

**Newsletter of History of Applied Psychology (HAP), Division 18
of
The International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP)**

Summary

- **A Note from the Editors**
- **President's Corner**
- **Articles :**
 - History of IAAP Division 18: History of applied Psychology. Its beginnings and early days (by Helio Carpintero)
 - Hugo Münsterberg (1863 – 1916) and Applied Psychology: 100 years after his death (by Richard Mababu)
- **Obituary in applied psychology community** (by Helio Carpintero)
 - Jose Ferreira Marques (1936-2015)
 - Robert Roe (1944-2016)
 - Vicente Pelechano (1943-2016)
- **Congresses, Seminars, ... & more**
- **Links of Interest**
- **Membership**

- **A Note from the Editors**

Dear colleagues and friends,

It is a pleasure to send you this new issue of our newsletter, Number 8, which is dedicated to a variety of topics that we hope you will find interesting enough. From The President Corner, professor Ruben Ardila underlines the recent development in applied psychology, stressing on relevant achievements in many applied fields of psychology. Besides, as the First President of our Division, professor Helio Carpintero describes the beginning and background of our IAAP Division 18, Division of History of Applied Psychology. He explains step by step our origins and points out to those milestones and colleagues that made relevant contributions in this exciting task of creating a new branch within IAAP. Our Division has been making since its early days significant contribution to the knowledge of the development of applied psychology worldwide. Professor Richard Mababu remembers us the 100 years of the death of Hugo Münsterberg (1863 – 1916), one of the pioneers of applied psychology. In this Newsletter, we would like also to remember and honor three important figures of applied psychology that passed away recently, generating deep sorrow within our scientific community: professor Jose Ferreira Marques (1936-2015), professor Robert Roe (1944-2016), professor Vicente Pelechano (1943-2016). They have been great psychologists, great researchers, and great friends for many of us. Professor Helio Carpintero presents a short obituary for them.

Last but not least, you are also kindly invited to send us suggestions and notes on new topics for our coming issues, These surely will enrich our knowledge, on relevant aspects of our scientific field.. Our newsletter tries always to be the common work of all of us, and also an important piece for enlarging time after time our common memory.

Very cordially,

The Editors

Helio Carpintero

Richard Mababu

- **President's Corner**



Recent developments in applied psychology at the international level have been amazing. In recent years there have been relevant achievements in many fields of psychology such as social perception, cognitive neuroscience, artificial intelligence, moral development, intelligence, motivation for work, happiness ..., that all those achievements were considered as unachievable a couple of decades ago.

Topics such as programs for astronauts selection, eugenics counseling, robots that perform human tasks and almost manage to replace people, computers defeated chess champions (and little lacking to pass the "Turing test"), development of no obtrusive method to investigate the "big issues" of contemporary society, applications of psychology in the economy (such as behavioral economics) and ecology, they appear to be part of science fiction but they are part of our reality right now. From its modest origins 100 years ago to present time, the applied psychology has come a long way. IAAP has witnessed these developments and has been protagonist of the same. In many cases social needs have been the driving force that promoted such developments and gave rise to techniques, technologies that contribute to science development. Science in turn has given rise to technologies and techniques that have served to social needs. A bidirectional relationship is very useful for both science and society.

In Yokohama, during the XXXIst International Congress of Psychology (July 24-29 2016), applied psychology will have a strong presence. IAAP has organized symposia and conferences on "cutting-edge" topics in applied psychology. Moreover, it is important to note that even the opening lecture of the Congress deals with advanced developments in applied psychology and is entitled "Adaptation to teleoperate robots", its author has concentrated on making a robot to be as like as possible to a live human being. I think it will be a chance to get familiar with the latest developments of the Japanese experts. And also for a "up to date" of applied psychology internationally. All this leads us to assess the role of IAAP and its Division of History of Applied Psychology, and to contextualize these developments and future prospects.

Yours sincerely,

Professor Ruben Ardila

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Articles

- **History of IAAP Division 18: History of applied Psychology. Its beginnings and early days (by Helio Carpintero)**
- **Hugo Munsterberg (1863 – 1916) and Applied Psychology: 100 years after his death (by Richard Mababu)**

History of IAAP Division 18: History of applied Psychology. Its beginnings and early days

Helio Carpintero, PhD
First President of the Division 18 IAAP

Like most of human enterprises, the foundation of IAAP Division 18 was not the work of a single day. On the contrary, its roots go somehow in the back, connecting with some previous decisions that, in the end, paved the way for its creation.

IAAP has a long past and a long-enough history, as H. Ebbinghaus would have said. Its first conference took place at Geneva, in 1920 ; its name, in those days, was usually said in French, as the “Société Internationale de Psychologie Appliquée” (International Society of Applied Psychology). Among those that promoted its creation, Edouard Claparède (1873-1940) , a well known Swiss psychologist , was deeply interested in maintaining the unity of the field of psychologists, that had been broken as a result of the First World War. The bridges between German speaking psychologists and English speaking ones had been blown up with the conflict. He wanted to recover the communication between those groups, keeping alive the exchange of information among them. An essential task was to consolidate a generalized use of some widely employed tests, and the acceptance by the whole members of the professional community of some norms for the standard construction of testing proofs and the evaluating informs. He was convinced that the unity of professionals was the key factor for the general acceptance of psychology as an applied field of great utility for solving social problem in Western societies. In the end, he succeeded in the effort. Along the decade of the 1930's , the number of members of the new association was continuously growing up, and countries from all Europe and America began to frequent its meetings. These were “irregular” in its frequency, but above all, between the years 1935-1949 there were none, as the war interfered all normal professional activities (Gundlach, 1998 b, 462).

The society changed its name after World War II. While in its early days the European contributors had dominated the arena, little by little its internationalization was growing, and people from all over the world became interested in participating in its congresses and accepting responsibilities in the life of society. IAAP history , then, reflects the variations of social attitudes toward psychology, and the evolution of its social image along the time.

An important event took place in 1998, when the proceedings of the first thirteen IAAP Congresses were reprinted, with an interesting prologue by Dr. Horst Gundlach (Gundlach, 1998). The edition gave the opportunity to recover the main texts of most significant early contributors and pioneers of the field, bringing such materials anew to light, and offering interesting possibilities for historical research on the topic.

The event was not ignored by a great talented and cultivated applied psychologist, Prof. Bernhard Wilpert (1936-2007), who combined humanistic and technical interests in his views. Professor at the Berlin University of Technology , he had promoted some actions in favor of consolidating applied psychology in Western societies; among them, he was one of the founders of the *European Network of Organizational Psychologists* (ENOP) , in 1980 , an entity that



strengthened the academic and professional sides of that specialty. Moreover, he became President of IAAP from 1994 to 1998. Among other tasks, he also promoted the creation of the Historical Archives of the society, with the advice of Prof. Gundlach, the already mentioned expert. They were located first at the German University of Passau, where an important collection of historical pieces from psychological laboratories had been gathered, under the direction of Dr. Gundlach, and then it moved to the Würzburg University, as Dr. Gundlach became retired and the Passau collection was closed.

Wilpert also considered that, being on those days myself a member of the BOD of the society, and having worked for years in the field of the history of psychology, I might serve as a certain link between the Archives and the direction of society, and I became charged with the task of reporting at the BOD meetings on the situation of the Archives. I was very pleased with that position, and regularly I prepared a paper for the IAAP BOD meetings that took place in successive Congresses. And it became a habit to talk about Archives and historical questions, at least for a few moments, in those meetings.

Some historian colleagues forced me to move forward. Having some Archives somewhere is, certainly, an interesting fact, but it is not enough. In order to consolidate the specialty of the history of applied psychology it was desirable to have a larger presence of the activities and achievements of historians in the life of the society, mainly through the realization of symposia and round tables in Congresses. Why not to create a division for our specialty? Why not to organize a new 'Division 18th', that would take care of the many historical research papers that were presented in our congresses? Above all, there was also the circumstance that the IAAP is approaching its first centennial, and many historical memories and research will be made on that occasion. As the 'historian' member of the BOD, the idea of the new division became for me an obliged goal to achieve.

I became more and more involved in these topics as time was passing on. Let me only mention here three papers that may well represent that new line that I introduced into my research field. In 2002, with the collaborative work of a young professor, Fania Herrero, I published in *The European Psychologist*, (vol.7,n.1) a paper on "Early applied psychology: The early days of the IAAP", that dealt with the content and the main 'invisible colleges' that appeared in the collection of IAAP congresses proceedings, those edited by Gundlach (1998). Our paper represented a step forward in the history of our society. We applied a bibliometric methodology, and analyzed the main topics of their papers and their evolution along the successive meetings.

A second contribution was my article on "History of Applied Psychology. Overview", written for the *Encyclopedia of Applied Psychology*, edited by C. D. Spielberger in 2004. The editor invited me to take care, and select a few articles dealing with historical matters in the work. The result was an interesting collection of topics and problems, and a general view on historical aspects of applied research.

And the third one, was a personal presentation entitled "Towards a history of applied psychology in the XXth century", a paper given at the 28th International Congress of Psychology (Beijing, 2004), in which I tried to offer a broad overview that could serve as a framework for farther research. (See Jing, Q., et al. *Progress in psychological science around the world*, Psychology Press, 2006, II, 433 ss)

I then considered that the topic, by my part, was mature enough to begin the labours for the creation of a Division. Like the creation of anything that needs social approval, and has to conciliate the will of various people, around a common project, it was to require time and patience.

In search of support.

In IAAP, according to its procedure rules, a Division cannot be created if its proposal is not supported by 50 or more members of the association in good standing. This 'magic number' received my whole attention. I began to search in my memory all the names and faces that could be presumed as favorable to the creation of the division, and that would be glad to sign its

proposal.

I communicated my project to some friends and colleagues – Dr. Mike Knowles, Dr. Jose M Peiró, Dr. Wade Pickren, among others. To my surprise, all of them considered the idea feasible, and interesting, and gave me good words of stimulus and support.

We decided to write a letter, in which our desires and ideas about the wanted Division could be expressed in an attractive way, trying to get enough people into our side as was needed in order to become acceptable according to the standards of the rules of the Association. Mike Knowles, Wade Pickren, and Jose M. Prieto, agreed to subscribe it.

All the topics were melt down there: the new Archives, the approaching date of the Centennial of the society, the growing interest for historical matters... Probably we forgot to include a mention for the Kuhnian theory of the historical evolution of paradigms, but, in our case, it would have resulted superfluous, as the role of paradigms in our field is minimal. In any case, it produced the needed effect.

The recollection began. Some friends, attending a congress at Oslo (Norway) in 2009, obtained an important harvest of signatures there. I was lucky enough to receive the support of many colleagues, most of them members of those IUPSYs and IAAP committees to which I was belonging on these days. Names like those of Joseph Matarazzo, Claude Levy Leboyer, Rocío Fernandez--Ballesteros, or those of Jose M. Peiró, Janel Gauthier, Mike Knowles, Rainer Silbereisen, Saths Cooper or Peter Drenth, among others, gave a solid basis to our proposal, and strengthened my belief that time was ripe for a movement like the one we were initiating.

The main condition required to be fulfilled for the presentation of our proposal to the Executive Committee, the fifty signatures in favor of the idea, had been reached. It was time to prepare the proposal in its materiality.

Ideas for getting the approval.

The proposal had to be discussed at the forthcoming executive committee, that was appointed to gather at the IAAP 27th International Congress to be held at Melbourne, in the month of July, 2010.

I prepared a document, in which the main reasons we considered that were legitimating our demand for the creation of a new Division, were included.

Its content followed the lines referred in our previous letter. It was mentioned the important role of historical knowledge for the building of an identity, be it of a national tradition or of a living association, as was our case. The Archives were cited anew, and, moreover, we could present an important number of symposia and papers dealing with this matter that had enriched recent international congresses where historians had brought the results of their researches.

The meeting of the committee was chaired by the new President, Dr. Ray Fowler, then initiating his governance period. It had also been elected in the Congress as new President-elect, Dr. Jose M. Peiro, a very distinguished organizational psychology, that fortunately for our purpose had been an ancient collaborator at my department at the Faculty of Psychology, in the University of Valencia (Spain), and has a deep knowledge of the history of psychology. This was clearly a lucky circumstance, that reinforced my hope for a positive resolution.

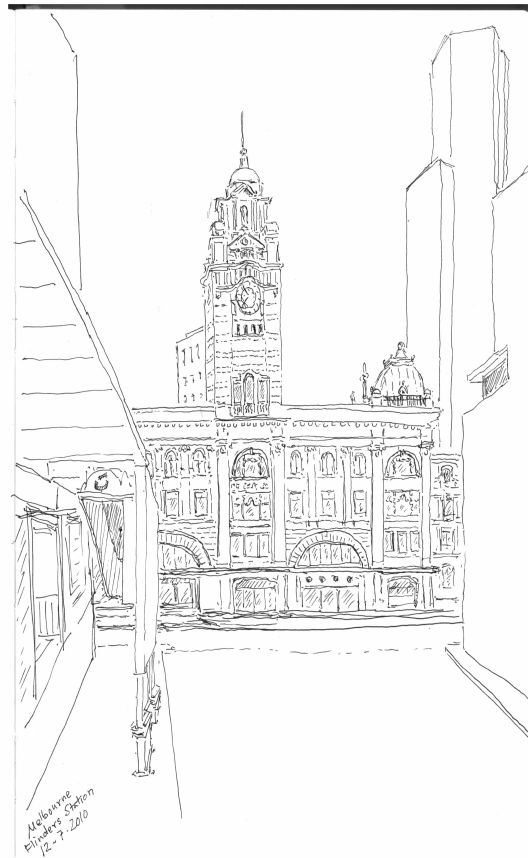


Figure 1. Melbourne Flinders Station (H. Carpintero, 2010)

The proposal I presented there was as follows :

“PROPOSAL FOR THE CREATION OF A NEW DIVISION CALLED “HISTORY OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY”

by
Helio Carpintero

A group of professionals and academicians has been considering the possibility of creating a Division of History of Applied Psychology that would become a new Division of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP).

The History of Psychology has gradually become a field of expertise in psychology over the last decades. It has been a matter of producing technical reports for presentation at congresses and publications in journals, developing qualitative and quantitative data collection procedures, and archival methods for the safe storage and presentation of documents that may serve to maintain the identity of a tradition, a school or a national development. At the present, there are associations and divisions/sections of associations all over the world, as well as journals and congresses devoted to the study and analysis of these topics.

An association like IAAP with 80 years of history in the background may well provide an important framework for such types of contributions. It should be noted that an archives to hold documents related to the history of IAAP is currently being created in Würzburg University (Germany), and the proceedings of our early congresses have been recovered in a modern reprint edition a few years ago. During the last IAAP and IUPsyS congresses, some symposia have been held dealing successfully with historical topics.

Historical approaches could reinforce the institutional identity of our Association, and be of interest to many colleagues and IAAP members of countries in which psychology has had recent developments, and who may want to present overviews of the state of the art of psychology in their countries.

Moreover, the establishment of the proposed Division would undoubtedly serve to enhance the study and clarification of the past of our Association, promoting research based on the documents existing in the IAAP archives. A considerable amount of classificatory work and analysis will still be needed in order to put all these materials in due form to be used in research. The Division would promote the study of the history of applied psychology and would invite its members and other researchers to develop research projects based on those resources.

A new and more detailed knowledge of our Association would emerge from all this work.

Helio Carpintero

Chair, Task Force on IAAP Archival Matters “

There was no hard discussion when the paper was on the table for approval. It was easily accepted the formula of the creation of a new Division, related to the History of Applied Psychology, in a provisional way, in the sense that its continuity and permanence would be obtained if, and only if, the number of members belonging to it would be the minimum required one, that is, 50 members at least. I was designed its first President, and was also charged to create the needed structure of the division. Clearly, we entered in a new situation: we became the Division 18, that was included from that moment ahead in the list of divisions of the association.

The development of a newborn division.

We had to spread out the 'good news' of the acceptance of our specialty in the list of the different topics that have been acknowledged in the past as interesting focuses of attention for the IAAP members. The task with our historians and friends, was different from the one we were facing with our colleagues of other divisions. The former had to be encouraged to become members of the association, as most of them were not yet so, and in many cases, were not working on specific applied problems. On the other hand, colleagues of other divisions needed to be informed that at present each IAAP member may apply to four divisions, without any supplementary charge, and such plural belongingness was an enriching factor both in intellectual and friendly relations.

I prepared a document with basic information that was sent to the IAAP members as well as to a long list of specialists interested in the history of psychology.

Two main tasks were to be carried out, trying to create a good impression in all our potential members of our group.

On the one hand, it was important to gain in the programs of various approaching congresses a more visible and large space at which the history of psychology could be effectively presented, and where the works of our supporters could be located and discussed, without any restriction. Our subject matter was worth of having some good symposia, that would attract some specialists and friends, and nonetheless some key- notes and conferences were also needed, in order to have all the elements that characterize the typical display of a division in a Congress program, according to the accustomed rules followed by organizers.

Another important element to give cohesion and to reinforce the identity of a division had to be, without any doubt, the circulation of a Newsletter, that would give visibility, and create a bunch of information, of images and news shared by the members of the group, while, on the other hand, it might be an important piece of diffusion and publicity toward the neighboring divisions.

Related to the former question, several symposia took place in Capetown, at the IUPSYs congress of 2012. There had been accepted some recommendations made by us, in order to

invite some speakers that would present interesting researches and progresses in various historical topics. There were also several symposia dealing with this matter. Dr. Enrique Lafuente ((Spain), Dr. Vicenta Mestre (Spain) , Dr. Lionel Nicholas (South Africa) , Dr. Ana Jacó (Brazil), Dr. Ruben Ardila (Colombia) , Dr. Hugo Klappenbach (Argentina) and myself, brought there papers that gave place to discussions and fruitful commentaries . Many other papers were presented at the IAAP Paris Congress of 2014. Our purpose was reached. On the other hand we were able to produce a first issue of our *Newsletter* in 2011, and several other issues followed that one. Various interested papers have since then appeared in its pages, although it is not an easy task to get materials of quality to be included in its pages; but I consider really worthwhile its maintenance.

To conclude:

The birth of a division, in a complex Association, is not an easy task. But I must confess that its project seemed to me much more difficult than its implementation resulted. Many friends and colleagues welcomed the idea, helped with their work and advice to arrive at a good final, and their continuous support is a good reinforcer for all of us, that have become involved in it.

Highly competent people so well prepared and with so large experience as Dr. Ruben Ardila, from Colombia, and Dr. Ana Jaco Vilela, from Brazil, have accepted to assume the responsibility of the presidency of the division, and are now in charge of this very young and largely motivated group of IAAP members, interested in the history of psychology, and I am sure that each of them will bring a peculiar flavor and bias, enriching our common treasure of ideas and goals.

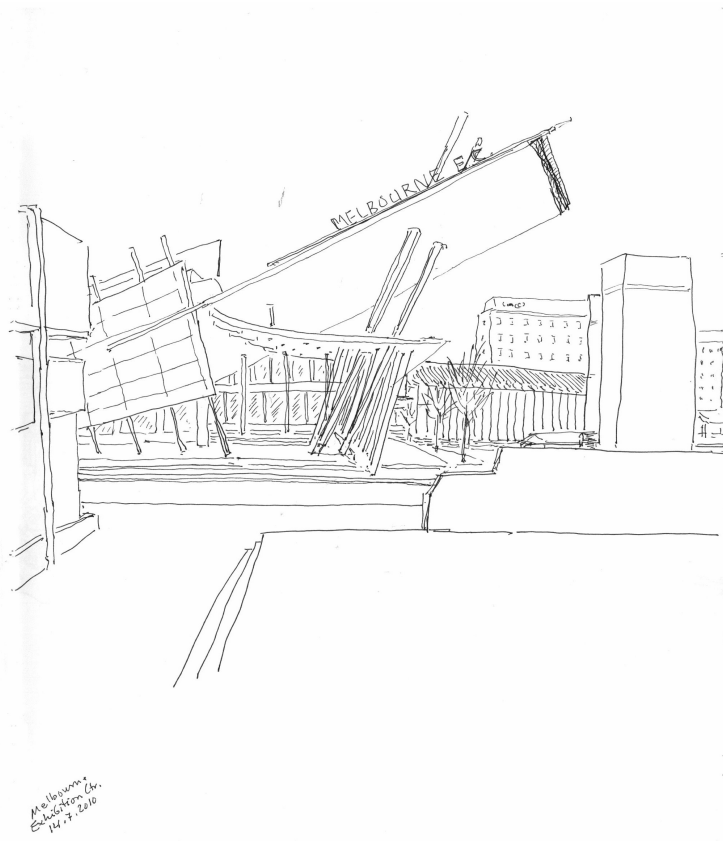


Figure 2. Melbourne Exhibition Center (H. Carpintero, 2010)

Institutions are created to maintain alive the projects that are important well above the persons that initiated them. It makes me happy to see now how well the ship of our group navigates on a sea that is calm and friendly, but is always demanding attention and effort. But this is the real essence of human life : to maintain oneself afloat.

Hugo Münsterberg (1863 – 1916) and Applied Psychology: 100 years after his death.

Richard Mababu, PhD
Madrid Open University, UDIMA (Spain)



We are commemorating this year (2016) the first century (100 years) of the death of Hugo Münsterberg. He was a psychologist and philosopher who made relevant contribution to many fields of applied psychology, sociology, industry, business, medicine, education, film criticism, forensic psychology and law. He worked to defend that apply psychological principles could be applied to practical concerns. Hugo Münsterberg (1863 - 1916) was a German-American psychologist who moved from Germany to the United States of American in the late 19th century. He is considered as one of the pioneers of the development of applied psychology. In his obituary speech in memorium of Hugo Münsterberg in 1917, William Stern stated that *"In Münsterberg psychology loses one of its most important leaders and most stimulating thinkers, whose thoughts will fructify both theory and practice long after his premature death."* A century after his death, Münsterberg's influence lives on and contribute is influencing applied psychology worldwide. He found the field of applied psychology with its different branches. In this context, he is considered as a major figure in the development of industrial and organizational psychology. However, Münsterberg was considered as controversial person because of some of ideas on some issues such as women professions, the relationship between Germany and United States of America, etc. Moreover, he received criticism from colleagues because of his popular writing (articles for the magazines and books) for the general public, and because of his support to Germany's actions in the war. He had always viewed himself as a person whose mission was to tried to bridge the gap between two German and American cultures.

Main Dates

- 1863. Hugo Münsterberg was born on June 1, 1863 in Danzig (Germany).
- 1883. He entered the University of Leipzig. He was deeply influenced by Wilhelm Wundt after attending Wundt's lectures; then he entered the psychological laboratory at Leipzig. His contact with the Leipzig laboratory allowed him to decide to devote his effort to the subject related to psychology.
 - 1885. In July 1885, Münsterberg earned his Ph.D. in physiological psychology after writing his dissertation on the doctrine of natural adaptation, under the supervision of Wilhelm Wundt.
 - 1887. Münsterberg obtained his medical degree at the University of Heidelberg
 - 1891. Münsterberg was promoted to assistant professor position at the University of Leipzig; and at the same time, he also attend the First International Congress of Psychology at Paris that year where he met William James (1842 - 1910).
- 1891. He was designated as assistant professor at the University of Freiberg.
- 1892. Invited by William James to be in charge of psychological laboratory at Harvard University for a period of three years, Münsterberg showed excellent skills as manager and professor. That same year, James was so impressed by Münsterberg's genius that he invited him to come to Harvard for three years to be in charge of the psychological

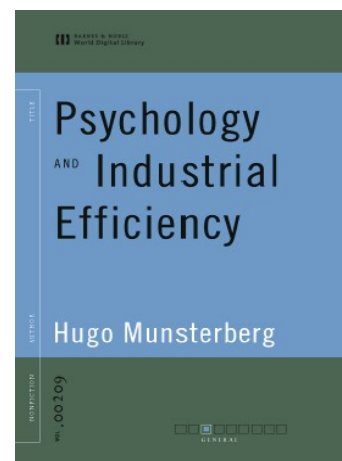


laboratory.

- 1898. He was elected president of the APA.
- 1908. He became the president of American Philosophical Association.
- 1908. Münsterberg published his book "On the Witness Stand" which was a set of articles on human witnesses to the administration of law.
- 1900. He published the Basics of Psychology which he dedicated to James.
- 1910. He was appointed as exchange professor from Harvard to the University of Berlin (1910-1911), and he founded the Amerika-Institut in Berlin.
- 1916. In December 16, 1916, Münsterberg died on the lecture platform while beginning a lecture at Radcliffe College at Harvard University.

Facts

- His passion for music, literature, poetry, foreign languages and art influenced the development of his psychological theories.
- He started his academic career at the University of Freiberg as a P.D. lecturer.
- The death of his mother and father before he reached 20 years old contribute to his transformation into becoming a thoughtful, hard worker and serious young man.
- Münsterberg used his own house as psychological laboratory that he equipped with certain equipment that attracted many students from Germany and foreign countries.
- Münsterberg was a man with two homelands (Germany and United States of America) and he worked for the improvement of the relations between both countries.
- Münsterberg developed his work against prohibition of alcohol, stating that drinking alcohol in moderation could be beneficial to German-American beer brewers. In exchange he received money donation from the brewing companies for his effort to promote Germany's image in the United States.
- He was in favor of woman getting higher education, but he thought that some professions (like teaching in public schools, serving on juries, etc.) were too demanding for them.
- He stated that psychologists had the responsibility to work in things that could then be used in real world applications.



Achievements

- Münsterberg led researches into the application of psychological methods in practical situations (industry, crime detection, management, etc.).
- He is considered as a major figure in the development of applied psychology and his work in applied psychology was well-known among the scientific and academic community, and

public in general.

- He set up the foundation for the use of psychology in the areas such as management, industry, education, medicine, and arts.
- Münsterberg found the Industrial psychology as independent field of applied psychology, following the ideas of Frederick Winslow Taylor. His work on *Vocation and Learning* (1912) and *Psychology and Industrial Efficiency* (1913) are considered as the beginning of what would later become known as *industrial psychology*.
- His publications ranged from different kinds (papers, essays, philosophical works, textbooks in applied psychology, etc.) on social psychology and philosophy. Some of his relevant books are "*Basics of Psychology*" (1900) "*On the Witness Stand*" (1908), "*Psychotherapy*" (1909), "*Eternal Values*" (1909), "*Vocation and Learning*" (1912) and "*Psychology and Industrial Efficiency*" (1913)", "*Psychology and Social Sanity*" (1914), "*Tomorrow*" (1916), etc.
- He was against parapsychology and related issues like reincarnation, telepathy, clairvoyance, and near-death experiences.
- Münsterberg was a controversial figure because of his negative views of women and because of loyalty to his German homeland since he worked to promote Germany image in the United States in the middle of World War I.

Further Readings

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Schultz, D. P., & Schultz, S. E. (2004). *A History of Modern Psychology*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Hugo Munsterberg: In Memoriam (William Stern) <http://legacy.earlham.edu/~dominell/obituary.htm>

Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugo_M%C3%BCnsterberg

Obituary in applied psychology community

- *Jose Ferreira Marques (1936-2015)*
- *Robert Roe (1944-2016)*
- *Vicente Pelechano (1943-2016)*

Obituary in applied psychology community

Helio Carpintero, PhD
First President of the Division 18 IAAP

Sad news for our applied psychology community...

In recent times, some sad news has taken place, which generated deep sorrow within our community. Three relevant figures in our field, have passed away, leaving an empty and sad place in our minds. I am referring to Jose Ferreira Marques (Portugal), Robert Roe (the Netherlands) and Vicente Pelechano (Spain).

Dr. Jose Ferreira Marques (1936-2015)

Professor Ferreira was emeritus professor of psychology at the University of Lisbon (Portugal), had been a well known international figure in the psychological arena, and perhaps the most active person in the process of the creation of a degree in psychology at the University of Lisbon, paving the way for the institutionalization of a career in psychology in his country.

As a young graduate in educational sciences, he had the opportunity to receive further training in psychological guidance in Paris, under Maurice Reuchlin, and consequently he applied his knowledge and techniques into the organization of a Portuguese Institute for Vocational Guidance, (Lisbon), promoting the modernisation of these procedures into the high school education system of his country. But he also considered that the education process was in need of a psycho technique supporting network,

that required the creation of a degree in psychology, that could solve the psychological social needs of Portuguese society, in an up-to-date process of modernization.

He linked the new degree to the Faculty of Education of the University of Lisbon, in which he became its first dean and soul of the new institution.

Ferreira Marques was well aware of the need of being in close contact with the existing international networks of research in evaluation and assessment, and he was also deeply involved in cross-cultural research programs, and he actively participated into the French Association of Scientific Psychology, the International Association of Applied Psychology, the International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance, the International Union of Psychological Science, among others. His efforts to connect Portuguese psychology with international groups and research centers were largely successful, and his name became, in a certain sense, very representative of the new Portuguese psychology of recent times.

He did empirical research in the field of his specialty, but also made a remarkable effort to clarify the historical tradition of educational psychology within his country, through the edition of the collected works of Antonio Senia Faria de Vasconcelos, (1880-1939), a great pioneer of the modern active pedagogical methods in Portugal.

Moreover, he was also a great docent, a great person, and a great friend to all his students, and colleagues, that now miss him with deep sorrow.

Robert Roe (1944-2016) (the Netherlands)

Dr. Roe was emeritus professor of Organizational Psychology at Maastricht University , after having teaching the same specialty in other Dutch universities over many years (in Delft, Tilburg and Nimegen) , whilst largely contributing as guest professor at a variety of centers at an international level.



He was very active, in the creation and organization of a strong European network of researchers and centers dealing with organizational psychology, the ENOP (European Association of Work and Organizational Psychologists) , and contributed a lot to the development of the European Diploma for Psychologists, or EuroPsy , an organization that is reinforcing the sense of unity among psychologists, allowing its application without showing significant differences within all the European countries nowadays. In recent years, he became the president of the European Federation of Psychologists Associations (EFPA), an important institution that created the grounds for the effective internationalization of the profession, and a strong collaboration

among psychologists of this region.

He was a great specialist in the organizational psychological field, and did important research on various topics of work and organizations, career development, job autonomy and self esteem, organizational culture, and very recently he wrote some remarkable papers on the problems of time, and time psychology, stressing the significance of this variable in all the active processes that are carried out by humans in working settings.

Professor Roe was born in Amsterdam, and he graduated from there in psychology in 1975. He began his long career as university professor, whilst, at the same time, he developed important research programs at an international level. He was also a warm-hearted person, always well disposed to giving support and advice to students and colleagues, that now all miss him deeply.

Dr. Vicente Pelechano (1943-2016)

And, last but not least, we are also missing Dr. Vicente Pelechano , from Spain, that very recently has passed just away, largely due to a chronic illness. Professor Pelechano was emeritus professor of Personality and Clinical psychology , at the University of La Laguna (Tenerife, Spain).

He was one of the leading persons that had been responsible for the development and organization of the Spanish degree in psychology, a process that took place during the 1970's and 80's , and has reached the extraordinary complexity and richness it has now at present.

Born in Valencia, he was a close disciple and collaborator of Dr. JL: Pinillos, and , in a post-doc stay at the Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry , of Munich (Germany) , he worked there under Dr. H.

Brengelmann. These influences led him to become one of the first acknowledged specialists in modern behaviour modification and therapy, a field to which he paid great attention, and that he enriched with the creation of an important scientific journal, *Análisis y Modificación de Conducta* (Behavior Analysis and Modification) , and with the design and implementation of many research projects , on mental deficiency therapy, educational psychology in communities, phobic and panic therapies, and many other clinical topics.

He became professor of psychology at the University of La Laguna, in 1974, where he promoted the creation of these studies. He then moved to the University of Valencia, where he invigorated the research into the fields of learning and personality topics. A few years later he returned himself to La Laguna, where he opened new lines of thinking, mainly in the cognitive field of the wisdom studies, in which he combined empirical and conceptual viewpoints in a positive manner.

Dr. Pelechano was deeply engaged in the task of creating instruments and resources for a true scientific professional intervention in the field of psychology. He not only created scientific journals,

but also a specialized editorial house and some assessment instruments, while promoting all sort of scientific meetings and seminars, He was also a great organizer of research teams and collaborative groups, and, as a result, a large number of his old students are now professors and researchers in various centres and university departments.

He was a man of a great character, with a complete dedication to science and research, combining a lively spirit that maintained him during his entire life interested in widening the knowledge for himself and his disciples, students and friends. He will be greatly missed in the Spanish psychological community.

News briefing

- **Congresses, Seminars, ... & more**

Congreso Internacional de Psicología del Trabajo y Recursos Humanos [International Congress of Psychology of Labor and Human Resources]

June 2 - 3, 2016. Madrid. SPAIN. <http://congresopsicologiayrrhh.com/>

140th American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities - AAIDD Annual Meeting
June 6 - 9, 2016. Atlanta, Georgia. USA. www.aaidd.org/education/annual-conference

Canadian Psychological Association Convention

June 9 - 11, 2016. Victoria, British Columbia. CANADA. www.cpa.ca/convention/

International Congress of Educational Sciences and Development

June 23 - 25, 2016. Santiago de Compostela. SPAIN. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/events>

31 st International Congress of Psychology.

July 24 - 29, 2016. Yokohama, JAPAN.

www.icp2016.jp

124th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association.

August 4 - 7, 2016. Denver, Colorado, USA. www.apa.org/convention

2016 International Association for the Scientific Study of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities - IASSIDO World Congress: Global Partnerships: Enhancing Research, Policy and Practice

August 15 - 19, 2016. Melbourne. AUSTRALIA. www.iasidd.org

VIII Congreso Iberoamericano de Psicología Clínica y de la Salud. [VIII Latin American Congress of Clinical Psychology and Health]

September 27 - Octubre 1, 2016. San Juan. PUERTO RICO.

<http://www.funveca.org/congreso/es/portada/>

XVII Encontro Clio-Psyché - Saberes psi, outros sujeitos, outras histórias.

November, 9 -11, 2016

UERJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

www.cliopsyche.uerj.br

4th International Conference on School Environment in Psychological and Educational Contexts

November 10 -12, 2016. Almería. SPAIN. www.formacionasunivep.com/cice2016

II International Congress of Clinical and Health Psychology on Children and Adolescents

November 17 - 19, 2016. Barcelona. SPAIN. <http://psicologiainfantil.umh.es/>

Links of Interest

Academic & National Library Catalogue

<http://copac.ac.uk/>

Division of History of Science and Technology of the Union of History & Philosophy of Science

<https://sites.google.com/a/dhstweb.org/>

World Digital Library

<http://www.wdl.org/en/>

Psychological Online Documents Classics - Universität Bonn

http://www.psychologie.uni-bonn.de/index.php?seite=online-documents/lit_oth.htm

International Association of Applied Psychology

<http://www.iaapsy.org/>

APA History and Archives

<http://www.apa.org/about/archives/index.aspx>

The National Archives. Records of the UK government from Domesday to the present

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>

Psychology Museum at the School of Psychology at The University of Sydney

<http://www.psych.usyd.edu.au/museum>

The British Society for the History of Science

www.bsbs.org.uk

Membership

**To become a member,
simply follow the instructions at IAAP official
Website <http://www.iaapsy.org/>**

**Be aware that each member , with no further costs, is entitled to be
a member of 4 divisions at the time.
Invite your colleagues and friends to JOIN DIVISION. 18 as a very
interesting 'second choice', if it is not the first.**

Invitation to collaborate to this Newsletter

If you wish to collaborate to this Newsletter you can send us your comment or topic reaching our co-editor:

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