Human Development in the Life Course

Drawing on philosophy, the history of psychology and the natural sciences, this book proposes a new theoretical foundation for the psychology of the life course. It features the study of unique individual life courses in their social and cultural environment, combining the perspectives of developmental and sociocultural psychology, psychotherapy, learning sciences and geronto-psychology. In particular, the book highlights semiotic processes, specific to human development, that allow us to draw upon past experiences, to choose among alternatives and to plan our futures. Imagination is an important outcome of semiotic processes and enables us to deal with daily constraints and transitions, and promotes the transformation of social representation and symbolic systems – giving each person a unique style, or 'melody', of living. The book concludes by questioning the methodology and epistemology of current life course studies.

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Melodies of Living

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Preface: from dispute to collaboration

This book is the result of twelve hands writing. One of us (IV) invited the others to take part in an interesting experience of collective writing. Having a dinner together is a delicious starting point for collaboration. As with most interesting new projects, the writing of this book had its very beginning in the middle of a confusion of interactions during a Portuguese dinner in Porto in 2006, where one of the present authors (MG) denied that his current research work on psychotherapy had any direct links with developmental science, while another (JS) replied that it might have some, but they were not as explicit and full blown as a dynamic systems approach would probably imply - 'how is it possible to know if our perspective is developmental if we know so little about developmental science?' 'But you should know something about it', argued a third (DV), who started propagating dynamic systems approaches for elaborating on development within dialogical self theory. As the risk-taking opportunist that he always has been JV then solved the problem by suggesting that we find out in practice by writing a joint book on the developmental science of the human life course. For him, it seemed unreal that people who study adult psychotherapy processes - the very difficult processes that are to lead to further personal development - have anything other than a developmental approach. The others - somewhat disbelievingly - accepted the challenge. Soon the first quartet of adventurers to this new field of the study of adult development understood that they could not truly cover the human life course because of their lack of perspective on the dynamics of ruptures and the use of cultural resources in coping with these (which is the focus of TZ who then joined the team), and all of us were feeling totally lost when it came to understanding the very end of the life course (and DF joined to assist on this theme).

The process of the collective writing of one book was a developmental adventure in itself. Academics in any country are busy people, as they are increasingly dragged into administrative tasks and need to sit through many boring and inconclusive committee meetings that make them want to be elsewhere and have the freedom to do their work. That desire

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is usually frustrated by the unavoidable demand to be present at the next committee meeting. If one succumbs to such a mundane way of playing academic 'leadership roles', the senility of the mind is likely to arrive long before the senility of the body. This is why deservedly famous scientists often fail to produce new ideas after gaining prominent social positions. The tension between creative work and the obligations of social roles is a perennial problem for the academic life course. For the six of us, joint writing of this book was a 'window of opportunity' to at least temporarily resolve that tension in favour of creative effort.

Of course it was no easy task. Some of us were lucky enough to have the time and concentration to work quickly, others more slowly – and then the others became quick and the first ones slow. This somewhat un-coordinated heterochrony – at times leading to apologetic e-mails to one another for not getting promised parts finished on time – retained our understanding of one another's roles as constantly multi-tasking human beings. Understanding the Busy Other by being a Busy Self comes easily. In a sense, the writing of the book was itself a process of developmental emergence.

Most of the initial work was done at a distance. We decided the structure of the book through a series of 'pairs' meetings. We then distributed each chapter to those who were 'in charge' of it; we also decided, through a collective meeting, how each of us could contribute to chapters written by others. The inclusion of different voices often led us to substantially rewrite the chapters, or even to transform our understanding of what we were doing (if not of what development might be). Eventually, the book as a whole evolved through these dialogues, discussions, resolutions and questions left open.

Aside from dinners and e-mails, it is also productive to come together in the framework of workshops dedicated to a common goal. In the writing of this book this happened when almost all the separate pieces were prepared – in March 2010 – and in a place most fitting for such collective endeavour – the quiet campus of the University of Luxembourg at Walferdange.¹ What had been discovered in the course of working on the book at a distance – namely, that we could write it and that it was interesting to do so – was corroborated at the meeting of its authors. We felt good working on the joint goal – and our very different perspectives became mutually complementary. Collaboration entails mutual enrichment with ideas – many insights about elderly people began to fit the

¹ Our gratitude goes to the University of Luxembourg, and its INSIDE Programme, for making this meeting possible, and to Dieter Ferring and Lea Feltgen for setting it up in ways that worked very well for our task.

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perspective of the dialogical self of mid-age psychotherapy patients, and even of infants.

During the meeting at Walferdange we discovered that *basic ideas of development are one* rather than many, divided artificially between different sub-areas of developmental psychology. Of course that idea has been put forward by others before – but rhetorical declarations cannot replace the immediate joint experience of feeling the beauty of working together, even while disagreeing on many issues. The disagreements are the resource for further development of ideas, while the emerging feeling of joint endeavour in the team of the authors is the condition that makes further development possible.

To summarize, this book is the result of a truly collaborative enquiry. It is based on the very deep assumption that thinking does not occur in a void, and that there is no such thing as a lonely thinker. Creation of new ideas always occurs in a specific context, through dialogues with present and absent others and, in the case of scientific writing, through dialogue with other texts and theories, as well with empirical facts and mundane observations.² A collectively written book is simply fully exploiting this observation, and trying to catalyse processes of emergence, by purposefully choosing the real others of the dialogue in which one engages.³ Such a book is, in itself, a demonstration of what a sociocultural understanding of creativity may actually lead to do.

² Glaveanu (2010).

³ On the dimension along which one can try to modulate the generation of collective work, see for instance Cornish, Zittoun and Gillespie (2007); Zittoun, Baucal, Cornish and Gillespie (2007).