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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.