



This Week in Psychology History

**March Towards Mind-Blowing
Psychologists**

2–8 March



Eleanor Acheson (2 March 1868)

Eleanor Acheson worked in early psychological and educational research during a period when psychology was becoming more structured as a scientific discipline.

Her work contributed to discussions about learning and the development of psychological knowledge in academic settings, reflecting the growing role of women in early psychological scholarship.



Eugenia Hanfmann (3 March 1905)

Eugenia Hanfmann was a clinical and developmental psychologist known for her work on thought processes and psychological assessment.

Influenced by Russian psychology, she helped introduce ideas related to cognitive development and the study of thinking patterns, contributing to research on schizophrenia and psychological testing.



Hans Eysenck (4 March 1916)

Hans Eysenck was a major figure in personality psychology and psychometrics.

He proposed a biological basis for personality and developed influential models including the dimensions of extraversion–introversion and neuroticism.

His research shaped modern personality assessment and debates about the scientific study of personality traits.



Dael Wolfle (5 March 1906)

Dael Wolfle was an American psychologist and science administrator who worked extensively on issues related to education, scientific research, and academic policy.

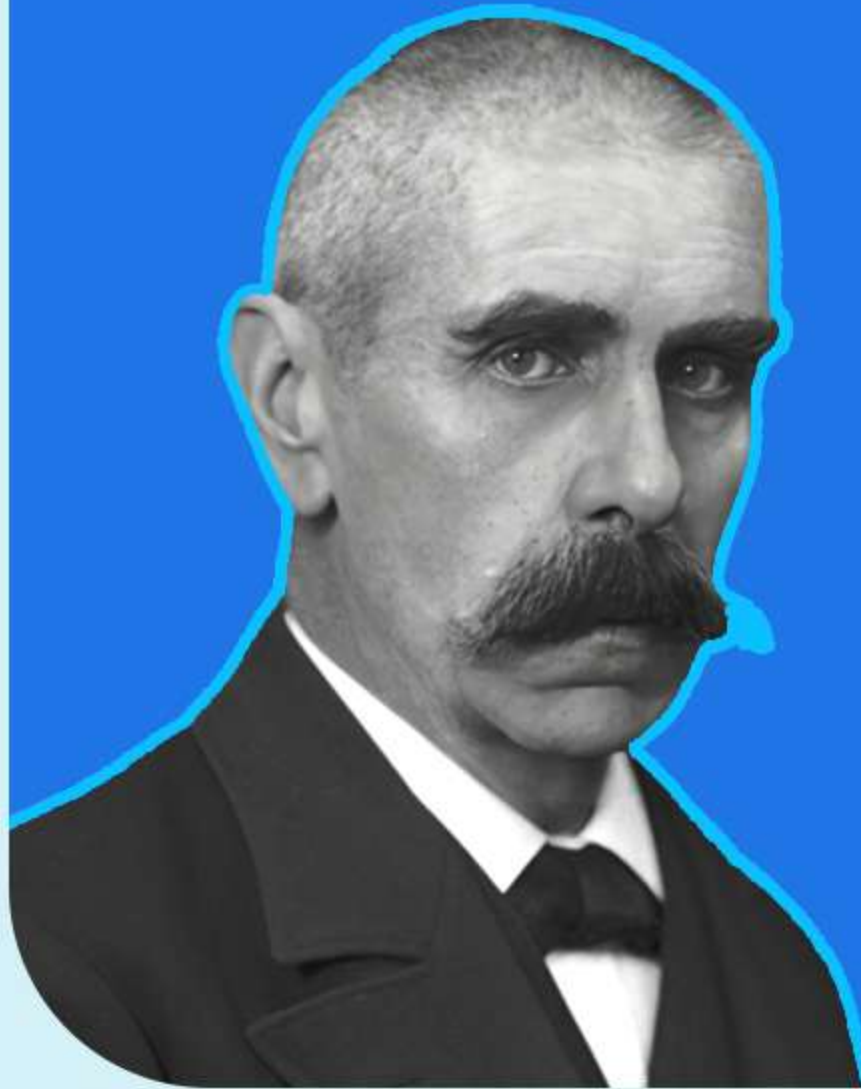
He contributed to discussions about the development of psychological research and played an important role in organizations that supported scientific advancement and education.



Georges Dumas (6 March 1866)

Georges Dumas was a French psychologist known for his work on emotions and psychopathology.

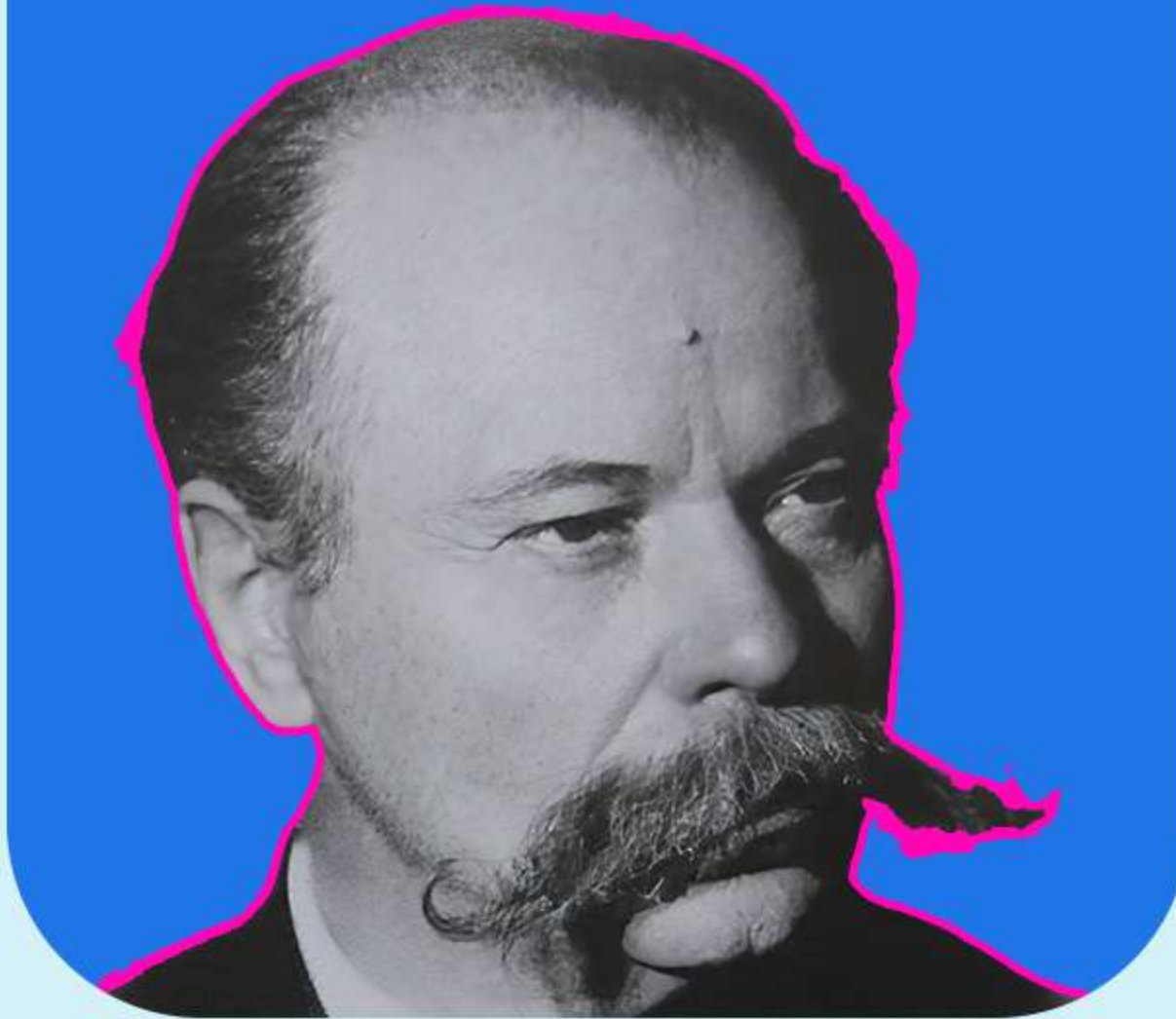
He studied how emotional processes relate to mental disorders and contributed to early efforts to integrate psychological and medical perspectives in the understanding of abnormal behavior.



Julius Wagner-Jauregg (7 March 1857)

Julius Wagner-Jauregg was a psychiatrist known for introducing malarial therapy to treat general paresis caused by neurosyphilis.

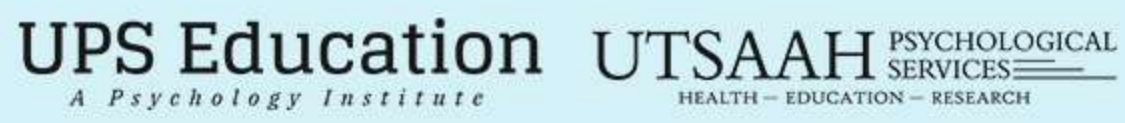
This approach, which earned him the Nobel Prize in 1927, marked an important step in biological treatments for severe mental disorders and influenced later developments in psychiatric medicine.



Konstantin Kornilov (8 March 1879)

Konstantin Kornilov was a Russian psychologist who developed the theory of “reactology,” which aimed to study human behavior through measurable reactions to stimuli.

His work reflected attempts to integrate psychology with objective scientific methods and influenced the development of Soviet psychological research.



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