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SOME CONTRIBUTIONS OF PIONEERING WOMEN PSYCHOLOGIST TO GENDER EQUITY IOANNA TSOTSOU, Student Master of Social and Community Intervention ANA GUIL, PhD University of Seville

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We present a brief summary of contributions of several women pioneers in Psychology, who dared to change the negative image of the female sex, the biased view of many of their professors about the morality and capabilities of women, or their masculine point of view.



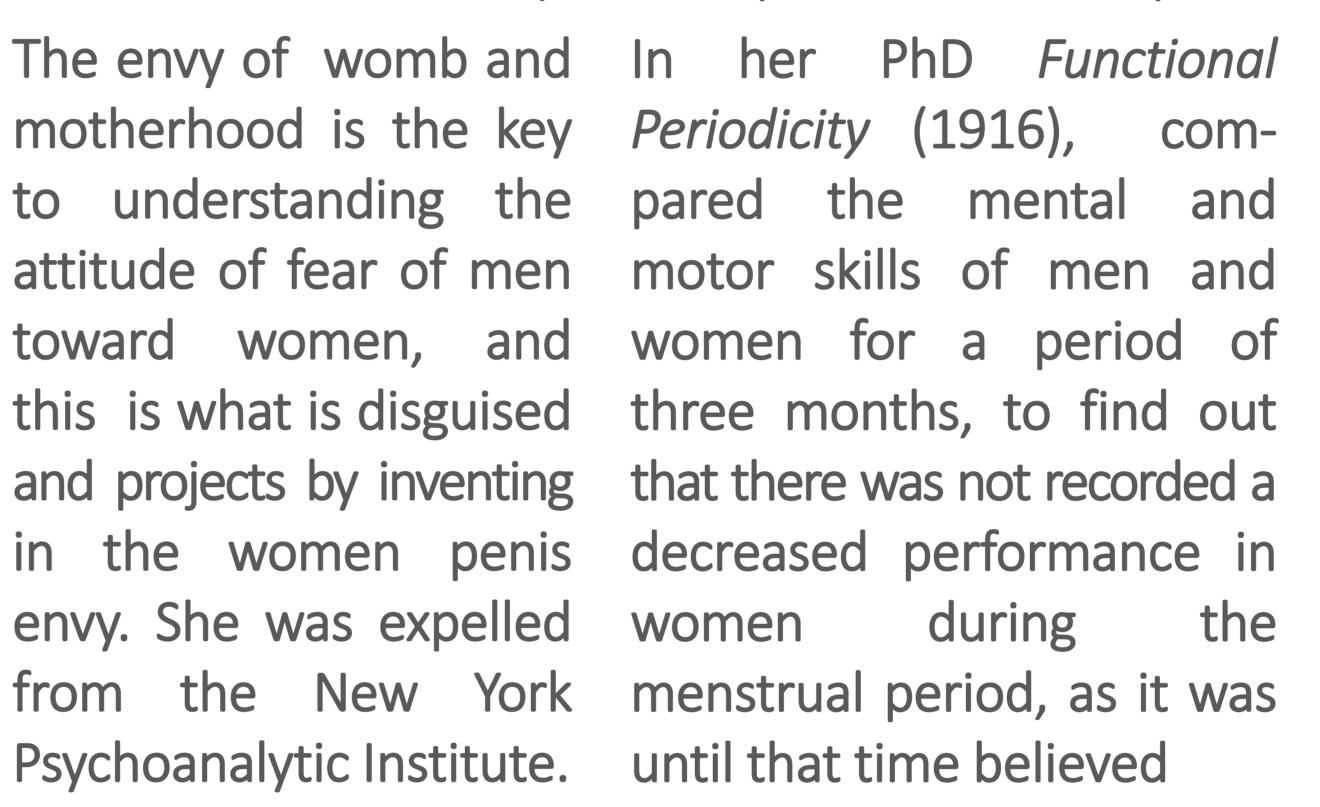
Helen Thompson Woolley (USA 1874 - 1947)

We can consider her a pioneer in gender psycholo-PhD cum laude at the experimental research on psychological differences between women and men showing that these are mainly socio-educational.

Helene Deutsch (Poland 1884-USA 1982)

psychoanalyst First to expand and partially refute gical studies, because in Freudian ideas about 1900 she defended her women. Published Psychoanalysis of the Sexual Univ. of Chicago, with an *Functions of Women* (1925) and Psychology of Women (1943-5). Her concept of personality *as-if*, highlights the ability of women to identify with others.

Karen Horney (Hamburg 1885 - New York 1952)



Leta Stetter Hollingworth (USA 1886 - 1939)

Catherine Morris Cox Miles (USA 1890 - 1984)

Author, with Lewis Terman, of Sex and Personality (1936) pared the mental and in 1935 in Social Psychology motor skills of men and of Sex she differed in its emphasis female on embodiment, respect for the emerging tradition of the sex survey, and its opinions about the determinants of marital happiness, and the variability of intelligence.

Carol Gilligan (USA 1936) Florence Harriet Levin Marie Langer (Austria Carolyn Wood Sherif Mercedes Rodrigo Bellido Denmark (USA 1931) (USA 1922 - 1982) 1910 - Argentina 1987) (Spain 1891-Puerto Rico 1982) In 1982, she differs from Founding member and Lawrence Kohlberg's inter-Anticipating contemporary Work on gender bias, roles "Psychology been has psychoanalytic and identity and conside- leader of numerous asso- pretation of the supposed feminist humanized by the beneficial influence of women in these concerns, she argues red social constructs. She ciations (ICP, APA...), in differential moral developstudies. Eg. in Archives de economic institutions created the 1st Women's Women and Psychology ment among adolescents Psychologie (Geneva) between and cultural values must Studies course, and worked (1998) notes that gen- who attribute moral weakness der gap has diminished, to girls. She argues that 1990-1936 only 6% of be altered to permit in 1st Postgraduate Seminar but there is still a lot to from male parameters, he women full participation in on Women's Psychology at articles were of women, but do. Among other things, did not understand that creative and productive Penn State (1972). Founded in *Mental Hygiene* (New she works to overcome girls had a more elaborate activities if women are to 35 APA Division, which later York) in 1945 they were the gender bias among moral vision, the ethics of accept their maternal created a prize in its honor already 20%" (Introducción in *care* versus the fulfillment the participants role without conflict or for those who excel in al estudio de la Psicología, psychological studies. of abstract duties of boys. Women's Psychology. Universidad de Bogotá 1949) resentment.









These are just a symbolic sample and a tribute to the many women psychologists of yesterday and today, who internationally fought and continue to fight for the necessary equality between women and men in society, and in teaching and research in Psychology.

Denmark, Florence L. & Russo, Nancy F. (1987) Contributions of Women to Psychology Annual Review of Psychology Vol. 38: 279-298 Scarborough, Elizabeth & Furumoto, Luarel (1989.) UNTOLD LIVES. The First Generation of American Women Psychologists. Columbia Univ. Press. https://www.feministvoices.com/past-profiles/find/B https://grupo.us.es/generoysocdelcto/investigaciones-en-curso/