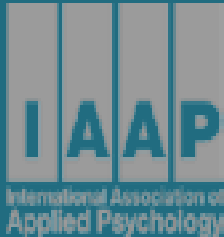


# HAP



## Newsletter of History of Applied Psychology (HAP)

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### SUMMARY

A Note from the Editor

President's Corner

Section Kurt Danziger:

- **Women in the IAAP**
- **A book on IAAP past for its own future**
- **Latin America and the IAAP**

### Celebrating 100 Years of IAAP - Interstice between applied psychology and history

As an editor, I would like to express my gratitude and happiness to be part of this celebration. Since its creation in 1920, the International Association of Applied Psychology has reached its 100th anniversary! A Centennial is a very important event for the advancement and historical development of our discipline. Our beloved Psychology. This newsletter joins the celebration of the Centennial of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP). Throughout these 100 years the development of psychology has been surprising and this was made possible by the specific tasks and psychological practices (Louw, 1993; Knowles, 2011) and by the permanent compromise of psychology with society (Hodgetts & O'Doherty, 2019).



The history of psychology as a specialized field has always worked on the premise of making a rigorous approach to the events of the past, to understand our present and to shape our future. One hundred years of history constitute a fundamental resource for this task that we assume within Division 18. In that sense, I would like to invite you to consult the Book *International Association of Applied Psychology: A Centennial History 1920-2020*. This book was co-edited by three of our members of Division of history: Helio Carpintero who started this division some years ago, Ruben Ardila who was a president and Anna Jacó who is actually the president of the Division 18.

As you will see this book can be downloaded for free (Access an online version for free here) for you to learn more about applied psychology during those hundred years. In the words of our President Christine Roland-Lévy "I should say that this book talks about us and presents the evolution of the scientific dimension of applied psychology throughout those one hundred years of the IAAP". This book is a significant contribution to the task of addressing, analyzing and presenting our history. It is an effort that from our division is tied to the desire to preserve the heritage of our discipline. I would like to invite you to continue with this arduous mission and thus allow us to continue building our history.

100 years! What a beautiful celebration. From now on, we have to work hard to give continuity to the tradition and rigor with which our association has been forging the avatars of psychology in the world. This implies, at the same time, to assume the demands and challenges that today's world demands from us to make psychology a discipline applied to the realities of the context of the different countries where it develops as a profession and to allow a dialogue between colleagues. As the IAAP has made possible during all these years.

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**Julio César Ossa Ph. D**

Editor Newsletter, Division 18 IAAP

**Dear colleague,**



The IAAP is already 100 years old Association (1920 - 2020). This special issue of the Newsletter is dedicated to its centennial celebration. As you know, for several months we have been celebrating that the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) has already reached a hundred years since its foundation in 1920. It is a consolidated worldwide association of individual psychologists whose goal is to promote the application of psychology to human issues. After the First World War, applied psychology became key domain in the social and economic recovery of society implementing some practices such as school guidance, industrialization, technological development, conflicting views between capitalism and Marxism, selection of personnel for the army, etc. The first International Conference on Psychotechnics in Geneva (September 27-28th, 1920) was the starting point that tried to approach the field of applied psychology in its initial stages.

That Congress was sponsored by both the Institute for Educational sciences 'Jean Jacques Rousseau' and by the Laboratory for Experimental Psychology of Geneva University. It was Edouard Claparède, then professor at the Geneva University, and Pierre Bovet, psychologist and educator, head of the Rousseau Institute in Geneva, who seemed to have first the idea of holding an international meeting for the applications of psychology, in 1920. Among the participants, we can mention the names of Arthur G. Christiaens, Ovide Decroly and V. Brabant from Belgium; Jean M. Lahy and Jules Fontègne (France); Gerard van Wayemburg (Netherlands), E. Claparède and Pierre Bovet (Switzerland); Emilio Mira and José Ruiz Castellá (Spain); and Giulio C. Ferrari (Italy), etc. The second relevant period in the development of the IAAP can be placed between the Second World War when the congress of applied psychology took place outside Europe for the first time, when the association agreed to cross the ocean and meet in Canada (Montreal, 1974). The third period (from Montreal to Kyoto, 1974–1990, then from Madrid 1994 to Montreal 2018) is characterized by the continued efforts to extend the association all around the world. Moreover, the need of better organization of its activities led to the development of the divisions of IAAP which is a way to enrich its structure and potential, in order to serve the rising complexity of psychological specialization. During those 100 years, IAAP has become an important instrument to promote research, knowledge, cooperation and communication between psychologists, researchers and practitioners.

In this Newsletter, the IAAP president, Christine Roland-Lévy, provides an interesting note about IAAP achievements and challenges for the coming years. Professor Ana Jacó- contributes with an interesting article on some relevant women (such as Christine D. Roland-Lévy, Claude Lévy-Leboyer, Franziska Baumgarten, Miriam Erez, Sabine Sonnentag, Ute Stephan, Vivien Kim Geok Lim) in the development of applied psychology. On his side, professor Helio Carpintero presents briefly the new book on the centennial history of our association (*Applied Psychology: A Centennial History 1920–2020*), recently edited by Helio Carpintero, Ana Jacó-Vilela and Ruben Ardila. It is an interesting handbook on the history of Applied Psychology during the first hundred years of IAAP as we celebrate our Centennial Anniversary. We also thank professor Ruben Ardila for his note on International Association of Applied Psychology in Latin America, emphasizing on the Armenia-Colombia Declaration for Latin America Regional Conference of Psychology.

Association is already underway preparing for the next centennial 2120. As in the previous stage, IAAP is ready to tackle the problems of our society. May we all contribute so that our Association continues to be an instrument to promote research, knowledge, and wellbeing to people.

**Richard Mababu Ph. D**  
**President Elect Division 18 IAAP**  
 Universidad a Distancia de Madrid (Spain)

## Women in the IAAP



Ana Maria  
Jacó-Vilela Ph. D\*



Stephanie Moura\*



Maria Cláudia  
Noves Messias\*



Letícia Oliveira  
Silva\*

\*State University of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)

As we walk through the corridors of Psychology schools, it is inevitable to notice the number of women who circulate through them. In classrooms, there is usually a large difference between the number of women and men, who are always a minority. And this is reproduced, as can be expected, in the graduate courses (although the percentage of men increases in these courses) and in the fields of professional practice. When we notice this strong female presence in Psychology, it is clear to see the contrast with the number of male names that we know as prominent psychologists in the field. Thus, one question arises: With the high number of women in almost all areas of Psychology, why is their visibility and representativeness so limited?

Specifically, in relation to the scientific field, of knowledge production, the contributions of men and women have been treated historically in different ways, with many cases of “invisibility” of female works, not only in psychology but also in other disciplines. It is therefore not only necessary to recover the fragments of this knowledge produced by women in the course of history, but also to analyze them, trying to understand what direction they have outlined and why. It is also important to understand whether there are still conditions to redeem other possibilities for the history of women in psychology and, thus, to build new paths.

We know that one of the pathways women found to access the public space is through their professionalization in functions that did not separate them from their role of taking care of the family. The spaces occupied by them have changed, as they have also changed the perception on women, and, in this sense, the process of feminization of education is exemplary (Mariani, 1982). Formerly a professional field mainly

occupied by men, it received women as the educational system expanded. This growth, coupled with the need to increase the number of specialized professionals, favored the transformation of the female image which, from a sinner, seductive, inferior, and limited being – according to the understanding recommended by religious people and physicians – became morally worthy, if well-educated to fulfill her social functions of mother and wife (Jacob-Vilela et al, 2007).

Therefore, the high rate of women in professions such as psychology was explained by the fact that they are professions whose core is the care for the other, which historically was destined to women. Until the decade of 1960, the ideology in force was that the proper work for women was the one that did not distance them too much from the domestic reality (Araujo, 1993), so it would not be surprising to see the use of a typically family theme, such as caring for children, as the key to women's entry in psychology. Nevertheless, a long path had to be followed until women could occupy their space in public and professional life, and yet the recognition of their practices often remains on the sidelines, which is also the case in the history of psychology.

Also, the power relations that permeate the gender construction designated (or designate?) to men the political decisions concerning the destiny of the nation, while to women were destined the spaces, functions, and activities of caring for others. Scientific knowledge is therefore “naturally” delegated to men, as is seen in the academies, universities, and research institutions. This is also the reality in scientific associations, which aim to promote the dissemination and debate on the knowledge produced in the Academia by intermediating relations between researchers from different places – and in our specific case of the IAAP, from all over the world.

In scientific terms, feminist critiques of hegemonic male models resulted in the gender studies, spun into a range of analytical perspectives, but without a theoretical predominance of any current of thought. Roughly speaking, these studies try to demonstrate that the asymmetries existing in gender relations are historical and socially engendered and are made up of power relationships established between genders, evidencing aspects of the domination of male over female. If feminism has a long history, it was only from the years 1930 onwards that the theoretical debates that questioned and problematized the concept of biological sex and the corresponding social roles were substantiated. Since the decade of 1970, the concept of gender, borrowed from the American sociology, has become an important tool for the critique of traditional models of scientific analysis and production, becoming a cross-sectional concept to numerous themes, appropriate for the different disciplines of the human and social sciences.

From the work of Joan Scott (1988), gender is understood as a category of analysis not only useful, but fundamental to historical research, for enabling the look with a new lens capable of seeing the action, daily life, and even life in this research. The intense relationship between gender and politics, social hierarchies, economic contexts and religions, as well as its presence in history, becomes clear; which implies not only a history of women, but fundamentally another history, in which subjects such as body, sexuality, marriage, family, the social roles of men and women have been studied. However, trying to include women as subjects and objects of history, historians on women came across the figure of the “universal subject” – the white western rational male adult. In other words, historians have a partial knowledge of the past (Scott, 1988).

In order to overcome this limitation, this text is a small sample of the female participation in the IAAP, aiming, above all, at the construction of a history and a memory of this association that is not partial, but in which we can recognize women who, over those hundred years, gave their contributions to the construction and dissemination of psychology as a science and profession. Here we introduce some of these women.

### **CHRISTINE D. ROLAND-LÉVY**

Christine D. Roland-Lévy is a doctor and professor of Social Psychology at the University Reims Champagne-Ardenne, in France, where she is part of the Laboratory of Research in Psychology: Cognition, Health & Society. Now she is the president of the “International Association of Applied Psychology” (IAAP) (2018-2022), and she was



president of two other international associations: “International Association for Research in Economic Psychology” (IAREP), from 1997 to 1999 and “Children's Identity & Citizenship European Association” (CiCea), from 2008 to 2010. She has also filled positions at the Consortium of French Psychologists and the French Association of Intercultural Studies, from 2010 to 2016. She was Vice-President of the National Council of Universities, France from 2015 to 2019. Dr. Roland-Lévy has more than 150 scientific publications, among them 16 books, such as “Comportements humains et management”.

### **CLAUDE LÉVY-LEBOYER**

Claude Levy-Leboyer was born in 1928 in Paris, where she completed her master's and doctorate degrees in psychology at the Sorbonne University in 1949 and 1965, respectively. She was awarded an honorary doctoral degree by Surrey



University in 1992. She was a professor of occupational psychology at the René Descartes V University, from 1970 to 1996, and was the Vice-President of the institution from 1981 to 1989. She has held various positions in other institutions: Member of the National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) of France (1951-1968), Scientific Coordinator of Social Sciences of the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation (1993-1998), Vice Dean of the Paris Academy, founding member of the European Network of Organizational Psychologists (ENOP), Coordinator of the European Network of Occupational Psychologists and, in particular, she was President of the “International Association of Applied Psychology” (IAAP) from 1982 to 1990, and the first woman to occupy this position. The field of studies of Dr. Levy-Leboyer are Social, Environmental and Organizational Psychology, having developed several psychometric instruments related to the evaluation and development of professional skills, as it is depicted in different books, from which, the following should be highlight: “Psychologie des organizations” (1974) and “La Gestion des Compétences” (1996).

## ELIZABETH NAIR

Elizabeth Nair was born on December 11th, 1949, in Singapore. She finished her doctorate in 1989 at the University Nottingham, England, in the area of Philosophy of Psychology. She is an educator, psychologist and counselor, CEO, and main psychologist of Work & Health Psychologists (WHP). She was the head psychologist and head of department of Personnel Research at the Ministry of Defense of Singapore. She was also a full teacher of Group Dynamics, Social Psychology, Industrial and Organizational Psychology at the National University of Singapore (NUS).



Throughout the last few years, she accumulated experiences in workshops on well-being, crisis counseling and executive coaching for the financial sector of her country. Besides, she collaborated for the improvement of the national industry through her work in organizational psychology and group dynamics. She received an award in recognition of her work as organizing president and co-president of the Scientific Program at the Congress of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP), held in Singapore in 2002, she also received the inaugural award of Outstanding Service in Psychology in 2003, in the same country. Furthermore, Nair has been a senior member of the American Psychological Association (APA) since 2005 and, since 2015, of the Singapore Association for Counselling.

## FRANZISKA BAUMGARTEN

Franziska Baumgarten (1883-1970) was a Polish occupational psychologist, having graduated in Literature and Philosophy at the University of Krakow, where she worked with Wladyslaw Heinrich, the founder of the first experimental psychology laboratory in Poland. She

completed her doctorate at the University of Zurich. She suffered a lot of discrimination because she was a foreign Jewish woman. Her contributions relate to measurement of personality and vocational guidance, for which she used instruments developed in the laboratories of Leipzig



and Berne. She created three aptitude tests: The Tremblemeter, to measure the stability of the hand, the Zeitmebanordnung, to measure the time and the Bewegungsprüfer, to measure the movements of the hands. She was a board member of the former "International Psychotechnical Association" (IPA) in 1922 and wrote about the field of psychometrics, as in the book "Die Berufseignungs-Prüfungen: Theorie und Praxis" (1928). She was a peace activist who investigated the effects of war on children and soldiers, and she also studied the intellectually gifted.

## MARINA MANTHOULI

Marina Manthouli was a clinical psychologist, group therapist and family therapist at the Open Psychotherapy Center. She has a bachelor's degree in Applied Sciences from the MontClair State University and a master's degree in Counseling Psychology from the



Ball State University. She was vice-president of the Association of Greek Psychologists. Representing the Association, she co-chaired the event "The 26th International Congress of Applied Psychology", having provided support to the Scientific Committee, with an approach focused on the local clinical responsibilities. One of her books is entitled "Contemporary Psychology in Europe: Theory, Research, and Application" (1996).

## MIRIAM EREZ

Miriam Erez was born in 1943, in Haifa, Israel. She has master's and doctorate degrees from Technion – Israel Institute of Technology, where she currently works as a professor and researcher.

She founded the Knowledge Center for Innovation at this same university. Since 2003, she has been dedicated to her work of researching areas of innovation, quality, and efficiency; innovation in teams and team processes; the effects of globalization in the formation of values of multinational companies; the effects of decentralization on the quality of health care services; among other areas. Her main interests are focused on motivation at work, intercultural



organizational behavior and innovative behavior and creativity. In 1991, Erez was recognized as an honorary member of the American Psychological Association (APA) and, in 2001, she was the president of the Council for the Advancement of Women in Science and Technology, at the Israel Institute of Technology. She was the president of Division 1 (Work & Organizational Psychology) of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) from 1998 to 2002, when she was honored by the entity for her scientific contributions to the international advancement of applied psychology. She was also the editor of *Applied Psychology: An International Review* (1997-2003), where she currently continues to work as a member of the advisory board. Erez is also a senior member of several scientific institutions, such as the Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology, the Academy of Management, and the International Association of Applied Psychology.

### **SABINE SONNENTAG**

Sabine Sonnentag was born on January 31st, 1961 and, since 2010, she has been working as a full professor of Organizational and Occupational Psychology at the University of Mannheim, Germany.



Some of her main research areas are the following: occupational behavior and health behavior; stress at work and recovery processes; learning and performance in the work context.

From 2007 to 2009, Sonnentag was a visiting professor at the School of Social Sciences of the Radboud University Nijmegen, in the Netherlands. In 2006, she was a visiting professor of the Department of Psychology of the University of Michigan, USA. Since 2011, she has been a member of the German National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina and, since 2018, she has been a senior member of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP). She was editor-in-chief of the journal of IAAP, *Applied Psychology: An International Review*, from 2007 to 2011, co-editor from 2006 to 2007, associate editor from 2003 to 2006 and deputy editor from 1995 to 1997, besides currently taking part in the advisory board and being the ad-hoc reviewer of the journal.

### **UTE STEPHAN**

Ute Stephan is a professor of Entrepreneurship at the King's College London, visiting professor of Organizational Psychology at TU Dresden, Germany, and honorary professor at the Aston Business School and the University College London, United Kingdom.

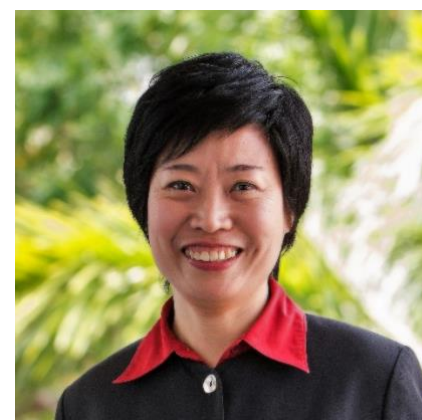


Her areas of research are culture and institutions, social entrepreneurship, and corporate well-being, with projects on Neuroscience in Entrepreneurship; Corporate Orientation; Corporate Success and Entrepreneurial Psychology. Currently, she is leading a study carried out in 30 countries about Entrepreneurship and Covid-19. In 2017, Stephan received the award for Best Paper in Public Policies at the Babson College Entrepreneurship Research Conference (BCERC) and the *Journal of Small Business Management*, for her publication entitled *The welfare state and social entrepreneurship: insights from a multi-level study of 205 European regions*.

In 2014, she won the award for Best Paper from the Academy of Management for her publication *Practice what you preach: Instructors as transformational leaders in higher education classrooms*. From 2015 to 2019, she was editor-in-chief of the journal *Applied Psychology: An International Review*, where she is currently part of the advisory board. In June 2018, she was acknowledged as a Member of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) for her contributions to *Applied Psychology*, besides being currently a senior member at this same association.

### **VIVIEN KIM GEOK LIM**

Vivien K. G. Lim is a professor at the Department of Administration and Organization in the Business School of the National University of Singapore (NUS) and she is part of the Honor Roll of Professors at this same university. She has a



PhD in Organizational Behavior from the University of Pittsburgh, in the United States of America. Dr. Lim dedicates her time to studies like: the impact of information technology in work and leadership; cyberloafing and other deviations at the workplace and insecurity, loss and search for employment; impact of

ageing in health and work. Besides, she has experience in the areas of occupational health; leadership; loss of jobs; bad behaviors and discipline of employees and the impact of technology in the workplace. In 2006, her paper entitled Does parental job insecurity matter? Money anxiety, money motives and work motivation, published at the Journal of Applied Psychology, co-written with Sng Qing Si, received the second prize in the field of Organizational Behavior, awarded at the annual meeting of the Academy of Management. From 2011 to 2015, she was the editor-in-chief of Applied Psychology: An International Review, the academic journal of the International Association of Applied Psychology. Currently, she is part of the advisory board of this same journal.

### Some considerations

Through the stories of these women, in the last hundred years of the IAAP, we intend to note that, in general, even when it is not registered in history, the female participation in the construction of the scientific thinking cannot be discarded. How many women still have their stories and contributions to be told? Considering the great female presence in psychology, as mentioned above, we highlight the need for this effective participation not to remain as “extra-official”, being stifled by the “great names” of male researchers.

The History of Women denounces that the voices of women have been traditionally undermined in the historical speech, since the historical sources privilege the narratives of men about the “world of men”. The narratives about the environments of production and circulation of scientific knowledge were also built by historiography as eminently male spaces. In this sense, in the last few years, the field of History of Sciences has verified the emergence of studies that articulate gender and science (Keller, 1985), showing both the role of scientific speeches in the construction of social relations of gender, and the very own marks of these relations in the scientific production.

Therefore, we intend to build a history in which we can recognize the several female contributions, but, above all, through which we can build a better representativeness for women in the future, both at the IAAP and, more comprehensively, in the field of psychology.

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## A book on IAAP past for its own future



Helio Carpintero, Ph. D  
Spanish Academy of Psychology (Spain)

In the following lines, I would like to present you briefly the new book on the centennial history of our association, recently edited by Ana Jacó-Vilela, Ruben Ardila and me. The publisher is Wiley, in New York, and its edition is excellent. We, the editors, have been very fortunate as we have had the collaboration of a small group of colleagues, very competent and well informed about the association. They will be mentioned at the end of these lines. A remarkable character of it is its important collection of photographs of many outstanding protagonists of this story, a collection that hasn't been easy to gather, but that is, in our opinion, highly representative.

The technical intervention of professionals with tests and other instruments for evaluation was called "psychotechnics" or "psychotechnology" (and in some rare cases, 'technopsychology'). These professionals soon felt the need to contact among themselves, to discuss and solve difficulties they were finding in their work. A distinguished personality in educational psychology, the Swiss professor Edouard Claparède, had the idea and the opportunity to organize in Geneva, in an important center for educational research, the "Jean Jacques Rousseau Institute", a meeting to which he invited other important colleagues, like G. C. Ferrari, O. Decroly, J. M. Lahy, E. Mira and Lopez in 1920.

The series of congresses begin in 1920, and the last one took place in 2018, in Montreal. Until 1971, all those meetings took place in Europe, but since 1974 the association has met in places all around the world. In 2014, a Congress in Paris came to have more than 4000 people, and all sort of matters were discussed there. The association had a significant change of name in 1955. First congresses were entitled as congresses of psychotechnics, but since that year, they began to be called congresses of applied psychology.

The association has incorporated different lines through which applied psychology has diversified. and inside the association have been created divisions, to facilitate the contact among all people interested in its various topics or matters. Division 1sr deals with work and organizational psychology, and division 18th, with

the history of applied psychology. Another interesting contribution has been the publication of a "Handbook on applied psychology", edited by Martin, and written by great specialists, with a totally updated information.

The book shows clearly the interest and concern IAAP has in making present the value and potentialities of psychological methods and resources tin dealing with social and individual problems currently appearing in today's world. Some years ago, it was negotiated the presence of IAAP as a non-governmental association admitted by the United Nations.

This interest IAAP has on the quality and rigor of the professionals' interventions has not been limited to the sole technique or conceptual aspects. Psychologists are mainly dealing with people, their interventions are always interactions among persons, that affect and influence the lives of implicated people, and such interactions have a moral dimension as an essential ingredient of them. Our professionals need to have a strong and well-formed consciousness.

National associations have in most cases created their own ethical or deontological codes. But IAAP has gone further, and has promoted the approval of a universal declaration of ethical principles as a common basis for them all. A committee chaired by dr. Janel Gauthier, worked for a certain time on such declaration, and in the end, IAAP, and also IAAPsys, approved the document in 2008. Dr Gauthier itself has written an interesting chapter on this topic.

Let now turn us to the group of people that have collaborated in the book. The three editors have been already mentioned -H. Carpintero, R. Ardila and A. Jacó-Vilela-. They all are or have been Division 18 president; to them it has been added the president-elect recently voted for division 18, Richard Mababu. This is the group of "historians" that have worked here. Another group was formed by four very distinguished colleagues, that are or have been IAAP presidents, and have a deep knowledge of all questions related with the association. It includes M. Knowles, J. M. Peiro, J. Gauthier and the

current president, C. Roland-Levy. Finally, there is another group formed by some colleagues, that are at present IAAP representatives in the United Nations.

The book, that is mainly looking toward our common past, has notwithstanding an eye put into the future. All of us consider that all the information and knowledge here obtained about our past has its full meaning when it is seen as an instrument for delineating and projecting our future. Our president, Dr. Christine Roland-Levy, formulates some relevant goals that might help our Association to provide adequate responses to different situations and challenges for the future.

and self-achievement of every person, with the help of psychological means, concepts and techniques. Contemporary societies have assumed the UN proposed Sustainable Development Goals, (SDO) as goals for a better and happier humanity, and psychology acknowledge such SDO as being identical with the ends and purposes our science tries to implement into the people's lives. Consequently, psychology continues to be important as it was in the past, may be even more significant in the coming future.

### References

Carpintero, H., Ardila, R. & Jacó-Vilela, A. M. (eds). *International Association of Applied Psychology: A Centennial History 1920–2020*. London: John Wiley & Sons Ltd. DOI:10.1002/9781119680673

## Latin America and the IAAP



Rubén Ardila Ph. D  
National University of Colombia

### Introduction

During the 100 years of existence of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP), Latin America has been largely absent. No International Congresses of Applied Psychology have been organized in the region, relative few IAAP members come from Latin American countries, and the work carried out in applied psychology in Latin America has not been relevant in the international psychological community.

This is particularly notorious because there is a “critical mass” of professionals, research centers, training programs, areas of professional work, and because the great majority of Latin American psychologists work in applied areas.

The only exception is the IAAP regional convention that took place in Armenia (Colombia) in 2015. The name was 1st. Regional Latin American Conference of Psychology. It was supported by IAAP and by the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP), sponsored by the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) and organized by the *Colegio Colombiano de Psicólogos COLPSIC* (Colombian College of Psychologists, Colpsic) and the *Asociación Colombiana de Facultades de Psicología ASCOFAPSI* (Colombian Association of Psychology Faculties).

This was a large Conference, with 2,300 participants from 23 countries and more than 100 presentations. As a conclusion of this Conference the Armenia Declaration was subscribed. It states the following:

### Armenia-Colombia Declaration

#### Latin America Regional Conference of Psychology

The psychologists present at the capacity building meeting representing 16 countries of Latin America, gathering at the Latin American Regional Conference of Psychology 2015, recognize:

- *The fundamental role of psychological science in the well-being of our societies and especially of the most vulnerable individuals and populations.*
- *The need to strengthen professional and scientific organizations of psychology in the region to accomplish their mission.*
- *The importance of an effective cooperation among national organizations and search for synergy with regional and international organizations.*
- *The importance of interdisciplinary cooperation, based on scientific and professional strengths of psychology.*
- *The need to promote training and professional behavior with high ethical and quality standards within the context of diverse societies and cultures.*
- *The relevance to promote participation of psychology in public policy, its incidence in the quality of life, social well-being and sustainable development, as well as the societal recognition of the profession.*

We agree to promote actions that contribute to the attainment of goals derived from the present declaration.

Signed by representatives from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, México, Paraguay, Perú, Puerto Rico, The Bahamas and Venezuela.

This Declaration has been implemented by a number of countries, in which the social relevance of psychology is considered a priority. On the other hand, the participation of psychology in public policy is in many cases a challenge and a task for the near future. We have still a long road to travel.

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## Centennial Celebration

In celebration of the Centennial of IAAP, we present a special collection of lectures from members around the world, available to IAAP members during December. Topics include organizational psychology, the history of applied psychology, well-being, ethics, and more

<https://iaapsy.org/about/centennial-year/>

## 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](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](http://www.bsbs.org.uk)
- Laboratório de História e Memória da Psicologia – Clio-Psyché
- History and memory laboratory of psychology – Clio-Psyché – [www.cliopsyche.uerj.br](http://www.cliopsyche.uerj.br)

## 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.

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