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## President's Corner

## Editorial Welcome

Dear colleagues and friends,



It is a pleasure to send you this new issue of our newsletter, Number 6, with a variety of topics that we hope you will find interesting enough. This issue wants to echo some recent events affecting directly to our community.

First, I would like to remind all of you the next ICAP 2014 that will be held in Paris (8-14 July 2014). This will be a great opportunity to meet colleagues sharing experience and having fun. From this Division, we encourage you to sign up and attend this event. We also include a short list of places to be visited in Paris, directly related with the history of our science. It tries to be a useful reminder for all those that want to have some time for cultural tourism in the days of the Congress.

Also, we include, in this Newsletter, an interesting note about Italian psychotechnics in the inter-war years, due to the Italian professor and historian Dr. Maria Sinatra. She explains here how different factors contributed to the growing of that specialty in that country during those days.

In this Newsletter, we also want to pay tribute to the figure of Nelson Mandela, Nobel Peace Prize 1993, who has recently passed away in South Africa, his natal country. There he founded the present day democratic regime, putting an end to apartheid and becoming a world leader for justice, peace and understanding among races and societies.

We thank from here to professor Dr. Saths Cooper, currently president of IUPsyS, for sharing with us in this Newsletter his lively pages about his personal relation with Mandela, in the days both of them were kept as political prisoners in Robben Island & other Apartheid Prisons during the days of the apartheid regime of Pretoria. These are a bunch of historical pages dealing with psychology and with world history.

Finally, we profit this opportunity to announce the opening of the process of election of new President Elect of our Division, to be carried out in the coming months. We invite all of you to participate, in order to strengthen our division, widening its support by all its members.

You are also kindly invited to send us suggestions and notes on new topics for the coming issues. Our newsletter tries to be a common work, open to all, as an instrument that stresses and builds our common memory.

Very cordially,

Professor Helio Carpintero, Ph.D.

## Article

- Psychotechnics on the Italian scenario (Maria Sinatra)

## Psychotechnics on the Italian scenario

Maria Sinatra (\*)

University "Aldo Moro", Bari (Italy),

In 1910 *The laws of mental work* the Italian pedagogue Guido Della Valle labeled *psychotechnics* (Della Valle, 1910, p. 74) recalling William Stern's statements (Stern, 1903/1906), according to which psychology had to serve social purposes, that is, it had to be practical and applied. This was reflected also in the cofounding of the "Institut für angewandte Psychologie" in 1906, in Berlin, which was the first Institute for applied psychology in the world.

As a matter of fact, in the same years some of the Italian psychologists shared the view that the main task of psychology was to serve for practical purposes. This was not certainly a new question. In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the rapid transformation to an industrial economy from an agricultural one had put some problems related to work: fatigue and those worker issues that reduced productivity were tackled above all by physiologists, such as Angelo Mosso (1846-1910). Mariano L. Patrizi used tests to select apprentices in his Laboratory of Experimental Psychology Applied to Work set up in 1889 in Modena. In 1907, in the psychological laboratory of the madhouse at Reggio Emilia, Pietro Petrazzani analyzed with a D'Arsonval chronoscope the time and the distance a driver needed to avoid an unexpected obstacle on the road (Petrazzani, 1907), and in 1909 Patrizi himself insisted on the need for psycho-physical personnel selection of drivers (Patrizi, 1909).

Further needs of the time related to industrialization concerned procedures for work accident prevention programs. Two trends became key topics in the emergent psychotechnics. The first was aimed at identifying the techniques able to reduce the danger of machines and environmental risks. The second focused on individuals considered both as victims and as responsible for their accidents. The question was: «to whom do accidents happen?». Up to World War I, the psychologist's task consisted in controlling the human factor. Thus, the old notion of accident-proneness was substituted with that of accidentibility.

Since back in 1912, surveys revealed that 90% of all flight accidents were due to the inadequacy of the pilots, the first devices to test pilots' aptitude for flying and their physiological reactions to stress induced by flying were designed in 1914 at the University of Turin and built by the Armed Force Aviators Battalion.

The experience of World War I highlighted the importance of such a psychological address. In 1915, Agostino Gemelli, following on the heels of other countries, opened a Psychotechnical Institute in Udine, where investigations into methods for selecting pilots were carried out. In 1916 he founded in a new Psycho-physiological Office in Milan in order to select pilots and deal with the recruitment of Air Force specialists by using aptitudinal methods which tested attention, emotion, and psychomotor reactions.

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(\*) About the author :

- **Maria Sinatra, is currently full professor of General Psychology, and is wellknown as a specialist in the history of applied psychology. She has organized interesting meetings for the specialty in Italy, and made noteworthy publications.**
- **Her address: Department of Education, Psychology, and Communication, University of Bari "Aldo Moro", Palazzo Ateneo, Piazza Umberto I, 70121 Bari (Italy), tel.: +39.080.571.4448, e-mail: [maria.sinatra@uniba.it](mailto:maria.sinatra@uniba.it)**

Realizing that personal courage was insufficient to ensure the candidate's suitability and competence as an Air Force pilot, Gemelli insisted on the importance of the Taylorian *right man in the right place*, «right» being defined as an individual's aptitudes and productivity in terms of his physiological reactions, in line with the materialistic paradigm of *man as a machine*. He noted in 1918: "the soldier thinks very little, because he sees too little! His mental life is really limited and nothing nourishes it" (Gemelli, 1918, p. 92).

As a matter of fact, Taylorism, or the idea that economic growth could be brought about by changing the way in which workers performed their tasks, was known enough in Italy. Taylor's *Scientific Management* had been translated into Italian in 1915 and, just after its opening in 1919, the firm Magneti Marelli applied its principles to its workers.

Already in 1922, during the third Congress of Applied Psychology held in Milan, Giovanni Allevi presented a paper on Taylor's work showing how the proposals of Taylor's practical applications of psychology found fertile ground in the Italy of the post First WW years, marked by a significant expansion in production that led to a large transformation of the industrial context as well as to the need of a re-organisation of working methods and management structures: it was needed to observe the individual characteristics of workers in order to assign them to the part of the production process in which their skills could have been maximized. "Taylor's system – Allevi stated – is the best system we have had so far [...]. Workers' psycho-physical conditions, their fatigue and aptitudes are all taken in serious consideration; with its application, injuries fall down. It is true that the system leads to automatism in work and that creativity is repressed, but this is an inconvenience which is to be attributed to modern industry with its need to dominate the markets with low price products" (Allevi, 1998, p. 106).

Allevi was not the only voice: at the same Congress, Riccardo Bauer explained that the industrial post-war crisis had highlighted the need to bring the working performance and the efficiency of installations, i.e., the ratio between the end-product and the amount of energy consumed, to the highest possible level (Bauer, 1998). It was then the official birth of Italian psychotechnics.

These points of view allow us to classify the initial trend in Italian psychotechnics alongside the original experimental background of psychology and to interpret psychological events as epiphenomena of their corresponding physical events. In his introduction to the 7<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Italian Society of Psychology, held in Turin in 1929 and meaningfully entitled *Conference of Experimental Psychology and Psychotechnics*, Sante De Sanctis, director of the Institute of Psychology of the University in Rome, asserted the interest of "our laboratories [...] in the ascertainment and the degree, a) of generic fitness for work, b) of individual work skills for the cataloguing of individuals, c) of muscular, mental, global, or mixed fatigue". He also identified "sensory and kinetic ability, concentrated and distributed attention, motor suggestibility, speed and precision of movements and acts, and the resistance of the muscular and nerve apparatus when working" as "fundamental psycho-physiological operations of human work" (De Sanctis, 1931, p. 33). Therefore, though De Sanctis considered human work a "creative activity" and proclaimed the "great advantages" resulting from the acquisition of "the concept of the uniqueness of human work" (ibid., p. 31), his lecture demonstrated how that creativity and uniqueness degenerated into their opposites, or in other words into the dismemberment of the human being into aptitudes and productivity measured as physiological reactions. In commenting on a book published at the end of the 1920s by Carlo Alberto Ferrari (the first university lecturer in Italy on Psychology of Work), the author's father emphasized the importance of eliminating the causes of fatigue, "because employers also pay for the unproductive hours which lead to no profit" (Ferrari, 1931, p. 108).

After the 1930s psychotechnicians began to take an interest in the so-called *human factor*. In vocational selection Gemelli himself took account not only of a pilot's technical attitudes, but also of his personality in relation to various flight difficulties. During the 11<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Psychotechnics held in 1953 in Paris, L. S. Hearnshaw considered 1930 as the turning point of psychology, because the main focus of psychology began to shift from work to man at work in a dynamic interaction with the social environment (Hearnshaw, 1954, p. 6).

It was in this spirit that, in 1930, Alberto Marzi, who was working at that time in Florence at the Laboratory of Experimental Psychology of the Royal Institute of Advanced Studies, set up by Francesco De Sarlo in 1903, founded the Florentine Institute for Applied Psychology as well as the Vocational Guidance and Selection Bureau alongside the “Leonardo da Vinci” Institute of Industrial Technology. His purpose was to carry out preliminary studies in educational and vocational guidance for pupils and in personnel selection for adults (drivers, policemen, firemen, etc.). Thus, starting from a view of psychotechnics different from Taylor’s one, he affirmed that psychologists may be said to be doing their job well when they consider the worker as a subject rather than an object. Consequently, the assessment of aptitudes should be based on “the knowledge of the whole personality” (Marzi, 1936, p. 3).

In this context, after observing mechanical workshops in a professional school, Mario Ponso, director of the Institute of Psychology at the University of Rome, applied the experimental procedures learned during his stay in the laboratory of Turin to the exam of individual differences in vocational aptitudes and in the training of vocational capacities. The consequence was the elaboration of some specific occupational profiles (Ponso, 1942).

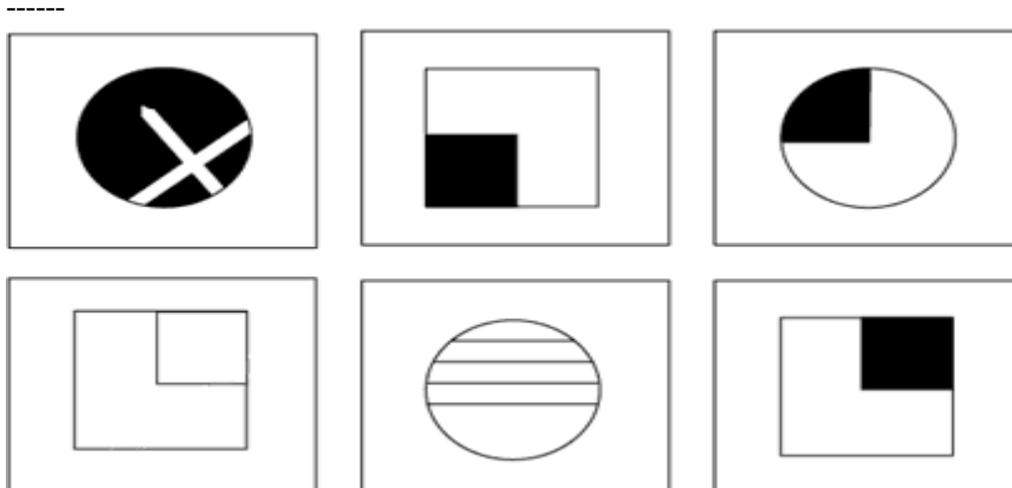
The decision of Marzi, Ponso, Gemelli and many other psychologists (e.g., Alessandro Gatti, who carried out investigations into the appendices’ dexterity of the Industrial Institute “Omar” at Novara, Giuseppe Corberi, who worked at the psychotechnical centre of Milan Tramways, Fabio Metelli, who studied in depth at the University of Padua the development of aptitudes during apprenticeship, etc.) to transport laboratory procedures to the world of work was consonant with the times: as schools were off-limits, psychologists had no alternative but to make use of their abilities to tackle the problems caused by the Italian economic development and focus on the applied activities of psychology.

Following this trend of applied psychology – which in fact remained only in psychotechnicians’ aspirations, because the fascist period *required* a human being as the mechanical expression of the totalitarian apparatus – a Standing Committee for the Applications of Psychology and some Psychotechnic Bureaux were established in the pre-WWII period. The Committee, opened on January, 18 1939 and headed by Gemelli, was divided into four sections: armed forces, transport, production, and school. Its tasks were vocational guidance and soldiers’ psycho-aptitudinal selection. In the following year the Committee became an Experimental Centre of Applied Psychology of the National Centre of Research (C.N.R.), headed by Ferruccio Banissoni. As for the Bureaux, they were set up at the various Institutes for Industrial Medicine and ceased their activity in the post-war years, but they were the inspiration for the foundation in 1951 of both Centres for Work Psychology and ten National Institutes for Accident Prevention (ENPI) set up in Rome, Milan, Cagliari, Turin, Trent, Genoa, Florence, Naples, Bari, and Palermo. Their aim was to examine and strengthen specific professional aptitudes in order to facilitate the choice of employment and promote the training necessary for safe driving. At the above mentioned Parisian International Congress of Psychotechnics, Luigi Palma, the general secretary of the ENPI, identified their objectives as vocational guidance and selection and highlighted three areas: personnel training, choice of tests, and job specifications (Palma, 1954).

In the same period, precisely in 1952, a National Commission for the Study and Definition of Job Specifications was founded in cooperation with the Labour and Social Assistance Department. The Commission, coordinated by Gemelli, provided the basis for occupational selection of workers and vocational guidance for the young by means of the study and determination of job descriptions and job specifications. However, even though the better intentions, work organization in Italy was still characterized at the beginning of the 1950s by bureaucratic and technical-scientific connotations rather than by more conscious and effective organizational concerns. Only the “humanization of work”, so much wanted by Adriano Olivetti to promote his firm as a “social place”, represented one of the first attempts to change the Italian organizational culture. In any case, the Taylorian scenario was not completely disappeared.

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**Names & Places:**

- **Nelson Mandela** (by Richard Mababu)
- **The Mandela I knew** (by Saths Cooper)
- **Paris 2014 , a feast for the psychologist`s memory** (by Helio Carpintero)

**Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (1918-2013)**

**Richard Mababu**  
(UDIMA),  
Spain

**Main Dates**

- 1918. Mandela was born on July 18, 1918, in Mveso, Transkei (South Africa).
  - 1939. Attended the University College of Fort Hare, and then continue to the University of Witwatersrand, where he studied law.
  - 1942. Joined the African National Congress (ANC).
  - 1956. Mandela and 150 others were arrested and charged with treason for their political advocacy (they were eventually acquitted).
  - 1961. Orchestrated a three-day national workers' strike. He was arrested for leading the strike the following year, and was sentenced to five years in prison.
- 1962. Mandela was arrested and 10 other ANC leaders, convicted of conspiracy to overthrow the state, and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Rivonia Trial. Nelson Mandela was incarcerated on Robben Island for 18 of his 27 years in prison (initially on Robben Island, and later in Pollsmoor Prison and Victor Verster Prison).
- 1982. Mandela and other ANC leaders were moved to Pollsmoor Prison, allegedly to enable contact between them and the South African government.
- 1985. President P.W. Botha offered Mandela's release in exchange for renouncing armed struggle; the prisoner flatly rejected the offer.
- 1990. Mandela's release was finally announced by Frederik Willem de Klerk, who replaced the President P.W. Botha (who suffered a stroke).
- 1991. Mandela was elected president of the African National Congress, with lifelong friend and colleague Oliver Tambo serving as national chairperson.
- 1993. Mandela and President de Klerk were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their work toward dismantling apartheid.
- 1994. Nelson Mandela was inaugurated as the country's first black president at the age of 77, with de Klerk as his first deputy.
- 1999. Nelson Mandela had retired from active politics after general election.



## Facts

- When Mandela was 9 years old, his father died of lung disease, causing his life to change dramatically. He was adopted by Chief Jongintaba Dalindyebo, the acting regent of the Thembu people—a gesture done as a favor to Mandela's father, who, years earlier, had recommended Jongintaba be made chief.
- Mandela took classes in a one-room school next to the palace, studying English, Xhosa, history and geography. It was during this period that Mandela developed an interest in African history.
- He then enrolled at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg to study law.
- Mandela soon became actively involved in the anti-apartheid movement, joining the African National Congress (ANC) in 1942.
- Within the ANC, a small group of young Africans banded together, calling themselves the African National Congress Youth League. Their goal was to transform the ANC into a mass grassroots movement, deriving strength from millions of rural peasants and working people who had no voice under the current regime.
- In 1949, the ANC officially adopted the Youth League's methods of boycott, strike, civil disobedience and non-cooperation, with policy goals of full citizenship, redistribution of land, trade union rights, and free and compulsory education for all children.
- For 20 years, Mandela directed peaceful, nonviolent acts of defiance against the South African government and its racist policies, including the 1952 Defiance Campaign and the 1955 Congress of the People.
- He founded the law firm Mandela and Tambo, partnering with Oliver Tambo, a brilliant student he'd met while attending Fort Hare. The law firm provided free and low-cost legal counsel to unrepresented blacks.
- In 1961, Mandela, who was formerly committed to nonviolent protest, began to believe that armed struggle was the only way to achieve change. He subsequently co-founded Umkhonto we Sizwe, also known as MK, an armed offshoot of the ANC dedicated to sabotage and guerilla war tactics to end apartheid.
- A 1981 memoir by South African intelligence agent Gordon Winter described a plot by the South African government to arrange for Mandela's escape so as to shoot him during the recapture; the plot was foiled by British intelligence.
- Mandela remained committed to the fight against AIDS—a disease that killed Mandela's son, Makgatho, in 2005.
- After suffering a lung infection in January 2011, Mandela was briefly hospitalized in Johannesburg to undergo surgery for a stomach ailment in early 2012.

## Achievements

- While incarcerated, Mandela was able to earn a Bachelor of Law degree through a University of London correspondence program.
- In 1994 Elected first black president
- Mandela published an autobiography in 1994, "*Long Walk to Freedom*", much of which he had secretly written while in prison.
- From 1994 until June 1999, Mandela worked to bring about the transition from minority rule and apartheid to black majority rule.
- In 1995, during Mandela's rule, South Africa came to the world stage by hosting the Rugby World Cup, which brought further recognition and prestige to the young republic.
- After his retirement in 1999, he continued to maintain a busy schedule, however, raising money to build schools and clinics in South Africa's rural heartland through his foundation, and serving as a mediator in Burundi's civil war. He also published a number of books on his life and struggles, among them *No Easy Walk to Freedom*; *Nelson Mandela: The Struggle is my Life*; and *Nelson Mandela's Favorite African Folktales*.
- On July 18, 2007, Mandela convened a group of world leaders, including Desmond Tutu, Kofi Annan, Ela Bhatt, Gro Harlem Brundtland, Jimmy Carter, Li Zhaoxing, Mary Robinson, Muhammad Yunus and his wife (Graca Machel), to address some of the world's toughest issues. Aiming to work both publicly and privately to find solutions to problems around the globe, the group was aptly named "*The Elders*." The Elders' impact has spanned Asia, the Middle East and Africa, and their actions have included promoting peace and women's equality, demanding an end to atrocities, and supporting initiatives to address humanitarian crises and promote democracy.
- In 2009, Mandela's birthday (July 18) was declared Mandela Day, an international day to promote global peace and celebrate the South African leader's legacy. According to the Nelson Mandela Centre of Memory, the annual event is meant to encourage citizens worldwide to give back the way that Mandela has throughout his lifetime.
- Mandela has received more than 250 honours, including the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize, the US Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Soviet Order of Lenin and the Bharat Ratna, etc.

## Further Readings.

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Nelson Mandela Foundation <http://www.nelsonmandela.org>

Wikipedia [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nelson\\_Mandela](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nelson_Mandela)

Biography <http://www.biography.com/people/nelson-mandela>

## The Mandela I knew

Saths Cooper (\*)  
(IUPsyS)



During my incarceration in the same single-cell block in Robben Island Maximum Security Prison with Nelson Rohihlala Mandela between 1977 to 1982 I got to know him intimately and had the advantage of interacting with him on a daily basis. These were less than ideal conditions, often fraught with the tensions that accompany incarceration, but such hardships provide the opportunity for the best and worst in ourselves to emerge.

The perspicacity of the man was demonstrated the very next day after Aubrey Mokoape, the Late Strini Moodley and I were moved to his B-Section single-cell block from the C-Section isolation block, which was rarely used, save as a punishment and in some instances when specific groups of prisoners were first admitted to the prison after their conviction. Madiba mentioned an incident involving the Late Neville Alexander where the latter was accustomed to use first names which had apparently caused resentment amongst peasant inmates. This was Madiba's way of informing us that he preferred to be called Madiba, although we had used the respectful 'Ntate' (Sesotho/Setswana for a male elder). He probably foresaw that as we were urban university-student types in our late twenties and early thirties, we could lapse into using first names.

Our respect for him and the older prisoners and our disquiet with using clan/tribal names, resulted in our continued usage of 'Ntate' until it simply became Madiba. Months later, when Zithulele Cindi and Kaborone Sedibe (also my co-accused in the SASO/BPC trial) replaced Aubrey and Strini in the B-Section cell block, Madiba realized that Zithulele as a matter of principle wouldn't use any clan/tribal names. Madiba deftly resorted to calling him 'Ou-Maat', thus opening the door for Zithulele to reciprocate by calling Madiba 'Ou-Maat' (Old Friend). Indeed, when certain Stalinists within the African National Congress (ANC) objected to Madiba fermenting 'puzamandla' (a protein supplement that was given to black African prisoners) to have with his 'mealie pap' porridge each morning, Zithulele - who was beyond the Stalinists' rein - was the source of Madiba's fermented breakfast, which he clearly enjoyed. The generational and political gaps were obvious and it was much easier to overcome the former. We naturally accorded Madiba and the older comrades the respect that we were wont to do our elders, which was part of our upbringing, and indicated to them the many ways in which we perceived the world differently, which Madiba and many of the older leadership acknowledged.

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### (\*) About the author :

- *Professor Sathasivan Cooper (Durban , 1950) is currently President of the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS). He was involved in anti-apartheid political movement in his early days, having many problems during his studies on that cause. He was arrested and sent to prison in 1976, spending part of his sentence at Robben Island, where he met N. Mandela.*
- *He got a degree in psychology through the University of Witwatersrand. Between 1990 and 2002 he was a practising psychologist, then turning to academic positions, at the University of Durban Westville , and at the Road Accident Fund institution. In July 2012 he was elected as President of the International Union of Psychological Science , a position he actually is serving.*
- *We would like to thank him for authorizing us to post his note in our Newsletter.*
- *This note has been also published at trulegalmedia <http://trulegalmedia.com/tribute-to-madiba-by-prof-saths-cooper-phd/>*

The political differences were much more difficult to resolve. The source of tension was the post-June 1976 aftermath which resulted in the largest influx of political prisoners in the history of Robben Island.

This portended a ripe recruitment opportunity for the older sections of the liberation movement which were largely comprised of middle-aged members. Initially, the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) attempted to avoid recruitment, because of its inherently divisive nature, but the ANC had no such qualms. Madiba and Walter Sisulu - the ANC Liaison with the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) - decried this situation and only when the BCM had dwindled in size around 1980 did they sign a non-recruitment pact. The PAC, then feeling that it had lost out in the numbers game, balked at signing.

The major political difference between the ANC and us in the BCM was the ANC's four nations hypothesis; that Africans, Coloureds, Indians and Whites comprised the four spokes that emblazon the ANC wheel. We held that all blacks were oppressed by a phalanx of white racist power and privilege that was apartheid and that our unity as blacks in opposition to apartheid was paramount. In our first encounter that chilly Spring afternoon in 1977, he also invited us to discuss with him when his exams were over (the SASO/BPC trialists were denied study privileges) the question of when it was appropriate for a liberation organization to open its membership to other races. Our response was that the ANC had taken such a decision at one of its conferences in Tanzania and that our BCM was founded on the testimony of all blacks - Africans, Coloureds and Indians - working together in the same formation to actively oppose apartheid. We never traversed this topic again. In many ways, the ANC in Robben Island was different to the ANC outside those prison walls, as most of the information only reached prison much later. The natural tendency in most people - and politicians are no exception - is to retain understandings that we are familiar with.

Although he initially could not understand the birth and growth of the Black Consciousness Movement, he soon began to appreciate our standpoint and accepted the definition of 'black' as essentially embracing all those who were not white. I never heard him use the pejorative 'non-white' after October 1977. Thus it perhaps is that the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa relies on this generic description of blacks (eschewing the narcissistic and demeaning term 'non-white'), as opposed to privileged whites who had generally enjoyed and benefitted from the previous apartheid system.

We asked for and got a meeting with all the Rivonia trialists a few days later to make known our strong reservations about their impending meeting with George Matanzima and members of the Transkei Cabinet, concerning their possible release as part of the Transkei Homeland Independence celebrations. This we did the following day, amidst intense but cordial questioning. The meeting with Matanzima was aborted, and the Transkei anniversary celebrations went ahead without anyone being released from prison. I often wonder how someone who had been in jail for some 15 years, with the harsh prospect of serving life imprisonment would have felt of black hotheads who put principle above all else.

Madiba's initial impression of me as a radical hothead was probably tempered over time and through various interactions of a social, sport and political nature. We used to share early morning runs around the tennis court, have regular tennis matches, and I even learnt to play dominoes which he loved to play almost daily after lunch. He would often share personal and political information and felt obliged to inform the leadership of the various political organizations of any developments that may impact them. He was adamant that all our organizations had been infiltrated by apartheid agents, which the record confirms. Yet some of his fellow trialists could not accept that Gerhard Ludi (an apartheid agent) had infiltrated Rivonia.

There was no rancor in any of our dealings with Madiba and the older ANC leadership, despite the periods of intense tension caused by the recruitment already alluded to. Our engagements were

always cordial and grew to an easy camaraderie and deepening mutual respect. Disagreements on political positions never degenerated into acrimony - which was quite rife with the influx of hundreds of post-June 1976 youth into the rest of Robben Island - but always ended with us agreeing to disagree. This is something that our polity sorely lacks, as is seen in our tense and violence-prone political discourse.

From the time that I first met him in those miserable conditions in prison till the time of his recent illness he exuded a regal demeanor and carriage that infused respect amongst all who came into contact with him. A stickler for custom and pleasantries, he dictated the pace of the ensuing interaction, by careful listening, usually without interruption, and then presenting how he saw the way forward. Very few could refuse to take tea with him, by which time any anger and rancor had dissipated.

When he had made up his mind about a position he was committed to it, despite the howl of protests from others around him. But if you could convince him that his position was flawed, he would not hesitate to acknowledge this. In this way he was able, for example, to move white racists in our midst to accept the inevitability of peaceful transformation in our country. And, he led by example, making extraordinary concessions to reconciliation which, unfortunately, some in our country have taken for granted, ignoring the massive exploitation, oppression and suffering wrought by the erstwhile apartheid system.

During his presidency of our country he was magnanimous to many of his detractors within the ANC who, if they had been in power, may not have been as generous. He went out of his way to accommodate numerous former prisoners from across the political spectrum who owe their positions to his ability to rise above partisanship. Beneficiaries of apartheid owe him a particular debt of gratitude for his reconciliatory approach that has permitted them to continue with their enterprises and positions, in most cases reaping unimaginable profit and personal benefit.

Since his release from prison, his accession to political power as our nascent democracy's Founding President and his retirement, my interactions with him were infrequent. I avoided being intrusive. When we did meet, it was always with great fondness and he had the knack of saying the right thing, whatever the circumstances, especially to those I was with, whether family, friends or colleagues. This quality will endear him to all those people that he has interacted with in South Africa and abroad. Each will have their memories of being touched by a 'saint' in his lifetime. Madiba was the first to disavow that he was a saint, but he was far from being a sinner either. There will be other occasions to dissect his foibles. Now is the time for South Africans to acknowledge the debt of gratitude that we owe to his singular contributions. Pity it is that there will be constant squabbling about his legacy. He deserves better. Unfortunately, greatness in public life is not a guarantee of equanimity in private life.

His ability to relate to all sectors of society, his sense of humor and quiet dignity has enamored him to people all over the world who have had the fortune to interact with him. History will record in detail his role in shaping our country. His lengthy illness has allowed most of us to grieve and accept his passing. It's now time to celebrate his life and times that we have been so much a part of, and ensure that what he and we have struggled for will not be in vain.

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## Paris 2014 , a Feast for the Psychologist`s Memory

Helio Carpintero,  
Spain

Paris 2014 congress may be a good opportunity to refresh our scientific identity, not only for updating our personal scientific points of view, but also for the opportunity to implement with concrete images many well-known parts of our collective past. Paris has been the scenario of many achievements and advances that had contributed to our own progress.

Many streets, and buildings of the great city are entrenched with our own development both as a human science and a profession rooted in health and social fields.

Let us try to offer here a first draft of what might be taken as a “Paris for psychologists. Some historical milestones”.



Figure 1. Paris Sorbonne University (H. Carpintero).

Time after another, our thoughts turn to the figure of René Descartes, and his mind-body dualism, so influential in our science. Well, it's possible to visit his funeral tomb at the center of the city, inside the church of St. Germain des Prés, at the boulevard of the same name. And it may be also of interest to make a visit to the tomb of Blaise Pascal , at the church of St. Etienne du Mont (place de Sainte. Genevieve, near tge Pantheon), or to the A.Comte's one, at the very famous Pere Lachaise cemetery, a place full of worldwide known names . A last suggestion related to funeral sites, could be the joint tomb of JP-Sartre and S. de Beauvoir, at the Montparnasse cemetery. And enough about ashes, important as they might be. Although Sartre and Beauvoir are not considered as precursors of modern applied psychology by some psychologists, their influence

was significant in the evolution of our field.

Many important institutions lended support to the new science of mind, and roomed the initial teachings and research. Their role in our history is beyond doubt a capital one. One has been the Sorbonne university (Place de la Sorbonne ); another, a top level scientific institution, the College de France (rue St Jaques with rue des Ecoles); finally some hospitals, among which, the Hopital de la Pitie, de la Salpetriere has to be placed.



service which influenced enormously on the early days of clinical psychology. The name of Sigmund Freud, Pierre Janet, Charcot and Philippe Pinel, are strongly related to it. The hospital, placed at 47-83 Boulevard de L'Hopital, distr. XIII, is an impressive XVII century building, where the seeds of dynamic psychology found a favorable base.

*Figure 2. La Salpetriere Hospital. Paris*

The College de France welcomed many important chapters of our past history . This center was created in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, to promote the creation and diffusion of scientific thought and culture through the active support of a bunch of specialized chairs, covered with Royal lecturers and professors. It included since the last decades of 19<sup>th</sup> century a space for psychological themes. Among other significant events, there took place the teachings of Theodule Ribot since 1888 on, as well as those from Pierre Janet, Gabriel Tarde , Henri Wallon, Michel Foucault , to mention some of the most wellknown figures. (A special attention to Janet's contributions might be paid at 54 rue de Varenne, Paris VII, where he lived most of his life).

And, last but not least, the Sorbonne , the original nucleus of the University of Paris – now enriched with near two dozen of independent similar organisms in the big urban area- , soon included the chairs and laboratories where psychological research could be carried out seriously.



*Figure 3. Panoramic view of Paris*

Let us mention here some of these chairs and services. There was established at an early moment (1889) a laboratory of physiological psychology, by the professor of physiology H. Beaunis , who soon incorporated a young experimentalist, Alfred Binet, who became its director until his death in 1911. Although his achievements in our science have risen his figure to the top of our most creative researchers, he unsuccessfully tried to get a chair at the College de France – that was obtained by P. Janet-, and another at the Sorbonne, that, after been well served by Ribot, ended in the hands of George Dumas. The laboratory , after 1911, was assumed and leaded by Henri Pieron, deeply interested in psychophysiological topics. (It should also kept in mind that at the Sorbonne, many other great names are to be joined, as the one of E. Durkheim , the great master of sociology....

Most of the Binet research on educational and child psychology is rooted in a different setting : the elementary school of M. Vaney, placed in the Grange aux Belles street, where he,

with the help of Theodor Simon, would carry out their outmost achievement, the Binet Simon Scale for the measurement of intelligence (1905).

George Dumas, by its part, from his Sorbonne chair, carried out from his chair a vast labor of synthesis and coordination. His *Traité de Psychologie* (2 vols.) and its revised and enlarged edition, *Nouveau Traité de Psychologie*, offered a complete panorama of our science, as it appeared in the 1920's and 1930's, as seen from the Parisian world.

The centers for the new field.

Chairs and laboratories didn't suffice to the great task of creating some groups of professionals, and services, that could applied to lay people the new practical knowledge obtained, so that many individual and social difficulties could be solved.

Henri Pieron was a true leader. He was able to create in 1928 a Psychological Institute, which would mainly focus on the training of technicians in guidance –school and labor guidance-, a field that was seen as great utility for the educational world. The institute was located, first, at the Pedagogical Museum, (41 rue de Gay Lussac, Paris V), and it became the core element of the French applied psychological world.

Another relevant institution has been the Applied School for Higher Studies, (Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes) (4.14 rue Ferrus Paris XIV), at which Henri Wallon, and René Zazzo, developed their well-known movement of educational and child psychology. Pieron had also there a laboratory for psycho-physiological research, and there he was succeeded by Paul Fraise, that changed its focus to the experimental research. At St. Anne, also, Pierre Pichot had for many years his clinical service, combining psychiatric research with psychological assessment techniques.

The School also maintained a laboratory at the Asile- Hopital Sainte Anne, at which significant contributions are due. One was the important applied research carried out by JM Lahy, another of the founding fathers of the International Association of Psychotechnology, from which IAAP would to come. There also began, in 1853, the Seminars organized by Jacques Lacan, that would put the basis for the Ecole Freudienne de Paris, leaded by himself. A large part of his later work took place at 5, rue de Lille, not far from the Orsay Museum, where a memorial stone celebrates the event.

And, last but not least, a few instants might also be dedicated to the memory of Henri Bergson, at the 47 boulevard de Boeausejour, (Paris XVI), the man that gave a great impulse to the philosophical analysis of human mind.

Paris, one of the top great capitals of the world, has a long history, of more than 2 000 years, and now organizes a large French area - l'Île de France, or France Island, - with more than 12 million people in it. Century after century, all sort of historical events have had Paris as their scenario, and its influence in culture, in science, in politics, in the arts, has been felt in the whole world, that, at the same time, has continuously sent to the city all kind of people looking for success in their respective field.

In 1889, Paris was the seat of the first International Congress of Psychology (under the title of Congress of Physiological Psychology), and since then, our story has been entrenched with the Parisian life.

2014 IIAAP congress brings us with a new opportunity to combine all sort of cultural excitement with the most updated information of our science. It's worth to live it. This is a vital election to strengthen the governance of our Division and initiating the process now will enable the successful candidate to make all necessary arrangements to attend the next meeting of the Board of Directors (BoD) which will be in Cape Town in July, 2012 at the International Congress of Psychology.

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More information may be obtained from

Parot, F. et Richelle, M. eds (1992) *Psychologues de langue française. Autobiographies*, Paris, PUF.

Nicolas, S. (2002) *Histoire de la psychologie française. Naissance d'une nouvelle science*, Paris, Press Editions.

**Attention for Division Members: Election for President Elect at the 18 Division**

**“Election for President Elect at the 18 Division”**

**Information:**

Madrid, December 14<sup>th</sup> 2013

*Division of the History of Applied Psychology: Election of President-Elect*

Dear Colleagues,

Following the timetable of elections in our society, time is ripe for the election of a new President-Elect of Division 18. At the BoD meeting, at the International Congress of Applied Psychology which will be in Paris in July, 2014, the current President Elect, Dr. Ruben Ardila, will automatically become the President of the Division with a term of office of four years, extending to the 2018 ICAP. At the same moment, a new President Elect – whose elections are now preparing – will also enter into office. And present-day President, Helio Carpintero, will turn a Past President of the Division.

*Duties of the President-Elect*

The main duties of the President-Elect are to assist the President whose principal duties in turn are three-fold. The first is to work in cooperation with the ICAP Scientific Program Committee to ensure that the Division has a strong presence in the Scientific Program by way of Keynote Speakers and Invited Symposia as well as individual and symposia presentations. The second is to encourage Divisional members in between ICAPs to submit articles of interest to the Bulletin. The third is to expand the influence of the Division by encouraging colleagues to become members of the Division.

*Nomination Procedure*

The nomination procedure for electing a Divisional President-Elect is the same as for the IAAP itself. These requirements are listed as follows:

- Each candidate for President-Elect is to be nominated by two members in good standing of IAAP
- The following are the necessary documents for the nomination of a candidate for the position of President-Elect:
  - The nominee's name, street address, and e-mail address;
  - A letter from the nominee indicating that he/she consents to be nominated and that he/she is committed, if elected, to serve for the full term of office as President-Elect (until July 2014 in the present instance), plus the term of office as President (4 years);
  - Two letters of nomination from members in good standing of IAAP that describe the qualifications and merits of the nominee;
  - Each nominator's name, street address, and e-mail address;
  - A one-page biography of the candidate (including educational background, present and former positions, research and professional activities, organization membership and involvement, and international congress participation);
  - A brief description of what he/she wishes to achieve as President of the Division (no more than one page).

*Nomination and Election Schedule*

Concrete dates and terms, as well as the vote procedure, will be sent to all the members of the Division in good standing, according to the data and procedures determined by the Elections Committee, and the Secretary General of our Association.

All of you will have very soon more news on the process. Until then,

¡¡¡¡Our best wishes for the coming 2014 !!!

Madrid, December 2013  
The Editors.

**Information about the election of President Elect of Division (\*)**

IAAP has divisions and the members of each division are eligible for voting in their division if they are in good standing (i.e., if they have paid their IAAP membership dues for the year during which the election is held or for the year prior to the election year). IAAP members can join up to four divisions of their choice when they become members or renew their membership and students can join up to three divisions in addition to joining the student division. Therefore, IAAP members and IAAP student members may vote in more than one division.

Each division is administered by a board of officers. The Board of Officers shall consist of the President, the President-Elect, the Past-President and the Secretary. They will be allowed to serve only one term

The Division President-Elect shall be elected by the members of the Division. The President and the President-Elect shall not be nationals or residents of the same country at the time of the election.

The duration of the term of office for each position will be four years. It will start at the end of the International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP) and end on the last day of the next ICAP.

Candidates for President-Elect must be members who have paid their IAAP membership fee for the current year and the year prior to the elections, and who have also been members of the division during the year preceding the election and the year during which the elections takes place. Candidates must be nominated by member of the division in good standing (i.e., who have their IAAP membership fee for the current year and the year prior to the elections). In addition, each nomination must be endorsed by at least one member of the division who is also in good standing. Self-nomination or self-endorsement for Division President-Elect will not be accepted as a substitute for nomination or endorsement by another Division member.

Nominees will send to the Chair of the elections committee a letter of acceptance and willingness to serve as President-Elect during the given term, a one-page resume and a brief statement (maximum: 500 words) in which they highlight their goals and involvement in Division activities (e.g., journal, newsletter and previous ICAP), if any.

***(\*) In few days all members eligible for voting will get more information on election of President Elect of Division 18.***

IAAP has created a special website for division elections, and on January 5 Secretary-General Milton Hakel will email instructions to you for how to use the site, and also a Username and password. The address of the site is <http://www.IAAPsy.net> If you need this information to be re-issued, email your request please to [mhakel@iaapsy.net](mailto:mhakel@iaapsy.net)

## News briefing

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

**ICAP 2014, Paris from 8-13 of July in 2014: From crisis to sustainable well-being**

IAAP is pleased to invite you to the 28th International Congress of Applied Psychology (ICAP) that will be held in Paris, from 8-13 of July in 2014. IAAP also encourages you to prepare and take steps to assure your participation in such an important international event of Psychology. This Congress is organized in collaboration with the "French Federation for Psychologists and Psychology" (FFPP) as well as "French Society of Psychology" (SFP), along with the "French National Committee of Scientific Psychology" (CNFPS), under the umbrella of the "French Consortium of Psychology Associations" (A-CIPA).



Prof. José M. Peiró, President of the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP), and Prof. Christine Roland-Lévy, President of the 28th ICAP and President of the French Consortium of Psychology Associations warmly invite you to join this International Congress of Applied Psychology, ICAP 2014, in Paris (from 8-13 of July in 2014).

**For more information, [www.icap2014.com](http://www.icap2014.com)**

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

22nd International Congress of the International Association for Cross Cultural Psychology.

July 15 - 19, 2014. Reims, FRANCE. [www.iaccp2014.com](http://www.iaccp2014.com)

122nd Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association  
7-10 August 2014, Washington DC, USA.  
<http://www.apa.org/convention>

IX Congreso Iberoamericano de Psicología.

Setembro 10 - 13, 2014. Lisboa, PORTUGAL.  
<http://www.fiapopp2014congresso.pt/pt/>

Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development (SRCD).  
March 26 -28, 2015. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA.  
[www.srcd.org](http://www.srcd.org)

European Congress of Psychology.  
July 7 - 10, 2015. Milan, ITALY.  
[www.ecp2015.eu](http://www.ecp2015.eu)

123rd Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association.  
August 6 - 9, 2015. Washington DC, USA.  
[www.apa.org/convention](http://www.apa.org/convention)

31 st International Congress of Psychology.  
July 24 - 29, 2016. Yokohama, JAPAN.  
[www.icp2016.jp](http://www.icp2016.jp)

124th Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association.  
August 4 - 7, 2016. Denver, Colocado, USA. [www.apa.org/convention](http://www.apa.org/convention)

### 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.bshs.org.uk](http://www.bshs.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:  
Richard Mababu, Ph.D - e-mail: [richard.mababu@udima.es](mailto:richard.mababu@udima.es)