## The History of the Behavioral Sciences

## Call for Papers

## Women, Pragmatism, and the Psychological Sciences

A special issue of the Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences

Special Issue Guest Editors: Michela Bella (University of Molise, Italy) and Francesca Bordogna (University of Notre Dame, US)

A large number of scholars in the last several decades have deepened our understanding of the origins and goals of classical American pragmatism and European versions of the philosophy by unearthing pragmatism's complex links with science. To give only a few unsystematic examples works in philosophy<sup>1</sup>, intellectual history<sup>2</sup>, the history of science,<sup>3</sup> art history<sup>4</sup>, religious studies, and literary studies<sup>5</sup> have shown the fruitfulness of looking into the ways pragmatists not only participated in the vivid debates of the time about the nature of the relationships between philosophy and the sciences, but also drew from and helped shape psychological, biological, physiological, sociological, historical, logical and mathematical theories, methods, and practices.

Overall, pragmatism significantly contributed to a scientifically renewed and psychologically informed understanding of philosophy. Concentrating on the period between the early 1880s and the 1920s, this special issue builds upon and extends such discussions by exploring how American and European women directly or indirectly influenced by pragmatism created, refined, revised, challenged, and used pragmatism by thickening and further developing its interactions with the sciences, especially psychology.

The special issue intersects a rich literature on pragmatism, women, and feminism. Charlene H. Seigfried, the scholar who inaugurated research work on pragmatism and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See for example, Kuklick (1977, 2002); Myers (1986); Hacking (1988); Seigfried (1990); Haack (1993); Girel (2003, 2021); Madelrieux (2008); Klein (2009, 2023); Franzese and Kraemer (2007); Franzese (2008); Pihlström (2009); Maddalena (2015); Calcaterra (2016); Ambrosio (2016); Kasser (2016); McGranahan (2017); Baggio, Parravicini (2019); Bella (2019); Brioschi (2020); Dreon (2022).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> For example, see Hollinger (1985, 1996, Ch. 3); Croce (1986, 2017); Kloppenberg (1987); Proudfoot (2004); Richardson (2006); Koopman (2009); Viola, Gronda (2016); Fischer (2019), McGrath (2020).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Richards (1987); Danziger (1990); Rice (2000); Watson (2006); Bordogna (2008, 2022); Leary (2009,2018); Huebner (2014); Green (2018); Trochu (2018); Pearce (2020); Cristalli (2022).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> On connections with art history, see Reilly (2000); Veder (2015).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> On connections with religion see, e.g., Lamberth (1999) and Proudfoot (2004). See Levin (1999), Poirier (1999), and Schoenbach (2011) on pragmatism and literature.

feminism, argued that pragmatism is endowed with an inclusive and feminine style of thinking that emotionally and intellectually resonates with a more integral, practical, and collaborative way of doing research (Seigfried, 1991). Building on her work and other important scholarship on the history of women, feminism, and pragmatism in the social sciences<sup>6</sup>, we invite contributors to consider the following: 1) Why did pragmatism prove attractive to women in the period under consideration? and 2) which aspects of pragmatism and its interminglings with psychology (and eventually other sciences) did American and European women use to address theoretical and practical problems, such as creating a psychology of literature, providing a psychological basis for the social sciences, enlarging the scope of logics, or negotiating professional and family dynamics?

We aim to expand the historiography on women in pragmatism by inviting contributions both on American and European women who, in historian Sarah Igo's words, belonged to "disciplinary and expert communities," (Igo, 2017) and women who did not: academic and non-academic philosophers and scientists, rhetoricians, politicians, architects, visual artists, writers, and political activists. We are especially interested in contributions that excavate not only how women made pragmatism into an object of inquiry but also used it as an instrument of knowing and doing, as a tool for interpreting and navigating their experiences and addressing problems of everyday life. We welcome papers asking historical questions from a wide range of approaches, including, among others, the history of psychology, the history of the philosophy of science, and art history, and essays informed by other disciplinary commitments, such as sociological and philosophical ones. Women's ideas, stories, lived experiences, and social and political backgrounds still need to find their rightful place not only in the genealogy of pragmatism but also in the scientific and cultural fields they contributed to developing.

Expressions of interest can be emailed as soon as possible, but before July 1<sup>st</sup> 2023, directly to the guest editors (michela.bella[at]unimol.it; fbordog1[at]nd.edu), and should include a brief (no more than 250 word) description of the proposed paper. Authors whose proposals are invited to move forward should then aim to submit a 10,000–13,000 word paper, including references. Papers should be original research works, i.e. not previously published in other formats or venues. Full submissions must be received by **15 May 2024**, and must be uploaded electronically using the Research Exchange platform, available at the JHBS website: <a href="https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/page/journal/15206696/homepage/forauthors.html?&F">https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/page/journal/15206696/homepage/forauthors.html?&F</a>

The submitting author will be prompted to indicate that this submission is for the special issue "Women, Pragmatism, and the Psychological Sciences." All submissions should follow the format outlined in the journal's <u>Author Guidelines</u>. All submissions will be peer-

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Rossiter (1982); Scarborough, Furumoto (1987); Gordon (1990); Waithe (1991); Rooney (1993); Seigfried (1993, 1996 and 2001); Green (1999); McKenna (2001); Sullivan (2001); Whipps (2004 and 2019); Meyers (2005); Rogers (2009, 2020 and 2021); Janack (2010); Dieleman (2012); Hamington, Bardwell-Jones (2012); Fisher (2014); McKenna, Pratt (2015); Tarver, Sullivan (2015); Rutherford, Milar (2017); Miras Boronat (2019); Lake (2020); McBride, McKenna (2022); Miras Boronat, Bella (2022); Shields et al. (2022).

reviewed per the standard procedures of the journal. Accepted manuscripts will be published on-line on a rolling basis. We anticipate that the special issue will appear as the Summer, 2025 issue of the journal.

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