testimonials was with the campaign he developed for Pebecco toothpaste. The ad featured a seductively dressed woman, and coaxed women to smoke, as long as they used Pebecco toothpaste. The toothpaste was not a means to benefit health or hygiene, but as a way to heighten the sexual attraction of the consumer.^[5] They were not only buying toothpaste, they were purchasing sex appeal. Watson stated that he was not making original contributions, but was just doing what was normal practice in advertising. Watson stopped writing for popular audiences in 1936, and retired from advertising at about age 65.^[4]

Later life

Watson was the maternal grandfather of actress Mariette Hartley, who suffered with psychological issues she attributed to her being raised with her grandfather's theories.^[28]

Rosalie Rayner died in 1935 at age 36. Watson lived on their farm until his death in 1958 at age 80. He was buried at Willowbrook Cemetery, Westport, Connecticut.^[2] In 1957, shortly before his death, he received a Gold Medal from the American Psychological Association for his contributions to psychology.^[6]

Historian John Burnham interviewed Watson late in life, and portrayed him as a man of (still) strong opinions and some bitterness towards his detractors. Except for a set of reprints of his academic works, Watson burned his very large collection of letters and personal papers, thus depriving historians of a valuable resource for understanding the early history of behaviorism and of Watson himself.^[29]

See also

- Behavior modification

References

- ↑ Watson, J. B. (1913). Psychology as the Behaviorist Views it.*Psychological Review*, 20, 158-177.
- ↑ ^{*a b*} "Profile data: John Broadus Watson" (<http://search.marquiswhoswho.com/profile/200010782413>). Marquis Who's Who. Retrieved August 7, 2012.
- ↑ ^{*a b c*} Buckley, Kerry W. *Mechanical Man: John Broadus Watson and the Beginnings of Behaviorism*. Guilford Press, 1989.
- ↑ ^{*a b c d*} Hothersall, D. (2004). *History .of psychology*. Boston: McGraw Hill.
- ↑ ^{*a b c d e*} Buckley, Kerry W. *Mechanical Man: John Broadus Watson and the Beginnings of Behaviorism*. New York: Guilford, 1989. Print.
- ↑ ^{*a b c*} Hergenhahn, B. R. (1992).*An introduction to the history of psychology*. California: Wadsworth Publishing Company.
- ↑ ^{*a b*} Fancher, R. E. (1990) *Pioneers of Psychology*.New York: W.W. Norton & Company.
- ↑ ^{*a b*} Bolles, R. C. (1993). *The story of psychology: A thematic history*. California: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company.
- ↑ "John B. Watson" (<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/637615/John-B-Watson>). Encyclopædia Britannica. 2011. Retrieved 2012-10-21.
- ↑ Watson, J.B. (1903). *Animal Education*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- ↑ Murray, D. J. (1988). *A history of western psychology*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- ↑ Watson, J. B. (1930). Behaviorism (Revised edition). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- ↑ Watson (1913/1994, p. 250)
- ↑ ^{*a b c*} Houk, S (2000). "'Psychological Care of Infant and Child': A reflection of its author and his times" (<http://www.mathcs.duq.edu/~packer/DevPsych/Houk2000.html>). Retrieved November 30, 2009.
- ↑ ^{*a b*} Hergenhahn, B. R. (2005). An Introduction to the History of Psychology. Wadsworth: Cengage Learning
- ↑ ^{*a b*} Watson, J. B. (1928). Psychological Care of Infant and Child. New York: W. W. Norton Company, Inc.
- ↑ "Watson, John Broadus." The Gale Encyclopedia of Psychology. Ed. Bonnie Strickland. 2nd ed. Detroit: Gale, 2001. 662-663. Gale Virtual Reference Library. Web. 28 Feb. 2013.
- ↑ Berk, L. E. (2008). Infants and Children: Prenatal Through Middle Childhood. Illinois: Pearson Education, Inc.
- ↑ O'Donnell, J. M. (1985). *The origins of behaviorism*. New York: New York University Press.
- ↑ Nance, R. D. (1970) G. Stanley Hall and John B. Watson as child psychologists. *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 6(4), 303-316.
- ↑ Santrock, J. W. (2008). Adolescence. New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.
- ↑ Watson, John B., and Rosalie Rayner Watson. "Studies in Infant Psychology". *The Scientific Monthly* 13.6 (1921): 493-515. JSTOR. Web. 19 May 2013.
- ↑ Watson, J. B., & Rayner, R. (1920). Conditioned emotional reactions. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 3, 1-14.
- ↑ Gary Irons, et al. "Little Albert: A Neurologically Impaired Child." *History Of Psychology* 15.4 (2012): 302-327. PsycINFO. Web. 20 May 2013.
- ↑ Harris, B. (1979). Whatever happened to Little Albert?. *American Psychologists*, 34, 151-160.
- ↑ Beck, H. P., Levinson, S., & Irons, G. (2009) Finding Little Albert: A journey to John B. Watson's infant laboratory. *American Psychologist*, 64, 605-614. doi:10.1037/a0017234 (<http://dx.doi.org>

/10.1037%2Fa0017234)

27. ^ Basken, Paul (2012-01-25). "A New Twist in the Sad Saga of Little Albert - Percolator - The Chronicle of Higher Education" (<http://chronicle.com/blogs/percolator/a-new-twist-in-the-sad-saga-of-little-albert/28423>). Chronicle.com. Retrieved 2012-10-21.
28. ^ Hartley, M. & Commire, A. (1990). *Breaking the Silence*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, ;).
29. ^ Burnham, J. C. (1994). "John B. Watson: Interviewee, professional figure, symbol." *Modern Perspectives on John B. Watson and Classical Behaviorism*. Greenwood Press.

Further reading

- Buckley, Kerry W. *Mechanical Man: John Broadus Watson and the Beginnings of Behaviorism*. Guilford Press, 1989.
- Buckley, Kerry W. "Misbehaviorism: The Case of John B. Watson's Dismissal from Johns Hopkins University". In J.T. Todd & E.K. Morris, *Modern Perspectives on John B. Watson and Classical Behaviorism*. Greenwood Press, 1994.
- Coon, Deborah J. "Not a Creature of Reason': The Alleged Impact of Watsonian Behaviorism on Advertising in the 1920s." In J.T. Todd & E.K. Morris, *Modern Perspectives on John B. Watson and Classical Behaviorism*. Greenwood Press, 1994.
- Curtis, H. S. (1899/1900). "Automatic Movements of the Larynx." *American Journal of Psychology* **11**, 237-39.
- Dewsbury, Donald A. (1990). "Early interactions between animal psychologists and animal activists and the founding of the APA committee on precautions in animal experimentation". *American Psychologist* **45**, 315-27.
- Mills, John A. *Control: A History of Behavioral Psychology*. New York: New York University Press, 1998.
- Samelson, F. (1981). "Struggle for Scientific Authority: The Reception of Watson's Behaviorism, 1913-1920." *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* **17**, 399-425.
- Todd, James T. "What Psychology Has to Say About John B. Watson: Classical Behaviorism in Psychology Textbooks, 1920-1989." In J.T. Todd & E.K. Morris, *Modern Perspectives on John B. Watson and Classical Behaviorism*. Greenwood Press, 1994.
- Todd, James T., & Morris, Edward K. (1986). "The Early Research of John B. Watson: Before the Behavioral Revolution." *The Behavior Analyst* **9**, 71-88.
- Todd, James T., & Morris, Edward K. *Modern Perspectives on John B. Watson and Classical Behaviorism*. Greenwood Press, 1994.
- Watson, John B. (1907). "Kinaesthetic and Organic Sensations: Their Role in the Reactions of the White rat to the Maze." *Psychological Review Monograph Supplement* **8**(33), 1-100.
- Watson, John B. (1908). "The Behavior of Noddy and Sooty Terns." "Carnegie Institute Publication," 103, 197-255.
- Watson, John B. *Behavior: An introduction to comparative psychology*. Henry Holt, 1914
- Watson, John B. (1915). "Recent experiments with homing birds." *Harper's Magazine* **131**, 457-64.
- Watson, John B. *Behaviorism* (revised edition). University of Chicago Press, 1930.
- Watson, John B. "John Broadus Watson [Autobiography]." In C. Murchison (Ed.), *A History of Psychology in Autobiography* (Vol. 3, pp. 271–81). Clark University Press, 1936.
- Wyczoikowska, A. (1913). "Theoretical and experimental studies in the mechanism of speech." "Psychological Review," 20, 448-58.

External links

- Psychology as the behaviorist views it (1913) (<http://psychclassics.yorku.ca/Watson/views.htm>). Watson, John B., *Psychological Review*, 20, pp. 158–177.
- Conditioned emotional reactions (The Little Albert study, 1920). (<http://psychclassics.yorku.ca/Watson/emotion.htm>) Watson, John B. & Rayner, Rosalie, *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 3(1), pp. 1–14.
- John B. Watson. His Life in Words and Pictures (<http://alpha.furman.edu/~einstein/watson>)

/watson1.htm) - Furman University Psychology Department

- It's All in the Upbringing (<http://www.jhu.edu/~jhumag/0400web/35.html>) - A biographical sketch of Watson's life and work on the website of Johns Hopkins University, where he worked from 1908 to 1920.
- <http://www.brynmawr.edu/Acads/Psych/rwozniak/watson.html>
- <http://www.mathcs.duq.edu/~packer/DevPsych/Houk2000.html>

Educational offices		
Preceded by Robert Sessions Woodworth	24th President of the American Psychological Association 1915-16	Succeeded by Raymond Dodge

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=John_B._Watson&oldid=561732659"

Categories: 1958 deaths | Furman University alumni | University of Chicago alumni
 | American psychologists | Behaviourist psychologists | Developmental psychologists
 | Johns Hopkins University faculty | People from Greenville, South Carolina | 1878 births
 | Presidents of the American Psychological Association

- This page was last modified on 26 June 2013 at 21:38.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy.
 Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.