
John W. Berry
elderberrys@gmail.com

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During the 1960s a number of cross-cultural psychology books (such as the study of visual illusions by Segall et al., 1966) began to appear. The new *International Journal of Psychology* was launched in 1966. It had articles on cross-cultural methodology in its inaugural issue (e.g., Frijda & Jahoda), and soon thereafter on other cross-cultural topics (such as human abilities e.g., Berry, 1966; Dawson, 1967). Discussions in Edinburgh and Sydney (where Berry and Dawson were working together) examined the need to develop a way for such researchers to learn about each other’s topics and cultures of interest, and perhaps to collaborate. This perceived need to build a network of interacting cross-cultural psychologists was well-timed, since many others were now writing in the field. In 1967, Berry mailed a survey to about 150 individuals who were identified in this new literature.

The result was a first “Directory of Cross-Cultural Psychological Research” (*IJP*, 1968, 3, 137-148). It listed 144 individuals listed by country and cross-listed by topics and cultures of interest. This was soon followed by enhanced directories in *IJP* (1969), and by two expanded directories. These were compiled and edited by Berry and Lonner, and published in 1970 and 1973 by the Center for Cross-Cultural Research. These directories, listing more than 600 and 1130 individuals, respectively, became a source of information during the founding of JCCP (in 1970) and of IACCP (in 1972). These Directories, along with the founding of JCCP were influential in establishing a network of like-minded cross-cultural psychologists. These interests came together in 1972, with the leadership of John Dawson, to establish the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology.