Winifred Starbuck Scott (1906–2003)

Winifred Starbuck Scott, American Psychological Association (APA) Division of School Psychology president in 1964-1965, died on May 28, 2003, at age 96. Born on September 25, 1906, Winifred received her bachelor's degree in psychology at the University of Iowa (1928) and her doctorate in clinical psychology at Columbia University (1940). Winifred held the American Board of Professional Psychology diploma in counseling psychology and was licensed as a clinical psychologist in New Jersey, Connecticut, and New York. She became an associate member of APA in 1946 and was a fellow in Divisions 12 (clinical), 16 (school), and 17 (counseling).

Winifred worked in schools for most of her career but took her first psychologist employment at age 39, which was common for women then. At the time of Winifred's election to the Division 16 presidency, she was employed with the East Orange, New Jersey, public schools. She also worked as the psychologist for Middletown, New Jersey, township schools, from which she retired in 1977. Winifred was very involved with school psychology's development in New Jersey and the early years of the Rutgers University program. She and her husband, psychologist Cecil Winfield Scott (d. 1997), worked as a team to build school psychology in New Jersey.

Winifred served Division 16 in several areas, including representative to APA Council (1962-1965) and member of the Division's Committee on Training Standards and Certification (1959–1963), which she chaired from 1959 to 1961. As a member of this committee, she assisted in the development and approval of the Division's 1963 Proposals for State Department of Education Certification of School Psychologists.

In her presidential messages in The School Psychologist (1964–1965), Winifred spoke of the growth of the division and the tensions between the experimental and applied interests of APA divisions and members. One of her messages described the efforts of some within APA to gain stronger support and representation for members with applied and professional psychology interests and the proposals being considered to split the APA and deemphasize the role of its central office. The executive committee of Division 16 opposed such proposals and sent its position to all division presidents and the APA Board of Directors. Professional psychologists were seeking an APA that would better represent their interests, especially in the growing arena of state and national mental health legislation.

Winifred and her husband had no children. In the absence of offspring, and by outliving most of her colleagues and friends, much of her life and contributions to psychology and to the welfare of others is in danger of being forgotten. May it be otherwise.

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Josef Maria Brozek (1913–2004)

Born August 14, 1913, in the ancient town of Melnik in central Bohemia (now the Czech Republic), Josef spent his childhood in Poland and Siberia. He earned his doctorate from Charles University in Prague (1937). For the next two years, he worked in applied psychology, first at the Prague Vocational Guidance Center, then at the Bata Shoe Factory. He came to the United States in 1939, where he first studied at the University of Pennsylvania and then took a position in the Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene at the University of Minnesota.

At the laboratory, as a member of an interdisciplinary research team, Josef pursued two principal topics: the effects of inadequate nutrition on human behavior and the psychology of aging. Josef regarded as his most important research contribution the behavioral aspects of nutrition to the twovolume Biology of Human Starvation (1950). Studies on the psychology of aging were a by-product of the laboratory's interest in factors related to the development of heart disease.

From 1959 to 1963, Josef chaired the Department of Psychology at Lehigh University; then became a research professor there in 1963. He became doctor honoris causa of Biological Sciences of Masaryk University, Brno, in 1999.

Josef taught primarily in the history of psychology. His unique and important contribution to the field was the organization, in cooperation with R. I. Watson, of a six-week Summer Institute on the History of Psychology for College Teachers, held at the University of New Hampshire in 1968. The second institute was held at Lehigh in 1971.

Josef's long-term project in the history of psychology was the historiography of psychology around the world. His publications from this project covered 19 geographical areas, from the United States to Brazil. Research brought Josef to archives in Europe and America, which resulted in numerous publications (e.g., Brozek & Gundlach, G. T. Fechner and Psychology, 1987; Brozek & Hoskovec, J. E. Purkinje and Psychology, 1987; Thomas Garrigue Masaryk on Psychology: Six Facets of the Psyche, 1995; Psychological Ideas and Society: Charles University 1348-1998, 1997; Brozek & Massimi, Historiografia da Psicologia Moderna [Historiography of Modern Psychology], 1998; Brozek & Pongratz, Historiography of Modern Psychology: Aims, Resources, Approaches, 1980; Wade & Brozek, Pukinje's Vision: The Dawning of Neuroscience, 2001). His edited volume, Explorations in the History of Psychology in the United States (1984), was one of his most important publications. He served on editorial boards of journals from many countries, including a 20-year stint as a member of the board of advisory editors of Contemporary Psychology.

Josef was a personality of wide and vivid interests and many talents. He played violoncello and guitar. One cannot remember Josef without referring to his wife Eunice, who gave him permanent help and inspiration. With her death on December 19, 2002, he ceased his professional work and expressed the desire to follow her soon. Josef died on January 18, 2004, in Saint Paul, Minnesota. His daughter, Maria Caliandro, his son, Peter, and grandson, Nino, survive him.

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