

Trabajo de inicio a la investigación: visibilizando psicólogas pioneras

ELEANOR GAMBLE

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1. VIDA PERSONAL

Eleanor Acheson McCulloch Gamble.

★ 2 de marzo de 1866, Cincinnati, Ohio.

† 30 de agosto de 1933, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

- Se la consideró “*Una persona con una vida emocional, intelectual y espiritual, llena de entusiasmo, poseedora del arte de la enseñanza y con gran capacidad para esta*”, palabras de T. Hayes Proctor en el acto conmemorativo de su muerte en Wellesley College.
- Caracterizada por sus conferencias ingeniosas y llenas de humor, así como por su inagotable paciencia.
- Dedicó su vida completamente a la Psicología y la Academia.



1.1. EDUCACIÓN

→ Brillante y distinguida alumna de Wellesley College.

Licenciada en
Wellesley College
en 1889.

Doctorada en
Psicología en la
Universidad de
Cornell en 1898.

→ El supervisor de su doctorado fue Edward B. Titchener, quien trabajó con Wilhelm Wundt.

→ Su tesis doctoral trató sobre la aplicabilidad de la Ley de Weber al olfato; explicó sensación olfativa a través de experimentos psicológicos.



1.2. PROBLEMAS MÉDICOS

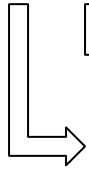
- Ambliopía en ojo izquierdo de nacimiento.
- Glaucoma en ojo derecho.
- Fue sometida a múltiples cirugías oculares.
- Su visión empeoró progresivamente, perdiendo gran capacidad visual al final de su vida.

Estos problemas de visión no le impidieron ejercer su pasión. Solía pedir que le leyesen las últimas literaturas de Filosofía y Psicología para mantenerse al día.

2. CARRERA PROFESIONAL

Doctorado en la Universidad de Cornell.

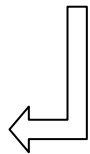
1898



Profesora de Griego y Filosofía en el Western College for Women, en Oxford.



Profesora en el Wellesley College en el departamento de Filosofía y Psicología. Se especializó en psicología experimental.

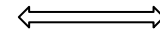


1910 → profesora titular de psicología.



1908 → directora del laboratorio de psicología.

1923

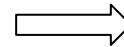


1924



Viaja a Viena para formarse en psicoanálisis.

1930



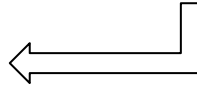
Sustituye a Mary Whiton Calkins como directora del Departamento de Filosofía y Psicología.

2. CARRERA PROFESIONAL

Trabajó con **George Elias Müller** en la Universidad de Göttingen, Alemania, lo que se vió reflejado en sus publicaciones sobre memoria y su metodología.



La mayoría de sus artículos son contribuciones a la naturaleza experimental en el campo de la memoria.



Muchos de los artículos que Gamble escribió fueron en cooperación con **Calkins**. 5 son sumarios y resúmenes de la literatura experimental y teórica del gusto y el olfato.

Tomó un interés activo en los test de inteligencia y hasta ella personalmente calculó muchas de las correlaciones para el uso en oficinas administrativas.



En al menos dos de sus trabajos sobre la discriminación táctil y olfativa se ataca a los problemas de la Gestalt.

Al tener problemas de visión solía pedir a otras personas que le leyeran lo último en la literatura de filosofía y psicología y así mantenerse siempre al tanto.



Su interés en la historia de la filosofía y teología continuó hasta el fin de su vida, aunque ocupaba una mínima parte de su atención.

Dio muy buenos intentos para unir el espacio entre las versiones de Titcher y Calkins sobre "doctrine of self".

ORGANIZACIONES PROFESIONALES



AMERICAN
PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION

Era miembro de

- *American Psychological Association*
- *American Philosophical Association*
- *Ninth International Congress of Psychology*

Formaba parte de

- Asociación americana de Psicología Sigma Xi y Phi Beta Kappa
- Noveno Congreso Internacional de Psicología

Fue presidenta del año académico, 1932, para el capítulo de Wellesley de Phi Beta Kappa.

I am both a writer and a scientist, two crafts for which a love of words is a definite asset. As a writer I respect wordsmithing because the proper turn of phrase is a thing of beauty, and as a scientist because precision in how words are used is a prerequisite for accurate scientific communication.

One of my favourite words has always been "quicken," as in "to reach the stage of pregnancy when the fetus can be felt to

novel experiments reported in our daily media.

What we lose by our focus on the scientific quick is an appreciation of the coveries are still in stages. In our fascination with new techniques we neglect to consider which post-quick will occur, and at what stage at which we will be forced to cope with regulating the implications of our research offspring.

signed by public relations experts to attract funding to fuel the long haul from research em-

again, but more often to reappear as a done deal, having bypassed the public's right to de-

gene splicing but now replaced by the more workman-like phrase "genetic engineering."

came possible, there was a firestorm of public protest that led to the strictest regulatory

terial. The extreme 1970s regulation by the un-ew technologax once the genetically were better dures have e, but curi-insecurity about genetic engineering is again increasing, as we begin to realize the birth of new crops

creating recombinant DNA for themselves safe, because intense regulation provided us with that security. We are unsure, however, whether the commercial products cascading out of industry laboratories are equally safe, because the regulatory machinery cannot keep up with the health and environmental assessments needed to provide us with a similar level of confidence.

This problem is intensified by

PUBLICACIONES



Gamble, E.A.McC. (1898). The applicability of Weber's law to smell. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 10(1): 82-142.



Gamble, E.A.McC. (1902). The perception of sound direction as a conscious process. *Psychological Review*, 9(4): 357-373.



Gamble, E.A.McC. (1905). Attention and thoracic breathing. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 16(3): 261-292.



Gamble, E.A.McC. (1909). Minor studies from the psychological laboratory of Wellesley College: Intensity as a criterion in estimating the distance of sounds. *Psychological Review*, 16(6): 416-426.

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Gamble, E.A.McC. (1915). A defense of psychology as science of selves. *Psychological Bulletin*, 12(5): 194-202.



Gamble, E.A.McC. & Wilson, L. (1916). A study in spatial associations in learning and in recall. *The Psychological Monographs*, 22(4): 40-97.



Foster, E. & Gamble, E.A.McC. (1906). The effect of music on thoracic breathing. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 17(4): 406-414.



Gamble, E.A.McC. (Ed). (1909). *Wellesley College studies in psychology*. Lancaster, Baltimore: Review Pub Co.

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PUBLICACIONES



Outline Studies in the Essentials of Psychology, (1933). Son el conjunto de sus temas organizados, en los que intenta integrar la psicología existencial de Titchener con la psicología de Calkins.



Participó en la edición de dos volúmenes de los Estudios de Psicología del Colegio Wellesley y formó parte del comité editorial del tercer volumen.

LEGADO

Investigación acerca de los sentidos olfativos y la memoria.



Inicio hacia nuevas investigaciones.

Investigación acerca de la memoria de palabras y las reacciones fortuitas a las palabras.

Ayudó a editar y publicar libros, textos, artículos y tesis.

Elegida como miembro honorario de la clase de 1926 de Wellesley college.



MEMORIALES

Wellesley College le dedicó una vidriera en su capilla.



Regalada por sus compañeros de clase de 1889.



Posee imágenes: mujer con pluma y libro, un búho (Sabiduría) y San Francisco de Asís (patrón de los animales) en honor a su amor por estos.



Posee una inscripción: "SAPIENTIA" que significa sabiduría.

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- The American Journal of Psychology. Vol. 46, No. 1 (Jan., 1934), pp. 154-156 (3 pages)
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eleanor_Gamble
- Ruckmick, Chirstian Alban . (1934). Eleanor Acheson McCulloch Gamble: 1868-1933. *The American Journal of Psychology*, 46(1), 154-156. Retrieved March 5, 2020. Recuperado de: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1416255?read-now=1&seq=1>