Greetings all!

I hope each of you has enjoyed a nice holiday season, and your new year is off to a great start. I’m very excited to share with you that the newly elected executive board of the International Cluttering Association has been working hard on several projects. For example, we have revised and updated the ICA Mission Statement; you will find this on page 2 of this newsletter. The executive board worked hard on this, as we believe that all of our efforts should flow from the mission statement.

Also, ICA Treasurer Dan Hudock has been researching the steps necessary to allow the ICA to accept donations, so that we can make progress on several fronts (see Objective 3 of the Mission Statement).

The ICA has been approached about participating in a joint World Congress in 2018, in collaboration with the International Fluency Association (IFA), and the International Stuttering Association (ISA). This will be a terrific opportunity for the ICA and its members, and we hope to be very well represented. There are 3 possible locations for this event: Argentina, Japan and South Africa. ICA Treasurer Dan Hudock has set up an online survey for you all to express your preference. You can find it online at https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/5YBQSDR

Meanwhile, in an effort to further promote the ICA, we plan to submit workshops for the American Speech-Language Hearing Association (ASHA) convention in November 2016 (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA), as well as the Joint Conference of the National Stuttering Association (NSA)/International Stuttering Association (ISA) World Congress 2016 (Atlanta, Georgia, USA). If you are planning to attend either or both of these events, please plan to attend our workshops!

I would be remiss if I neglected to recognize the significant contributions of my predecessors, Kathleen Scaler Scott and Yvonne van Zaalen. Their hard work in the early years of the ICA have laid the foundation for success, which allows us the opportunity to develop our ambitious mission, and the confidence that we will carry it out. Thank you, Kathy and Yvonne!

I’m grateful to each member of the Executive Board, for their efforts as we reorganize the ICA and ramp up our efforts. And I’m grateful to all of YOU, for believing in us and waiting patiently for us to reconnect with you! I hope you enjoy this newsletter, and please share any news and announcements related to cluttering with the ICA Secretary and newsletter Editor, Katarzyna Węsierska: katarzyna.wesierska@us.edu.pl

Happy New Year!

Charley Adams, Chair
ICA MISSION STATEMENT:

Our primary mission is to increase awareness and understanding of cluttering, and to improve treatment and quality of life for people who clutter.

This mission is addressed through the following objectives:

1. Facilitating connections among investigators, clinicians and consumers in the area of cluttering.

2. Maintaining an effective website with international visibility. This website is intended to provide a wide variety of resources for clinicians, researchers in the area of cluttering, those who clutter, their families and the general public. Resources are translated into as many languages as our capacities permit.

3. Sponsoring or participating in national and international conferences to present clinical and research findings, as well as events highlighting consumer perspectives.

4. Developing a business plan to cover operating expenses, such as through donations, dues or sponsorships. Funds may be used for expenses such as:
   - Research funding.
   - Advocacy/representation of the interests of people with the communication disorder of cluttering.
   - Continued development of the organization, such as website management and development of materials for increasing awareness of the communication disorder of cluttering.

INTERNATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

By Isabella Reichel

I am pleased to share with you some news about the achievements of members of the committee of international representatives:

RUSSIA

Yulia Filatova defended her grand doctoral thesis, on which she had been working for more than 13 years. The ICA community sends its heartfelt congratulations to her upon this impressive milestone! Yulia reported that her colleagues in Moscow investigated the presence of cluttering in a group of students with ADD using Daly's Checklist. We are looking forward to reading the results of the study when they will be available.
LEBANON

A conference on cluttering was held in Lebanon on October 2015. Yvonne Van Zaalen was invited as a guest speaker. After the conference Yvonne conducted two days of training on the evaluation and treatment of cluttering. Reina Remman presented the PCI-r as translated in Arabic. This translated version of the PCI-r can be used in Arabic-speaking countries. Following the conference and the training, many of the participants were interested in helping Reina in her work on validation of the Arabic version of the PCI-r.

ITALY

PCI, Predictive Cluttering Inventory (Daly, 2006) is now also available in Italian thanks to a translation provided by Mario D’Ambrosio.

POLAND

In 2013, the University of Silesia and the Silesian Chapter of the Polish Logopedic Society organized workshops on the topic of cluttering for SLPs and students, conducted by Manon Spruit from the Netherlands. An educational poster entitled Giełkot – co to takiego? (in English: Cluttering: What is it?) was presented by scientists from various Polish universities, primarily the University of Silesia and the University of Łódź, in consultation with Dr. Yvonne van Zaalen and Manon Spruit. Many copies of the poster were distributed in public places across the country. It is also available on-line.

Researchers from three Polish universities (Dr. Agnieszka Myszka, University of Rzeszów; Dr. Agnieszka Plujsa-J-otto, University of Łódź; and Dr. Katarzyna Węsierska, University of Silesia), guided by Dr. Kenneth O. St. Louis (University of West Virginia, USA) conducted a POSHA-Cl study in Poland with the general public and SLPs. The study findings were presented at the 2nd World Congress on Cluttering in Eindhoven in 2014 in English and in the first edition of the International Conference, Fluency Disorders: Theory and Practice (at the University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland, September 12, 2014).

An article by Yvonne van Zaalen and Isabella Reichel entitled: Nowoczesne podejścia do terapii giełkotu (in English: Innovative approaches to the treatment of cluttering) was published in Polish in K. Węsierska (Ed.), Zaburzenia płynności mowy – teoria i praktyka, tom 1. (Fluency Disorders: Theory and Practice, vol. 1) (pp. 265–288). Katowice: Komlogo – Uniwersytet Śląski – the publication is available on-line.

USA

In September of 2014 a special issue of Perspectives on Global issues in Communication Sciences and Related Disorders (a publication of the American Speech-Language Hearing Association) was dedicated to cluttering. Isabella Reichel was the Invited Editor of this special issue.


The other articles in this issue dedicated to cluttering were:

Lajos, P., Brief history and summary of the cluttering course at ELTE University in Hungary
Góral-Polrola, J., & Tarkowski, Z., Cluttering: A multifaceted communication disorder.

Yvonne Van Zaalen and Isabella Reichel presented a 1-day seminar on cluttering at Touro College in New York City in November 2014.

Isabella Reichel conducted a 1-day seminar on cluttering for the NYC Department of Education speech teachers and supervisors in October 2015. More than 400 SLPs attended.
CONSUMER ISSUES
By Rutger Wilhelm

Until recently I never would have imagined myself writing this introduction for the ICA newsletter. It has only been 5 years ago that I heard about cluttering for the first time. For years, I've lived my life as someone who stutters. Now, I'm proud to be able to say that I can help putting cluttering on the map.

When I was about eight years old, I - and others - started to notice that 'things' didn't go that smoothly with my speech. I couldn't tell, however, what exactly seemed to be the problem. To improve it, I attended several group therapies for stuttering. There, I clearly didn't recognize myself in the problems that my 'fellow stutterers' struggled with. Beyond any doubt their way of talking was different than mine. Still, I did my best to work on my 'stuttering' and, consequently, tried to incorporate the learned therapy techniques in my speech. Unfortunately, these treatments didn't produce much effect for me.

This all changed in 2010, when, for the first time in my life, I was diagnosed as a person who clutters by a speech therapist who specialized in fluency disorders. For myself, this diagnosis confirmed the strong presumption I had for many years, namely that I did not really stutter.

Just like me in the past, there will be more people who still think they stutter, but who may actually clutter. Because of that, it's of paramount importance to spread the word about cluttering. As the ICA consumer committee's new chairman, I hope to contribute to that goal. In order to do so, I would like to get in close contact with other people who clutter: What can we do for you? What do you need in terms of help or information? What kinds of topics do you want to see discussed? If you have any ideas, please mail your suggestions to: clutteringspeech@outlook.com We plan on dedicating a portion of each newsletter to these topics.

Above all I see it as my main task to support others who clutter. I look forward to cooperating with everyone interested in the exciting phenomenon of cluttering.

RESEARCH UPDATE I
– POSHA-CL STUDIES

Attitudes Toward Cluttering Shown to be Similar to but Worse than Attitudes Toward Stuttering
By Kenneth O. St. Louis

It is well known that the public has negative beliefs and reactions to stuttering. It was not known, until quite recently, how the public regards cluttering. Furthermore, attitudes toward the two fluency disorders had not been compared although the conventional wisdom was that stuttering would be viewed more negatively. Research to investigate these two questions has now been reported using two nearly identical measures, the Public Opinion Survey of Human Attributes–Stuttering (POSHA–S) and the Public Opinion Survey of Human Attributes–Cluttering (POSHA–Cl). What have these studies shown?

In a study carried out in four different countries, Turkey, Russia, Bulgaria, and the USA, public attitudes toward cluttering were remarkably similar to attitudes toward stuttering on experimental versions of the two POSHA measures. Furthermore, in three countries, the attitudes toward cluttering were slightly worse than for stuttering. In order to be sure that respondents were responding to the fluency disorder, cluttering, rather than the state of being messy or disorganized in one's living or working environment, a lay definition of cluttering was provided for respondents. Simultaneously, to rule out differences that might be due to a written definition, a parallel lay definition of stuttering was provided. The authors noted the great similarity between cluttering and stuttering attitudes but wondered if stuttering attitudes had influenced cluttering attitudes, even though in some of the samples, the order of presentation of cluttering and stuttering questions had been counterbalanced.
To address this possible confounding, a second study was carried out in Norway and Puerto Rico wherein about one-third of the respondents filled out the POSHA–Cl, another third filled out the POSHA–S, and the final third filled out both measures (counterbalanced for order). In this way, any effects on clattering attitudes of stuttering attitudes could be determined. The items in the POSHA–S for these investigations were those of the finalized version, which was substantially shorter than the earlier experimental version and also utilized a simplified rating scale. The POSHA–Cl was virtually identical except for substituting the word "cluttering" for "stuttering." Again, however, both of these studies used the same lay definitions of clattering and stuttering as in the previous study. The results indicated that it did not make a difference in either cluttering or stuttering attitudes whether or not respondents filled out single or combined POSHA-s. Accordingly, the study confirmed the findings of the first study: attitudes toward the two fluency disorders were very similar, but those for clattering were slightly worse than those for stuttering.

Three studies from Poland have also confirmed these results. In one study attitudes of Polish speech and language therapists (SLTs) and of the general public toward clattering were measured, using the written lay definition. In the second and third studies, attitudes toward stuttering were measured for these same groups, but without the lay definition of stuttering, i.e., the standard POSHA–S procedure. As has been seen for stuttering, attitudes for clattering were substantially more positive for the SLTs than for the public. Yet, within the SLT and public samples, attitudes were less positive for clattering than for stuttering.

Another study has explored attitudes of SLTs and SLT students toward clattering in the UK. A parallel study of stuttering attitudes in the UK has not been carried out, so comparisons of the two fluency disorders cannot be made at this time.

Other studies of public and professional attitudes toward clattering are in the planning stages, e.g., of the attitudes of teachers and more inter-country comparisons, to further document variations and similarities in such attitudes. It appears clear, however, that individuals who clutter face much the same potential stereotypes and potential stigma as do people who stutter. Accordingly, the evidence suggests that clinical management of clattering might quite appropriately include activities to mitigate these negative attitudes.

Relevant studies:


RESEARCH UPDATE II – SUMMARY OF CLUTTERING RESEARCH AT ASHA CONVENTION 2015 DENVER, COLORADO, USA

Outcomes in Children with Fluency Disorders & Concomitant Disorders

By Lisa LaSalle & Lesley Wolk

The general purpose of our treatment efficacy research was to investigate the clinical profiles of 18 children with fluency disorders who exhibited concomitant disorders. Ours was a retrospective study, based on University Clinic clients. We identified in the past four years 18 school-age children with fluency disorders between the ages of 3 and 15 who presented with a concomitant disorder. We then determined what subgroups emerged from this sample of 18 clients. One of the five subgroups identified were three individuals who clutter. The ages of these three who clutter were: Case #1: Age 8;6 (male); Case #2: Age 9;4 (female) and Case #3: Age 13;4 (male). Their concomitant disorders included a history of stuttering (Case #1), mild speech sound disorder/articulation (Case #2 & 3) and a language disorder (Case #2).
Case #1 was perhaps most interesting in that he was treated as a preschooler for developmental stuttering, using the Response Contingent Stimulation or Lidcombe approach. At the time that he was between 3;9 and 4;0, he required only 9 hours of Lidcombe treatment to reach normal fluency limits. However, his parents contacted the University clinic when he turned 8;6 because "teachers did not understand him, and his rate was fast," and yet he was "no longer stuttering." At the age of 8;6, he was diagnosed with cluttering. Case #1 demonstrated 2 stuttering-like disfluencies (SLDs) and 12 other disfluencies (ODs) on average. We stated in the poster that "Later age of onset of cluttering… and cluttering prevention (Howell & Davis, 2011) is of interest." Due to the details of this case, and based on evidence that Demands Capacity Model-based and Response Contingent Stimulation-based treatment approaches are equally as efficacious for preschoolers (de Sonneville Koedoot et al., 2015), perhaps the Response Contingent Stimulation-based approach is insufficient for individuals who clutter due to persistence of rate control problems. Case #1 was treated in 12 hours by targeting rate control (DAF assistance), intelligibility (decrease weak syllable deletion) and fluency (pause to formulate). SLDs were maintained at 0-3 and ODs were decreased from 12 to 5 per 100 words. Based on language sample analysis, Case #2 was found to have a pronoun referent deficit, and increasing her use of proper nouns where appropriate improved her ability to be understood by unfamiliar listeners. She was treated in 17 hours by targeting rate control (cueing for "just right speech"), intelligibility (decrease weak syllable deletion) and fluency (pause to formulate). SLDs were decreased from 5 to 1 and ODs were maintained at 6-7 per 100 words.

Based on assessment data, Case #3 showed fluency that was within normal limits at baseline (0-2 SLDs; 5-6 ODs on average), but prevalent weak syllable deletion negatively affected his ability to be understood by unfamiliar listeners. He was bilingual (Spanish-English) and was judged to show a perceptibly fast rate in Spanish as well as English. He was treated in only 9 hours prior to his family moving out of the country. During those 9 hours by targeting rate control (DAF-assisted reading with generalization into spontaneous speech) and intelligibility (decrease weak syllable deletion) intelligibility was increased from 70% at baseline to 93% when he exited our program, using the Cluttering Severity Instrument (Bakker & Myers, 2011).

References:

**Response Inhibition in Cluttering**

By Kathleen Scaler Scott and colleagues

Kathleen Scaler Scott, Associate Professor, Misericordia University, and her students, Rachel Bossler and Andrea Veneziale, presented the poster, "Response Inhibition in Cluttering." In this study, adults who clutter and controls completed a sentence formulation task. The types of disfluencies they produced were measured. The people with cluttering exhibited a larger number of revisions of ideas, suggesting response inhibition. Response inhibition is thought to occur when ideas are produced before errors are filtered. This research requires further study in larger samples before findings can be generalized to a larger population.

Dr. Scaler Scott also presented on a panel of experts for the two-hour seminar titled, "Is it Stuttering?" This seminar focused on distinguishing stuttering from other communication patterns, including those exhibited in bilingualism, autism, and cluttering. Dr. Scaler Scott presented ideas on how to distinguish cluttering from stuttering, atypical disfluencies, and other communication disorders, based upon the Lowest Common Denominator (LCD) definition of cluttering.
Measure students' abilities to identify persons they know who have with speech fluency disorders

By Paul Blanchet

The purpose of this study was to measure students' abilities to identify persons they know who have speech fluency disorders (i.e., cluttering and/or stuttering). Unlike people who stutter (PWS), most people who clutter (PWC) are not aware that they are cluttering unless a listener brings it to their attention. To complicate matters further, many PWC also stutter, making an accurate diagnosis challenging for the speech-language pathologist (SLP). Due to these and other issues, obtaining accurate prevalence rates of cluttering is difficult. In other words, we are not really certain about what percentage of the population clutters.

Anecdotally, clinicians and educators often find that individuals in the public (e.g., university students) are much less familiar with cluttering than they are with stuttering. However, when given a brief demonstration of cluttered speech, rather than merely a verbal description, many people are suddenly able to refer to at least one individual they know who clutters. To date, however, the effects of such a demonstration on individuals' abilities to identify known persons who clutter have not been examined in research. Therefore, the purpose of our study was to measure university students' abilities to identify persons they know who clutter (PWC), persons who stutter (PWS), or persons who clutter and stutter (PWCAS). One group of participants were provided with written definitions of stuttering and cluttering, whereas the other group received the definitions and also viewed a brief segment of an educational DVD with audio and video examples of cluttered speech.

We found that there were no significant differences in the numbers of persons with fluency disorders identified by the two groups of participants. However, participants who received the written definitions only identified more PWC than the participants who also viewed the video segment. This may suggest that people provided with only a written definition of cluttering (and no exposure to people who were diagnosed with cluttering) may actually be overestimating the number of individuals they know who clutter. Speculatively, this might be the result of some students mislabeling "fast speech" as cluttering. As the participants who watched the video had an opportunity to see and hear audio and video samples of cluttered speech, this may have resulted in these respondents being more cautious before identifying other they knew with "true" cluttering.

Further research examining this phenomenon is clearly needed, preferably with larger numbers of participants. Future research in this area should also continue to focus on exposure to actual persons who clutter and whether identification rates can be increased through different levels of education and exposure to cluttering. For example, studies are needed to compare the relative effects of brief exposure and longer-term exposure to cluttered speech on listeners' abilities to identify known persons who clutter. Lastly, in our study, we did not examine the differences between cluttering and "fast speech," which might have impacted the number of people identified as PWC by some respondents. In future studies, it would be beneficial to explore and explain the differences prior to administering identification surveys.

References:

By Klaas Bakker and Florence Myers

In this edition of the Newsletter, which has not appeared for a while, it is a good moment to look back at important recent achievements of our Association. Ranking highly among those is the 2nd World Conference on Cluttering which took place in the summer of 2014 (Eindhoven, The Netherlands). The expectations for it were high since the first World Conference on Cluttering in Bulgaria (2007) had been such a remarkable event, and seven years had passed. Surely, you were also wondering if the act could be repeated! We believe it did. Eindhoven in its own way became a remarkable and successful event, nearly single-handely organized by Yvonne van Zaalen. Eindhoven demonstrated that the ICA, as a new association, is able support regular conferences and bring together researchers, clinicians, and persons who clutter from all around the world. Of course, it should be mentioned here also that there also has been an online conference in 2010, carrying the theme "It's about time ...." crafted by Judy Kuster. The following is to reflect on what happened in Eindhoven (2014), in broad strokes what was achieved, and a few words about where we may go next.

That the conference was broadly represented, is reflected by the following data. There were 54 pre-registered participants with about 20 more participants registering onsite when the conference began, some attendants registered for only part of the conference. The participants (and presenters) who had preregistered were from 18 different countries from three continents.

The structure of the conference was diverse. In addition to an opening and closing ceremony, there were also 4 Keynote presentations, 17 oral presentations of variable lengths, 8 posters, as well as 3 workshops, one discussion session, a Skype interview with a client in New York, and an award ceremony which followed a Gala dinner. The oral sessions were either running parallel or were held in one central auditorium. Topics in majority involved research and/or theoretical presentations, but also included professional/clinical contributions, while several prominent contributions were by people who clutter. After all, the ICA purpures to represent a broad range of individuals involved in cluttering, and not only those who have a professional backgrounds. It is possible that the international character of the meeting attracted more participants and presenters from a scientific/educational context, while members with a clinical background or who clutter themselves would be more likely to attend meetings with a more local emphasis. While the nature of the program should have been interesting to all it would seem that for future such events, perhaps even more could be done to include persons who clutter, and their significant others who are also strongly interested in good current and practical information about what to do in case of having a cluttering problem. Having said this, several of the most prominent parts in the program were consumer related, such as Adrie Laan's special personal account of what it is like to overcome cluttering, with support from professionals and family.
The Eindhoven conference, unlike previous meetings, perhaps had less of a focus or central theme which may have led to the program being rather diverse in terms of the nature of its contributions. It is difficult to identify a "thrust" or to identify "what is trending" in our specialization, which could be interpreted as a sign of the beginning maturation of the ICA. Among topics that received most prominent attention were of course the Keynote addresses which were about "Cluttering and the Mentally Challenged" (Yvonne van Zaalen), "Monitoring in Cluttering Treatment" (Florence Myers), "Cluttering Management: Global challenges and Successes" (Isabella Reichel), and finally "A Clutterer's Personal Story" (Adrie Laan). Unfortunately one planned Keynote "Cluttering in the Spectrum of Fluency Disorders" (David Ward) was withdrawn. There were many more specific focused presentations that in some cases had to be held in parallel sessions so they would fit in the program and give some choice to attendants. Unique aspects of the presentations were formats such as a workshop in which cluttering therapy was demonstrated, workshops demonstrated computerized tools that can assist clinicians and researchers alike, a video interview through Skype with a consumer in the USA.

Near the conclusion of the conference, an attempt was made to poll the knowledgeable audience about their views regarding the nature of what cluttering is, and how it should be captured in a definition. To this end all attendants filled out a questionnaire that presented them with some of the currently available definitions, and frameworks, but also alternative viewpoints. While on the one hand the methodology of the approach led to much discussion in the audience, the actual answers provided on the form as a whole seemed to confirm that the most commonly quoted definition and framework (the LCD definition, most current version St Louis and Schulte) is indeed most known to the attendants. Other interpretations and perspectives were identified reasonably often as well.

Where do we go next after Eindhoven? Of course, there is one important question and that is about what will happen with the content of the presentations. Will it stay in Eindhoven… or will there be a way for the broader membership or all who are interested in cluttering to learn from it? Yvonne van Zaalen commented to us that the final dissemination of the Proceedings related documents that were made available to her following the conference is still being worked on. A suggestion to also make the program with its summaries available to the membership, for example, through the ICA website, is being considered.

Because the ICA has such a wide spread membership one of its limitations to hold physical on-site conferences is cost to the attendants and opportunity to reach a conference that is held near them. At the same time we are sure all who attended Eindhoven, and certainly also those who had attended the first conference in Bulgaria, would agree that to have smaller focused opportunities to learn about and experience all aspects relevant to cluttering together has distinct advantages. There probably where many members who would have wanted to attend but weren’t able to. For them the online conference in 2010 must have been the next best opportunity to stay in touch with the edge of developments important to cluttering. It would seem a daunting task for the leadership already to think about a future venue. In all fairness, the conference now has been in Europe two times. As this is where the interest in cluttering was borne this makes sense. But there are many individuals with needs and interest regarding cluttering who would want to be part of it. With the ICA spanning the Globe, there is no convenient middle that is close to all. So, we could extend our earlier motto of "It's about time …." with "but where…?"
**Short Resume from the IFA 2015 Congress in Lisbon — From a Cluttering Perspective**

By Hilda Sønsterud and Kirsten Howells
the former and the new chair of the IFA Conference Organizing Committee

As a consequence of the work of ICA's many enthusiastic members all over the world, cluttering is now a more widely visible and recognized disorder. David Shapiro, the International Fluency Association's former president, had long yearned for closer ties between the IFA and ICA. Under his stewardship, the Conference Organizing Committee for IFA's 8th World Congress, chaired by a former member of the ICA Board, set to work in making these wishes a reality.

There was genuine interest in making cluttering clearly visible within the program and the Conference Organizing Committee spent some time considering how to achieve this. The Congress title, "Embracing Our Differences – Sharing Perspectives on Stuttering and Cluttering" became the first tool in this campaign. With this title, we tried to bring the fields of stuttering and cluttering together, whilst simultaneously acknowledging our differences, in terms of different disorders, different approaches or differences of opinion. We hoped that by embracing these differences, we could listen to and learn from each other. At the same time, cluttering, stuttering and other disfluencies do have much in common, facilitating shared topics under the "dysfluency umbrella." IFA and ICA have similar goals, and have worked to raise awareness of the different disorders, to foster research partnerships, and to facilitate the exchange of information between researchers, clinicians and people with cluttering and/or stuttering. For these reasons, a collaboration between the two organizations in the planning work for the conference in Lisbon, was both necessary and natural.

Two big names from the cluttering field, David Ward and Ken St. Louis, were invited to give keynote speeches. The congress opened with David Ward (University of Reading, UK) who, together with Kate Watkins, gave a joint presentation about the findings and progress of brain imaging research in fluency disorders. Ken St. Louis (West Virginia University, USA) opened the second day of the congress, speaking on the topic of "Worldwide Perspectives on Public and Professional Attitudes Toward Fluency Disorders." In addition to these keynote speeches, there were six other oral presentations and four posters devoted to aspects of cluttering.

During her own conference speech, the current IFA president, Elaine Kelman, highlighted the importance of continuing collaboration with the ICA. We hope, therefore, that members of the ICA will contribute actively to IFA's next congress in 2018, within the planning process, presentations and participation.

**Cluttering Literature Review**

By Susanne Cook

A recent article of Ward and colleagues (2015) titled "The neurological underpinnings of cluttering: Some initial findings" examined brain function in people who clutter in comparison with non-cluttering control speakers. The researchers collected data in two speaking conditions (spontaneous speech and oral reading) and recorded brain activity using functional MRI. Similar patterns in people who clutter and control speakers were observed. In comparison with the control group, people who clutter showed greater activity in the premotor cortex and the pre-supplementary motor area as well as a greater activity in the basal ganglia. The authors discuss their findings in comparison with Alm's (2011) theoretical framework of the neurological basis of cluttering.

NEW BOOKS ON CLUTTERING AROUND THE WORLD


Book on cluttering published in German, original title: Poltern – Unverständliches besser verstehen (in English: Cluttering – better understand unintelligible), by Manon Spruit, publisher: Natke Verlag, Neuss, Germany, 2015.


Please let us know the good works you and others are doing in your country – emails reports to: Katarzyna Węsierska, the ICA Secretary and newsletter Editor at: katarzyna.wesierska@us.edu.pl