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Endara Moreano, Julio César



Born *Quito, (Ecuador), 19 June 1899*

Died *Quito, (Ecuador), 17 June 1969*

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Ecuadorian psychiatrist, graduated as a physician (1921) and as M.D. (1923) at the *Universidad Central del Ecuador* (Central University of Ecuador, UCE). Specialized in psychiatry in Chile (1923–1924), with training stays in Argentina (University of Buenos Aires, 1935–1936) (Alarcón, 2010), where he approached the study of criminology. In 1957, he visited psychiatric and neurological clinics in the United States under the Foreign Leaders Program.

He stood out as a student in his university years, obtaining the first prize in a philosophy contest organized by the University Federation of Ecuador on the occasion of the centennial of the Battle of Pichincha (Endara, 1922).

Since 1923, professor of psychiatry and in 1943, dean of the Faculty of Medicine of his alma mater (García-Silva, 1958). Also, in the

Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, where he taught clinical psychology and projective techniques since 1930, directing the School of Psychology (1965–1966). He was Vice-Rector of the UCE (1943–1947) and for a time Minister of Social Security and Labor during the government (1948–1952) of President Galo Plaza Lasso (1906–1987). He was also a deputy for the province of Pichincha and President of the *Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana* (House of Ecuadorian Culture, 1957–1961).

In the field of politics, he was the private secretary of the Ecuadorian president Isidro Ayora (1879–1978) (Alarcón, 2010; Landázuri-Camacho, 2008), who ruled from 1926 to 1931, and who was also a medicine doctor. Member of numerous academic institutions and scientific societies in his country and abroad (Brazil, Peru, Chile, Colombia, Spain, and of the American Psychiatric Association). He was distinguished as an honorary professor by the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos (Lima, Peru) and the Universidad de Chile.

In 1921, still as a student, he published a book on ► José Ingenieros (1877–1925), an Argentinian thinker whom he admired, entitled *José Ingenieros y el porvenir de la filosofía* (José Ingenieros and the future of philosophy) (Endara, 1921). Along with Belisario Quevedo Izurieta (1883–1921) and ► Alfredo Espinosa Tamayo (1880–1918), he was influenced by scientific thought that developed under the influence of positivism (which was consolidated with the

development of liberalism in Ecuador). Endara contributed to the development of psychiatry in Ecuador following the positivistic approach (Landázuri-Camacho, 2008). In 1944, he was one of the first psychiatrists to use electroconvulsive therapy in his country.

In 1936, he founded the *Instituto de Criminología* (Institute of Criminology) of the UCE and directed it until 1940, annexed to the Ministry of Government, Justice and Prisons and, in 1944, to the Faculty of Jurisprudence of the UCE (Universidad Central del Ecuador, 2021). He was the ad honorem director of the Institute from 1945 until the end of the 1960s.

Founder and director of the *Archivos de Criminología, Neuropsiquiatría y Disciplinas Conexas* (Archives of Criminology, NeuroPsychiatry and Related Disciplines), a journal of the Institute of Criminology (Paredes-Borja, 1963), published from 1937 to 1943, and subsequently from 1953. The journal had a wide international circulation, and at its time was the most important specialized periodical publication of the Ecuador in those areas.

He also collaborated and worked for many years as a physician and mainly as a psychiatrist at the Hospicio y Manicomio San Lázaro (also known as the Asylum of Quito) from 1925 as chief physician. In 1953, the asylum moved to a new building that was baptized with the name of the Psychiatric Hospital of Conocoto; later it changed its name to *Hospital Psiquiátrico Julio Endara* (Julio Endara Psychiatric Hospital), which is the one that remains to this day.

Endara followed the postulates of positivism to develop psychiatry in Ecuador (Landázuri-Camacho, 2008). He was a follower of the ideas of the German psychiatrist Ernst Kretschmer (1888–1964). However, since the mid-1930s, he also became interested in deep psychology and in Rorschach's Psychodiagnosis (Silveira, 1956), becoming a leading specialist in this technique. Precisely, in one of his works (Endara, 1953) with this test he shows that the intelligence and feelings of the indigenous population are normal, going against the widespread racism in Ecuador.

As a testimony of the international relevance of his work, it is worth mentioning that Endara was a

collaborator for Ecuador in the renowned *Psychological Register*, third edition, edited by Carl Murchison (1887–1961). This collaboration could be considered as an associate editor, a function that in Murchison's book was fulfilled by highly recognized personalities such as Henri Pieron, Spearman, Luria, or Kurt Lewin, among others (Murchison, 1932).

1 Cross-References

- ▶ [Alfredo Espinosa Tamayo](#)
- ▶ [José Ingenieros](#)

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