

Review

Jing Qicheng: The leading figure of contemporary Chinese psychology

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Jing Qicheng was the most distinguished psychologist of contemporary China and also the spokesman of Chinese psychology around the international arena after the opening and reform of China. With a broad view, he was both an experimental psychologist of high attainments and a theoretical psychologist with profound knowledge. This paper does not deal with his contributions in cognitive and developmental psychology, but analyzes his international psychological thoughts and practices from a theoretical perspective. It is observed that Jing Qicheng not only endeavored in his writings to bridge the gap between Chinese and western psychologies (both introducing foreign psychologies to China and advocating Chinese psychology abroad), but also, he actively participated in the organization and practice of international psychology. As a leader of the international union of psychological science, he organized and hosted the 28th International Congress of Psychology in 2004. Through his life, he had contributed significantly in highlighting the international aspect of psychology, promoting the exchange of international psychology and pushing Chinese psychology into the world stage.

Key words: Jing Qicheng, international psychology, Chinese Psychological Society, International Union of Psychological Science, practice.

INTRODUCTION

Jin Qicheng (1926 - 2008), also translated as Jing, Q.C. or Ching, C.C., was "a famous Chinese psychologist, who is the leading figure towards the opening and reform of Chinese psychology to the whole world in the 1980s" (Fu, 2006). His whole life was attached to psychology with prominent achievements in the following psychological aspects such as the basic theoretical studies, cognitive studies (especially on color perception) and studies of mental development of children (especially on an only-child in China). This paper does not involve Jing's studies and conclusions on cognitive and developmental psychology, but focuses on his contributions on the communication between Chinese and western psychologies. In fact, early in 1979, Jing visited the University of Michigan and studied there for a year as the first Chinese psychologist from the mainland visiting the USA for academic exchange after new China was founded. Approaching his departure from the USA, Jing accepted

the interview from Michel Oksenberg, a famous American expert on Chinese issues.

"I have not finished much research work; after all, you have to sacrifice something. I think what I have arranged is much more important than only publishing some essays for myself" (Ching, 1981, p.542).

In Jing's view, those "much more important" things, which even outweigh his own research, are to highlight the international aspect of psychology and promote the psychological exchange between China and the rest of the world, which finally realize his ideals of international psychology.

INTRODUCING CHINESE PSYCHOLOGY TO THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

After 1949, for certain well-known political reasons, Chinese psychology started a complete inclination for the Soviet psychology and divinized Pavlovian conditioning

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as the only sacred paradigm. Meanwhile, lacks of introduction to the western psychology with too much criticism of it resulted in the separation of Chinese psychology from the western world. Particularly, during the period from 1966 to 1976, Chinese psychology suffered from a great loss, while all schools got depressed from isolations of the outside world for a period of ten years. Chinese psychology did not get the latest development of international psychology, while the latter knew little about Chinese psychology. In this situation, Jing Qicheng authored twelve articles in some international journals like *American Psychologist*, *International Journal of Psychology* (ever since 1980), all introductions to Chinese psychology (including one Japanese article, that is, *Recent Development of Psychology in China* (1989)), and wrote the entry of "Chinese Psychology" for three different English editions of *Encyclopedia of Psychology* (Jing, 1984, 1987, 2001). Hence, to the international world of psychology, he elaborated on the present situation, influencing factors and tough challenges for Chinese psychology in an objective and fair way.

History and present: The importance of international exchange

As early as 1980, Jing published psychology in the *People's Republic of China* (Ching, 1980) in *American Psychologist*, objectively describing the development of psychology in China through five periods: the beginnings of Chinese psychology (1910 - 1948), psychology in the early days of the *People's Republic of China* (1949 - 1957), the period of growth and development (1958 - 1965), the attack on psychology by the 'gang of four' (1966 - 1975) and the revival of psychology since 1976. At the end of this article, he speculated about the detours that Chinese psychology had passed and brought up the importance of Chinese psychology's learning from abroad. "For this enterprise we need to work arduously and depend on our own effort, but it is equally crucial that we learn from the advanced experience of our colleagues overseas" (Ching, 1980). Jing stated "psychology is international" and "the blindly anti-foreign attitude can only result in a loss for us" (Ching, 1980).

In April 1981, Jing attended the annual meeting of *British Psychological Society* and then visited Paris on an invitation, when he was always asked questions about Chinese psychology by foreign colleagues in curiosity. What did Chinese psychology absorb from the long history of Chinese culture and the philosophical thoughts of outstanding philosophers in ancient and modern China? After thirty years of psychology development, what are the distinctive characteristics of Chinese psychology that made a difference from foreign psychologies (Jing, 1981)? Facing these questions, Jing did not give satisfactory answers, but then, he deeply felt the hope of foreign colleagues to know the present condition of Chinese psychology, thus, strengthening his

determination to introduce Chinese psychology to the outside world.

In 1984, Jing authored a paper *Psychology and Four Modernization in China* (Jing, 1984a) and reflected on the devastating blow that Chinese psychology had suffered during ten years of the 'cultural revolution'. He believed that Chinese psychology should be closely linked with the 'four modernization' to actively go abroad. At that time, he was acutely aware of the enculturation of Chinese psychology and advocated a critical borrowing from foreign psychologies. Jing noted that, in China, only a part of psychology (such as most 'hard' psychology and psycho physiological methods) was compatible with their culture, while soft psychology, which is the social parts of psychology, was difficult to transplant. For the latter, he said that there should be a development of a cultural psychology suitable for their country. In the articles about introductions to Chinese psychology that he published in international journals after 1984, while stressing learning from abroad, Jing embarked on the spread of Chinese psychological achievements to the field of international psychology. He traced the ancient roots of psychology to Greek philosophy, Chinese Confucian Ideology and Indian Buddhism (Jing, 2000). Psychological thinking in China, as explained by Jing, "originated 2,000 years ago when Chinese philosophers debated about the goodness and evilly nature of humans". He gave detailed account of Confucius thoughts on human nature, personality and human development. To give a vivid description to the foreigners, some famous quotes by Confucius were cited in original words:

"By nature, men are nearly alike; by practice, they get to be wide apart." "At fifteen, I had my mind bent on learning, while at thirty, I stood firm. At forty, I had no doubts, whereas at fifty, I know the decrees of Heaven. At sixty, my ear was an obedient organ for the perception of truth and at seventy, I could follow what my mind desired without transgressing what was right" (Jing and Fu, 2001).

Besides, from the latest results of research on history of Chinese psychology, Jing concluded that the exchange between Chinese and foreign psychology was not something new, but had a long history since ancient times. Marco Polo in the 13th century and some Jesuit missionaries of later times, such as Giulio Aleni and Franciscus Sambiasi, served as the envoy "responsible for transmitting the basic ideas of Western scholastic psychology into China". It was noted that psychology in China had many original and valuable ideas of its own, which Jing exemplified that five years before Matteo Ricci mentioned the relationship between brain and memory in 1595, the famous Chinese medicine expert Li Shizhen had written in detail of the related theories (Jing and Fu, 2001).

Factors influencing Chinese psychology

In 1994, Jing Qicheng and Fu Xiaolan cooperated on the study of the relation between psychology and the development of economy, science and technology. They found that in China, psychologists concentrate in those provinces and cities with high gross output of industry and agriculture, high level of science and technology and higher education, while they concentrate in countries and regions with high living standard, though some exceptions might exist to this conclusion. However, they added, "The combination of the two pressures from the depressed economy and the large population may choke the development of psychology" (Jing and Fu, 1994). In the article (Factors Influencing the Development of Psychology in China) that he published in 1995, the factors were identified as: politics and ideologies, economic development, traditional culture, higher education and human resources. Jing observed that political and ideological changes have had a determining influence on the fate of psychology in China. At that time, psychology was not an important part of the national agenda, because "when the economy is underdeveloped, the attention of the people is usually directed towards more important problems of developing industry, commerce and agriculture in order to improve basic living conditions" (Jing and Fu, 1995).

Challenges for psychology in China

From an international perspective, as he always did, Jing Qicheng speculated on the challenges facing the development of Chinese psychology. He thought that China's economic reform and opening up to the outside world had already resulted in a dramatic economic growth. However, he also thought that the traditional culture had encountered the challenges from modernization and globalization. Moreover, it was quite challenging to deal with the conflict between global culture and indigenous culture. Jing encouraged Chinese psychologists to bravely face all the challenges and to learn from foreign psychologies in order to study the psychology of a people comprising one fifth of the world's population and experiencing a process of rapid social change. He listed several practical problems, such as only children's education, moral education, educational psychology, mental health and criminal offense, all of which were important tasks for the field of contemporary Chinese psychology, as Jing pointed out. He said that the main problem facing Chinese psychologists was how to cope with the conflict between the arduous tasks they had to undertake and the limited resources they could get (Jing and Zhang, 1998).

INTRODUCING FOREIGN PSYCHOLOGIES TO CHINA

Overviews of psychology in various countries

Apart from research reports and reviews of cognitive and

developmental psychology, Jing Qicheng wrote in Chinese, 21 papers and books all together (including 3 books), acquainting domestic scholars with international psychology. Seven of the writings directly introduced overviews of the discipline in those countries and areas like Japan, Southeast Asia, the USA, West Germany, Australia, British, France and so on, such as *An Overview of Japanese Psychology* (Jing, 1961), *An Overview of Some Countries' Psychology in Southeast Asia* (Jing and Wang, 1961) and *An Overview of Psychology in West Germany* (Jing et al., 1962). Most of the publications were written after Jing visited certain countries, based on his on-site investigation. For example, after he went to Australia for a conference with another two guys and returned back, they co-authored *Psychological Research in Australia* (Xu et al., 1979). *An Overview of British and French Psychology* (Jing, 1981) was written after he visited Britain and France. Jing's works met the needs of his colleagues, who had never been abroad to those countries then, in a way that he described the developmental state of psychology in those countries and thus broadened their horizons into new fields of research. He alluded to many questions about psychology in those countries, to which you may get a general answer after reading his related writings.

Introducing foreign psychological schools and their theoretical basis

Jing was both an experimental psychologist of high attainments and a theoretical psychologist with profound knowledge. He pioneered the domestic introduction of and comments on Wundt, W.M. and knew well about some theories and schools of international psychology, with his own macro understanding of developmental tendency of psychology.

First, Jing was one of the forerunners who commented on Wundt in China. In November 1977, the Chinese Psychology Society (CPS) resumed its normal activities after several years of stagnation and the academic exchanges were quickly restored too. At the beginning of 1978, CPS set up a working group commenting on Wundt for the preparations to participate in the 22nd International Congress of Psychology (ICP) in 1980, since during the congress, there would be activities commemorating the 100th anniversary of Wundt's first psychological laboratory in the world. There underwent a large-scale movement of "commenting on Wundt", twenty years before which, however, Jing Qicheng had published a book titled *Theoretical Basis of Structuralism Psychology of Wundt, W.M. and Titchener, E.B.* In this book, Jing quoted a lot from Wundt's original writings in German and gave objective comments and criticism on Wundt's and Titchener's psychological ideas from the following five aspects: objects of psychological study, methodology, analysis on consciousness factors, psychological processes and parallelism of the mind and body. He observed

that Wundt made psychology an experimental science and was acknowledged as the founder of experimental psychology, but it does not mean that the foundation was only due to Wundt's individual efforts or that Wundt was the first to carry out psychological experiments (Jing, 1958, p. 7). "Wundt's school of psychology was a convergence between the new and the old, as well as the good and the bad; whereas structuralism was a product of the transition period of psychology development" (Jing, 1958, p. 19). From the end of the 1960s and the beginning of the 1970s, behaviorism terminated its domination of mainstream psychology, while cognitive psychology involved the studies on mental processes that began to gain its popularity. Many psychologists started to reassessed works of Wundt and Titchener, and they found that some facts were not like what Boring, E.G. described in his book titled *A History of Experimental Psychology*. As Titchener's loyal student, Boring deliberately described his teacher as Wundt's devoted supporter and academic successor, and deduced Wundt's ideas from Titchener, misconstruing Wundt to some extent. This resulted in the misunderstandings of Wundt by aftertime psychologists. Ye Haosheng once elaborated on those misunderstandings such that many people considered Wundt's theory to be elementarism or that the experimental methods, overestimating introspection, were used (Ye, 1989). However, it is surprising that, though we cannot find detailed clarifications of those misunderstandings in his writings, Jing Qicheng himself was not misled. Due to his reference to original works, Jing had his own comprehensions about certain views.

First, he realized the differences between Wundt and Titchener and stated that, in terms of experimental introspection methods, Wundt made great strides in applying some physiological methods to studies on mental phenomenon (Jing, 1958, p. 22). It was observed that Wundt was more concerned about "experiments", while Titchener attached more importance to "introspection". Jing noted that the real Puritan is Titchener, who stressed purely subjective introspection (Jing, 1958, p. 24) and that, as to opinions of psychological processes, Wundt had a certain inclination for materialism, while the situation worsened when Titchener was concerned (Jing, 1958, p. 36).

Then Jing elaborated on Wundt's "apperception" and the principle of "creative synthesis", refuting the statement that Wundt practiced real elementarism in an objective way. "Apperception is the process by which psychological elements are combined into wholes after the so-called 'creative synthesis'. It is creative, in that the psychological experience after the combination is totally new and significantly different from the former elements" (Jing, 1958, p. 44).

In the article (*Natural Science and Psychological Theory*) that he published in 1962, Jing gave a general comment on Wundt again, which was concluded into three contributions and three limitations. The contributions were the systematic rehabilitation of psychology in making it a

science with its own integrated system, the application of physiological methods to psychological studies and the foundation of experimental psychology to provide a direction for the future development of psychology. Meanwhile, the limitations of Wundt were described as: his construing objects of psychological studies as experience, deeming mental activities to be still and his opinion that experiments were incapable of advanced psychological studies (Jing, 1962b).

Then, Jing Qicheng also engaged in the introductions of some specific theoretical schools of psychology in Soviet Union and western countries. As early as 1954, he authored *Pavlov's Theory of Analyzer* (Jing, 1954), in which he explained Pavlov's theory in detail. In 1965, Jing was concerned about Waston's behaviorism and began to study sociobiology in 1990. He reflected on those schools about the historical roots, specific views and developmental logic and so on, giving his impartial assessment. Those articles revealed Ji-Qicheng's broad international vision and his accomplishments in mastering the historical logic and theoretical essence of psychology on a macro level. An example was his introduction to the historical backgrounds of behaviorism, for which he analyzed positivism as a philosophical basis and reviewed the influences from natural science and technological development. Also, he took Darwinian Theory, Morgan's law, animal psychology and objective psychology into account as he discussed the historical backgrounds, showing a vivid picture of the process and logic of the development of behaviorism (Jing, 1962a, 1964). Among his domestic colleagues, Jing also pioneered the introduction of sociobiology with a large number of examples and great readability. Even though he was dealing with the latest international academic issues, he explained them in a simple way like some popular science writings, while he presented sociobiology, a most important theoretical basis of contemporary evolutionary psychology, in a straight but profound way (Jing, 1990, pp. 81 to 128).

Finally, Jing Qicheng was not only quite familiar with the schools of international psychology, but also linked them with specific theories and studied psychology as a whole. From his own perspective, he depicted the history, present and developmental tendency of psychology in a general way, which reflected his good grasp of internationalized future of this discipline. However, this will be discussed again later on.

ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE ORGANIZATION AND PRACTICE OF INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Promoting CPS into IUPsyS and serving as a long-term leader of IUPsyS

Jing not only wrote as a bridge between Chinese and foreign psychologies, but also engaged himself in the organizations of international psychology and the practice

of international exchanges. During his whole life, involved in the discipline of psychology, he had attained many "first-times". In 1978, Jing Qicheng attended the 13th annual conference of Australian Psychological Society with some other colleagues, which was the first time after the Cultural Revolution for the Chinese to go abroad for academic conference of psychology (Jing, 2001c, p. 52). In September 1979, on behalf of the chairman of CPS, Jing was invited to the 78th annual conference of American Psychological Society in New York as the first Chinese psychologist visiting the USA after an interval of 30 years. In 1980, Jing and ChenLi and so on organized a delegation to attend the 22nd congress of International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) in Germany and took part in activities that commemorate the memory of the 100th anniversary of Wundt, founding the first psychological experiment laboratory in the world, when it was the first time that Chinese psychologists attended the ICP after the Cultural Revolution. As the Chinese representative at the symposium of IUPsyS, during the congress, he took part in the discussion and then the consensus to admit Chinese CPS into IUPsyS as the 44th member, and it symbolized that Chinese psychology started to head for the world. In 1984, when Jing attended the 23rd ICP and IUPsyS symposium in Mexico, he was elected as a member of the executive committee of IUPsyS, which was the first time a Chinese psychologist entered the leading organ of international organizations.

After being reelected as a member of the executive committee for a second time, Jing was elected as the vice president of IUPsyS in the 25th ICP held in Belgium in 1992. However, "a Chinese psychologist was elected as the leader of this organization for the first time" (Jing, 2001b, p. 187). In 1995, when CPS and South China Normal University cooperatively organized the IUPsyS Asia-Pacific Regional Conference of Psychology in Guangzhou, China, Jing Qicheng and the IUPsyS president, Kurt Pawlik, acted as co-chairmen. In this conference, both the president and vice president and all members of the executive committee were present, while there also appeared the main leaders of psychological societies from the following countries, such as China, the USA, Australia, Japan, India, Singapore, Vietnam and so on. Hence, it was the largest international psychological conference in the history of the discipline. In the same year, Jing was elected as the Fellow of the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), becoming the first psychologist as an academician there.

The 28th international congress of psychology

In the 26th ICP in 1996, Jing gave a report named China's reform and challenges and opportunities for psychology, while ZhangKan reported on an application to host the 28th ICP in 2004 on behalf of the CPS. Due to Jing's leading position in IUPsyS for a long time and the successfully

held Asia-Pacific Regional Conference of Psychology in 1995, under the joint effort of Zhang Houcan, Xu Liancang, ZhangKan and other Chinese colleagues, they finally defeated other two countries and won the bid to host the 28th ICP. As the Olympics of Psychology, the ICP has a great influence; however, it was held in a developing country for the first time since its first convening in 1889. In 2000, CPS held its executive council in Beijing and came to the decision that Jing was appointed as the president of the 28th ICP and that he would be in charge of the contact with keynote speakers and activity arrangements. It was mentioned in the report from the congress secretary (Zhang and Han, 2004) that a Nobel Prize winner was for the first time invited and gave a speech and that the number of delegates amounting to about 6500 people (also the scale and the collected number of reports and keynote reports), had all set records. Even the president from the sponsor country of the congress in 2008 (Germany) heartily acclaimed that the 28th ICP was the best in history and it was hard for them to exceed. In the congress, Jing was assigned lifetime executive of IUPsyS for his prominent contributions to the academic exchanges of international psychology. At the closing ceremony, Jing's great contributions to this congress were also so widely recognized that he was awarded the Distinguished Contribution Award to the 28th ICP by IUPsyS.

Editing and publishing related works

In the executive council of IUPsyS held in Zurich in 1986, Jing Qicheng proposed the hope to publish a concise encyclopedia of psychology in Chinese, reflecting the trend of psychology, to make the understandings of psychological concepts more accurate and psychological terms more standard. Further, he hopes to make terms in Chinese and Japanese more consistent on most occasions (Jing, 1991, p. 4). This proposal received active response and considerate support from IUPsyS. In 1987, Jing set up a domestic editorial committee of 11 members and an international consultative committee of 8 members, responsible for providing materials and checking translations. After several years' effort, a concise encyclopedia of psychology was published in 1991, including 2,800 entries in about one million words, all with both English and Japanese translations for the readers of Chinese around Asia-Pacific regions. This contributed significantly to the standardization of psychological terms. Besides, Jing participated in editing two books published by IUPsyS and also wrote two chapters in them: International psychological science: progress, problem and prospects (Rosenzweig, 1992) and International handbook of psychology (Pawlik and Rosenzweig, 2000). In 2006, Jing chiefly edited progress in psychological science around the world (Jing, 2006) based on the papers from IUPsyS conference in 2004, showing to his

international colleagues the latest developments of contemporary psychology.

In a word, as to his experiences, we can say that his personal growing experiences involved in international activities of psychology almost reflect the growth of Chinese psychology on the international stage. In the history of Chinese psychological communications, no one but Jing had his personal fate so closely connected with the rise and fall of Chinese psychology. Apparently, Jing was the international spokesman for Chinese psychologists after the reform and opening of China, while he made friends widely over the world as a bridge across Chinese psychology and the rest of the world. What he did and said had immense influences on Chinese psychology and contributed a lot to Chinese psychology's development abroad and winning international affirmation.

THE FUTURE OF PSYCHOLOGY: AN INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Jing's enthusiasm for international exchanges of psychology was related to his unique personal experiences, but the further reason lied in his basic attitudes and values towards psychological studies. Upon his macro mastery of the history and present of psychology, Jing firmly believed that psychology would be internationalized and that studies on consciousness and behavior would finally be converged to make psychology a pervasive international discipline beyond any specific school, nation, culture or history. In order to realize this academic ideal, Jing committed all his life to the pursuit of his belief.

The present: Two camps of psychology

In 1981, Jing had mentioned his two interests, one of which was psychological system or psychological school. In his early years, Jing already paid great attention to some specific theoretical problems of psychology, but he did not consciously link the developments of various schools or theories. It was not until 1962 when he published natural science and psychological theory, in which he made three revolutions of natural science (civilizations of ancient Greece, the Renaissance and Darwinism) corresponding to the developments of psychology and reflecting the developmental logic of psychology under the influence of natural science, that Jing started consciously to explore and study psychology as a whole. In the way of psychological development (Jing, 1982) that he published in 1982, he analyzed historical logic and developmental clues of psychology and then, for the first time, he summarized the development of contemporary psychology and put forward his opinion about two camps of psychology. He observed that, generally speaking, contemporary psychology can

be divided into two camps. One is mechanism, in which human beings are regarded as passive organism, while the other camp stresses the initiative role of human beings. The so-called "mechanism camp", without any appraisal meaning, takes physiological functions of mental process as its main object of study and followed the path of behaviorism methods dating back to the more ancient philosophy of associationism, exploring men's mental activities by animal experiments and taking experimentation as the generally accepted method. To the other camp, the "humane camp" belongs to the social, clinical and counseling psychologists, whose work is related in all to people's sociality in ways of survey, observation and experiment in building up their own theories. It is hard to tell which of the two camps is the mainstream or the branch. However, they coexist and complement each other.

At present, a psychologist is always both a mechanist and a humanist. This is the most concise summary of contemporary psychology (Jing, 1982). In 2000, he mentioned again in one chapter "international psychology" that modern psychology may be seen as divided into two camps: one camp sees man as a functioning organism, while the other sees man as an active social person (Jing, 2000). The two camps are not in opposition, rather they are to complement each other. If the first camp of psychology is to be separated to declare independence, then to use Kuhn's term, it may be said that this part of psychology is developing into a normative science. Moreover, psychologists should be concerned with cultural factors and so should the humane psychologists, who serve more for social needs and complement what the psychologists from the first camp do. When he was interviewed by Ardila in 2002, Jing stated again that he attached great importance to two fields: one is the field of neuroscience and behavioral science, while the other is clinical psychology, including explanation for behaviors of individuals and groups, prediction of rules and treatment if there is mental disorder (Ardila, 2008, p. 35).

Jing's idea of two psychological camps fully reflected his summary and definition of the current situations of international psychology, and predicted the argument between scientific and humanistic cultures in psychology at the end of the 20th century. Moreover, he had never set an opposition between the two camps, but regarded them as two members of a unity, playing their own roles while complementing each other. Based on the idea of two camps, Jing began to look forward to the future trend of psychology; meanwhile, he reflected on his own values of psychological studies and set up an academic ideal for which he would strive.

The developmental trend: International dimensions of psychology

In 1982, Jing brought up the concept of two camps for the

first time, but he had not yet got a clear idea of the developmental trend of psychology. He just realized that, according to Kuhn's Paradigm Theory, psychology was still in its "pre-scientific stage" and would undergo many difficulties and challenges before becoming a "normative science". "Ever since Wundt, psychology has finished its first one hundred years' history, during which time the biological camp of psychology reached a preliminary unification; but there is still a lot more complicated problems to be solved, in which at least another one hundred years is needed before the real unifications of opinions" (Jing, 1990). In 1990, Jing published the book *Developmental trend of modern psychology*, "a trial to summarize the cause and effect of some changes and connect together major contents of related fields" (Jing, 1990). In the first chapter, he clearly listed a special topic "the future of psychology" (Jing, 1990, pp. 26 to 34), where he observed that the future of psychology certainly will be an interdisciplinary cooperation to deal with psychology as the biggest scientific challenge for man. "This combat will converge together many sciences that have never been related to each other, to which it belong to brain science, computer science, psychology, linguistics, anthropology, ethnology, genetics, neurophysiology, sociobiology and philosophy" (Jing, 1990, p. 34). Jing started to face directly the developmental trend and future, but still could not outline the future blueprint of psychology.

Ten years later, Jing Qicheng continued this work in international psychology, at the beginning of which it was stated: "psychology is international in many respects, including its history, its active presence in many countries (both developing and industrial) and its aspirations" (Jing, 2000). At the very start of the new century, the process of globalization is becoming more pervasive while the world is turning into a whole, where the spreading of ideas is not confined to regions and the borderless science has been realized. The development of psychology has been significantly affected, when adherents of both cross-cultural and indigenous psychology challenge the mainstream psychology. Psychology faces not only disciplinary diversification, but also geographical and cultural diversification. Jing also thought "a true science of psychology must take into account observations made in various parts of the world", but then he asked "are the behavioral differences of different cultural groups really so big as to entail a completely new science of psychology" (Jing, 2000)? In his opinion, while the science of psychology in various countries (including many developing countries) is progressing constantly with more contributions adding to world psychology, cross-cultural studies may eventually be united with mainstream psychology to offer more powerful and universal theories. Segall's words were cited several times by Jing to prove his own ideas: "cross-cultural psychology will be shown to have succeeded when it disappears; for when the whole field of psychology becomes truly international

and genuinely intercultural (in other words, when it becomes truly a science of human behavior), cross-cultural psychology will have achieved its aims and become redundant" (Segall et al., 1998).

So far, Jing Qicheng had formally attained his judgment for the future of psychology, in which it would undoubtedly become an international discipline. "In the foreseeable future, along with the globalization process and increase in international exchanges, there will be more convergence in the structure and content of the study of behavior and consciousness, and more commonalities than differences may exist in international psychology" (Jing, 2000, p. 188). In 2005, Jing published *Zeitgeist and contemporary psychology* (Jing and Zhang, 2005), which was a concentrated reflection of his opinions of developmental logic and future trend of psychology and of his broad vision and open mind. "In psychology, commonalities matter for some fields of studies, while cultural characteristics matter for others, that is, the studies of which differ in both subjects and methods with a developmental trend of more commonalities than differences".

CONCLUSION

Jing Qicheng was a well-informed psychologist with a broad vision, and he had been to dozens of countries across the world, making international friends without any prejudice. To him, psychology is more international than cultural specific. Experimental, theoretical and applied psychologies are necessary members of the family of psychology. Exchanges should be actively carried out between psychology and other disciplines, among members within the field of psychology and among psychologies in different countries. The future of psychology is internationalization, which was Jing's psychological ideal and his lifetime pursuit. He was a foremost representative of Chinese psychology as long-term Chairman of CPS, visiting professor or consultative professor of Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Peking University and Beijing Normal University and so on, and a member of Academic Degree Committee of the State Council. In 1998, he was awarded the Honorary Fellow of Hong Kong Psychological Society and the Lifetime Achievement Award from CPS in 1999.

In 2004, he was elected as Fellow of CPS and was granted Honorary Doctoral Degree by Fu Jen University in Taiwan in 2005. Besides, he also attained an international recognition as a 'distinguished visitor' of La Trobe University in Australia, Henry Luce Fellow of Chicago University in the USA, Fellow of Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, visiting professor of the University of Michigan and Fellow of the New York Academy of Science. He was also a member of American Association for the Advancement of Science, international Fellow of American Psychological Society,

Fellow of International Association of Applied Psychology and Fellow of TWAS. He was once honored with an Honorary Research Scientist by the University of Michigan, Outstanding Scientific Worker by China Association for Science and Technology, International Honorary Award by American Psychological Society and the Award for Distinguished Scientific Contributions to Child Development in 2007 by the US-based Society for Research in Child Development.

His efforts and achievements gained him various honors and awards home and abroad and also respect and affirmation from his academic colleagues. Fu Xiaolan construed him as “a significant pioneer who promoted the reform and opening of Chinese psychology and advanced it overseas” (Fu, 2006, p. 6). As to Jing’s endeavor for the psychological exchanges between China and the USA, Oksenberg regarded him, specially, as a farsighted man (Ching, 1981). Ardila equalized Jing to the 47 most famous psychologists and thought that, undoubtedly, Jing was the leading figure of Chinese psychology during the past half century (Ardila, 2008, p. 34). The Nobel Prize winner Herbert A. Simon gave the compliment that, as an envoy of Chinese academic exchanges, Jing’s contributions to psychology in both China and the world far outweighed his publications (Biography of Jing Qicheng, 2008).

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