



Drs. Nicholas and Dorothy Cummings

CENTER
FOR THE HISTORY
OF PSYCHOLOGY
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF AKRON

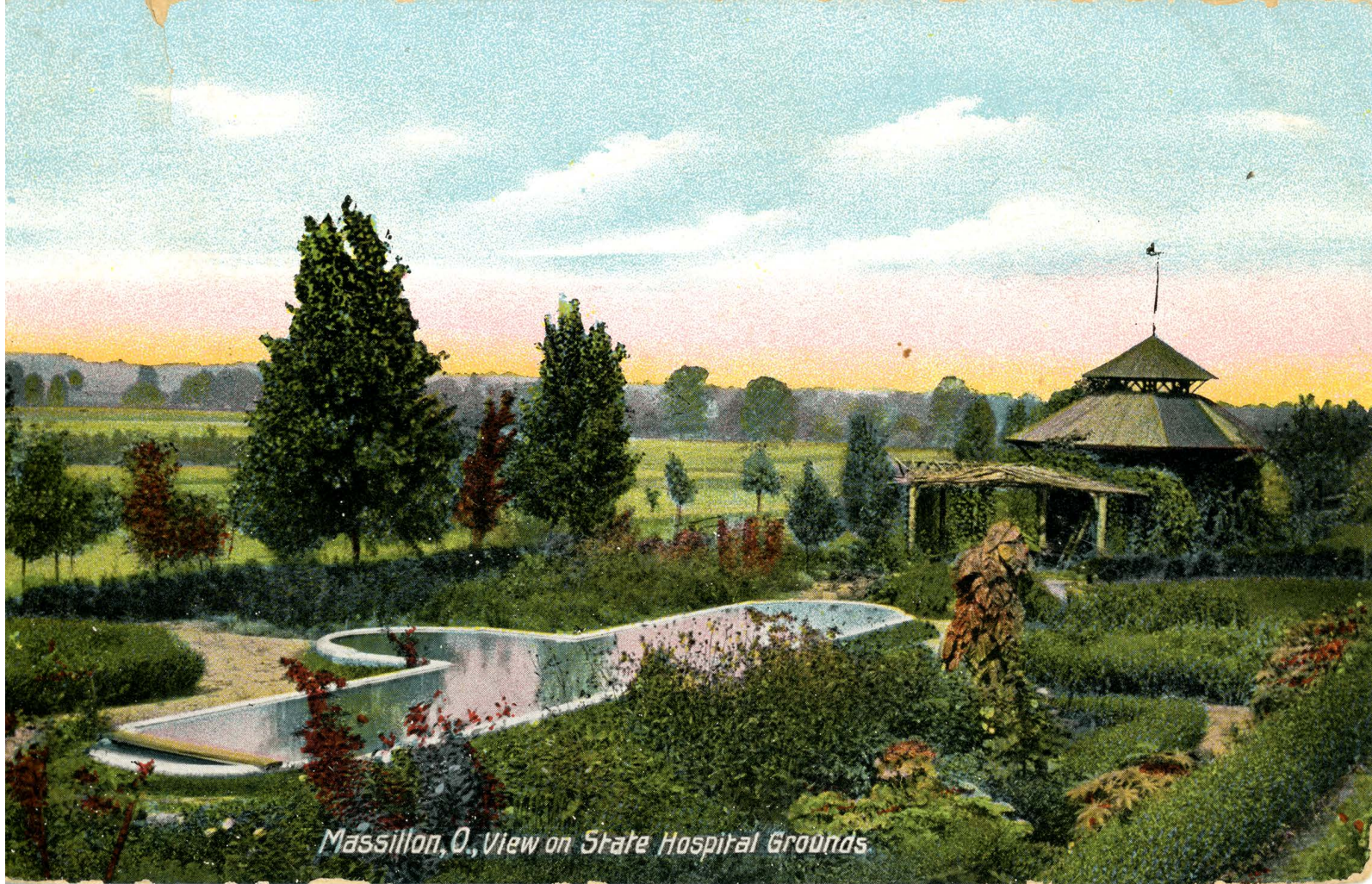
National Museum of Psychology Race and Psychology Museum Tour Image and Resource Packet

For more information about the National Museum of Psychology, please visit uakron.edu/chp/museum.

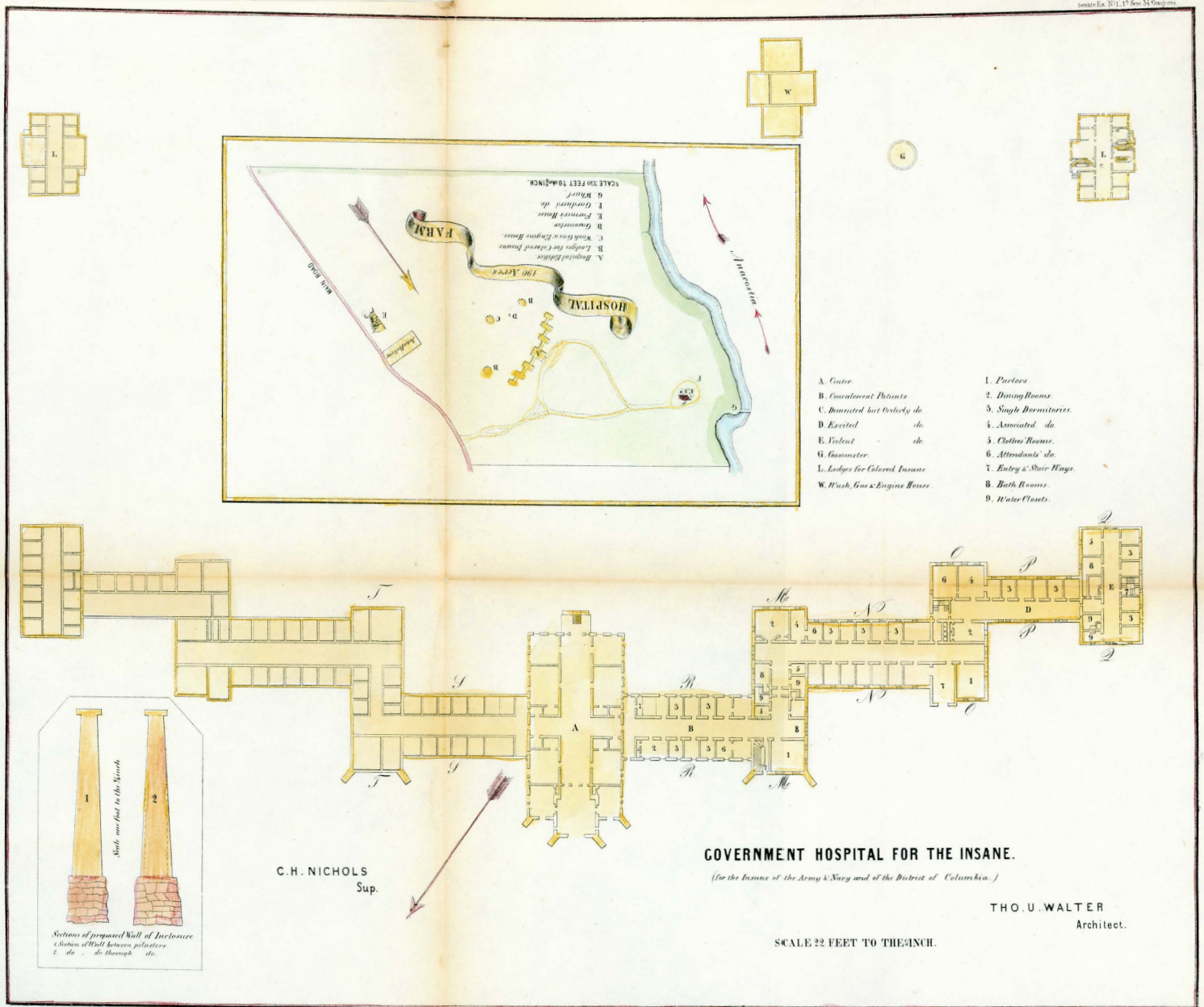
For the latest news, you can find us on social media at @CCHPsych.

Tour Outline

- 1. Introduction (Museum Lobby)**
- 2. Institutionalization & Diagnosis**
- 3. Segregation & Conditions**
- 4. Mental Health Care & Cultural Competency**
- 5. Testing & Immigration**
- 6. Black Psychologists & Testing**
- 7. Psychology & The Civil Rights Movement**
- 8. Research, Interpretation, & Speculation**
- 9. Phrenology & Physiognomy**
- 10. Conclusion**



Postcard images of the Massillon State Hospital, Massillon, OH.
Archives of the History of American Psychology, A. Wynelle Deese Asylum
Postcard collection.



Topographical plan of the grounds of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, DC, 1860.
Archives of the History of American Psychology, Gift of Ludy T. Benjamin, Jr.

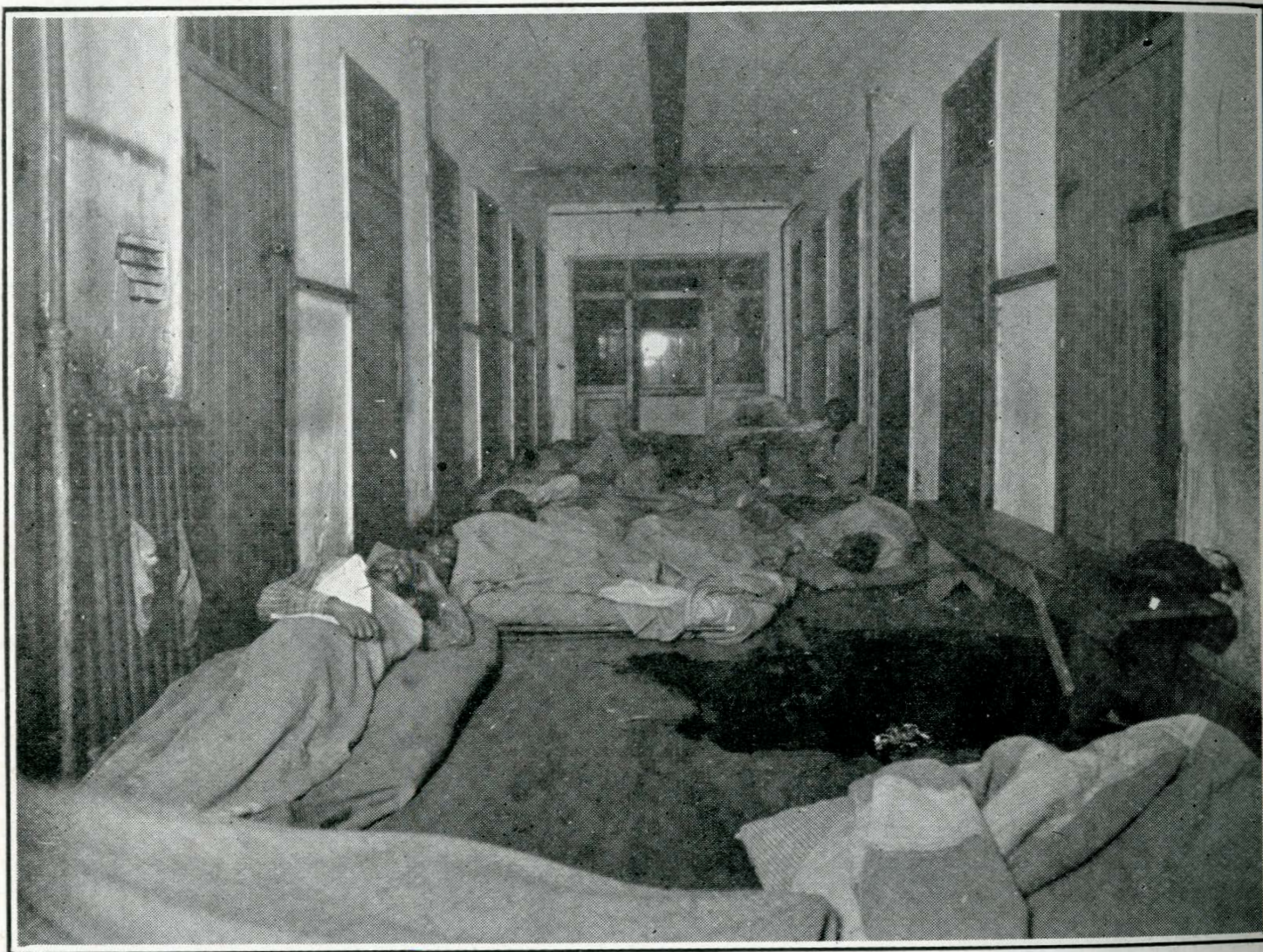


Figure No. 37.

MONTEVUE ASYLUM, FREDERICK COUNTY.

Showing the negro men sleeping on the floor of the hall. In these cells from two to four men are found sleeping on the floor.

Twenty-third report of the Lunacy Commission, Maryland, 1908.

Archives of the History of American Psychology, Cushing Memorial Library
Collection of Asylum Reports.



Martha Bernal, undated.

Archives of the American Psychological Association.



Carolyn Attneave, undated.
University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections, UW39802.

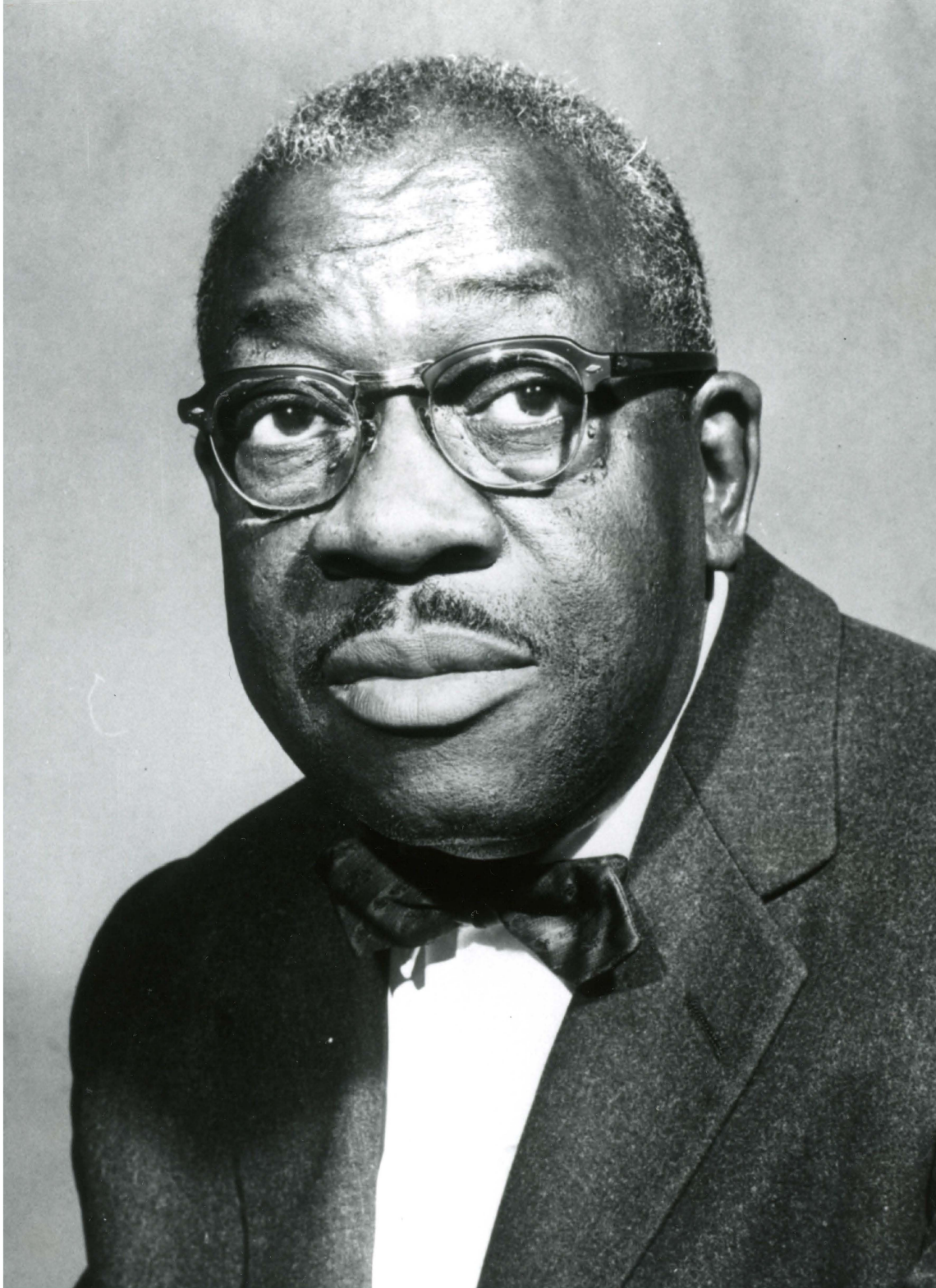


Intelligence Testing at Ellis Island, 1917.

Archives of the History of American Psychology, Cummings Center Still Images collection.



Horace Mann Bond, undated.
Archives of the History of American Psychology, Robert V. Guthrie papers.



Herman George Canady, undated.
Archives of the History of American Psychology, Robert V. Guthrie papers.

THE BITCH TEST
(Black Intelligence Test of Cultural Homogeneity)

By
Robert L. Williams, Ph.D.

Name _____ Sex _____ Date _____

Age _____ Grade _____

DIRECTIONS: Below are some words, terms, and expressions taken from the Black experience. Select the correct answers and put a check (✓) mark in the space provided on the right of the test sheet. Remember, we want the correct definition as Black People use the words and expressions. There is no time limit. Twenty to thirty minutes should be sufficient time to complete the test.
GO AHEAD.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Alley Apple</u>
(a) Brick
(b) Piece of fruit | (c) Dog
(d) Horse |
| 2. <u>Black Draught</u>
(a) Winter's coldwind
(b) Laxative | (c) Black soldier
(d) Dark beer |
| 3. <u>Blood</u>
(a) A vampire
(b) A dependent individual | (c) An injured person
(d) A brother of color |
| 4. <u>Boogie Jugie</u>
(a) tired
(b) worthless | (c) old
(d) well put together |
| 5. <u>Boot</u> refers to a:
(a) Cotton farmer
(b) Black | (c) Indian
(d) Vietnamese citizen |

A B C D

1. _____

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The Black Intelligence Test of Cultural Homogeneity, 1972.
Archives of the History of American Psychology, Arthur Jensen papers.

Robert L. Williams, undated.
Archives of the History of American Psychology, Robert V. Guthrie papers.



Mamie Phipps Clark and Kenneth B. Clark, undated.
Archives of the History of American Psychology, Robert V. Guthrie papers.

December 22, 1915.

Miss Ella Virginia Ball,
St. Bd. of Charities & Corrections,
Richmond, Va.

My dear Miss Ball:

I have received from Prof. Johnstone the tests of the negroes which you sent. We have gone over them rather carefully and are much interested in them. So far as we can make out, we are unable to say there is any marked difference between this particular group and a similar group of white people. Undoubtedly a minute study would show that they react to certain tests in a different way, but it would be necessary to have many ~~orthoses~~ in order to be certain even of that. The division into light, medium and dark color does not seem to show any consistent difference in intelligence. I assume from this that the darks were probably not full blooded blacks. If they were, then it would seem to negative the view sometimes suggested that the black race is a backward one. In order to prove this, we ought to have examinations of a large group of children of absolutely pure black ancestors with no white blood in them.

I want to congratulate you upon the excellent work you are doing in Virginia. The Charities Commission Report is certainly indicative of a vast amount of wonderfully good work.

With greetings of the season, I am

Sincerely yours,

Unsigned letter, 1915.

Archives of the History of American Psychology, Henry H. Goddard papers.

PERCEPTIVES LARGER THAN REFLECTIVES.

The various races also accord with phrenological science. Thus, Africans generally have full perceptives, and large Tune and Language, but retiring Causality, and accordingly are deficient in reasoning capacity, yet have excellent memories and lingual and musical powers.

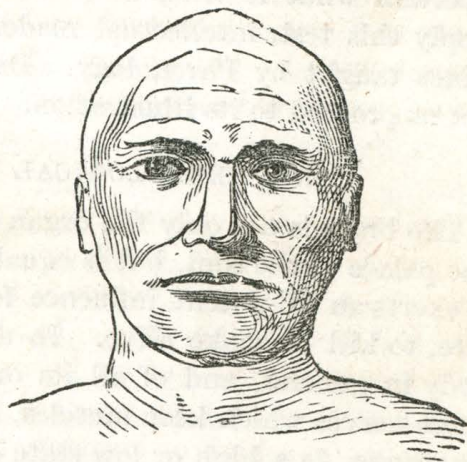
Indians possess extraordinary strength of the propensities and perceptives, yet have no great moral or inventive power; and, hence, have very wide, round, conical, and rather low heads, but are large over the eyes.

Indian skulls can always be selected from Caucasian, just by these developments; while the Caucasian race is superior in reasoning power

and moral elevation to all the other races, and, accordingly, has a higher and bolder forehead, and more elevated and elongated top head.



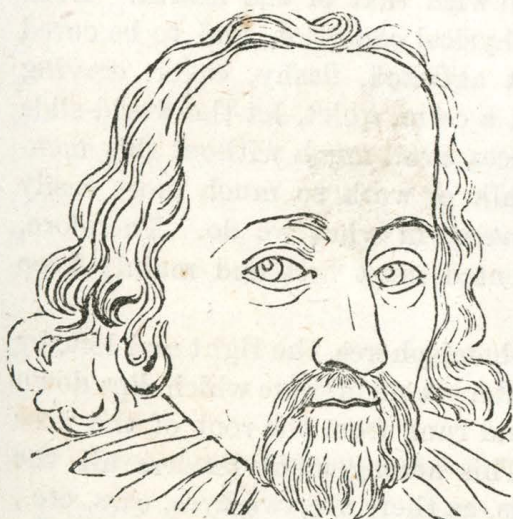
No. 37.—AFRICAN.



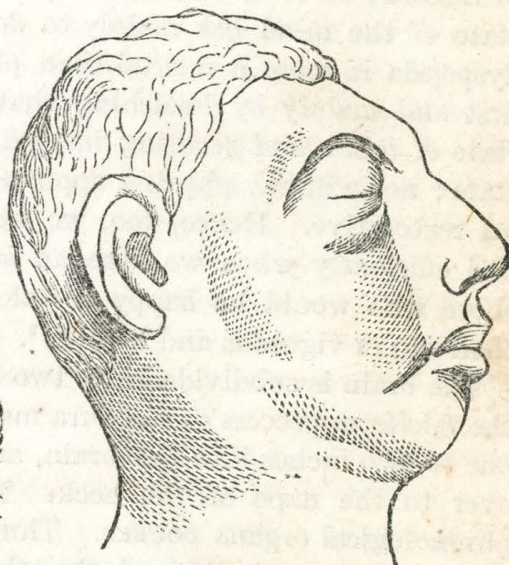
No. 38.—INDIAN CHIEF.

Finally, contrast the massive foreheads of all giant-minded men—Bacon, Franklins, Miltons, etc., with the low, retiring foreheads of idiots. In short, every human, every brutal head, is constructed

LARGE AND SMALL INTELLECTUAL REGION.



No. 39.—BACON.



No. 40.—IDIOT.

throughout strictly on phrenological principles. Ransack air, earth, and water, and not one palpable exception ever has been, ever can be, adduced. This WHOLESALE view of this science precludes the possibility of mistake. Phrenology is therefore a PART AND PARCEL OF NATURE —A UNIVERSAL FACT.

Excerpts from New Illustrated Self-Instructor in Phrenology and Physiognomy by O.S. Fowler, 1859.

Archives of the History of American Psychology, Cummings Center Books and Periodicals.

APA's Apology to People of Color



Historical Chronology: Examining Psychology's Contributions to the Belief in Racial Hierarchy

