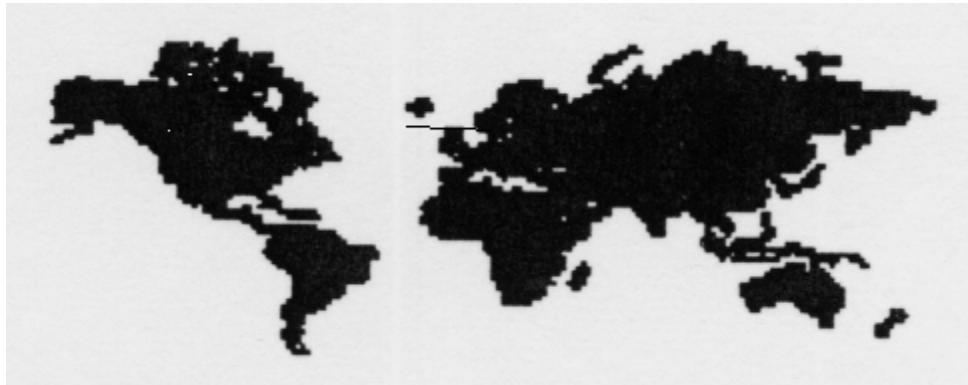


# **PROGRAM & ABSTRACTS**

**33<sup>RD</sup> ANNUAL MEETING**

**Society for Cross-Cultural Research**



**Hotel Hyatt St. Claire  
San Jose, California  
February 18 – 22, 2004**

**Program Organizer**

**Lewis Aptekar  
San Jose State University**

**Program Team**

**Vivi Yang  
Christiana Woodward  
Alicia Motta-Stanko  
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**Partial Support for this meeting was provided by the  
College of Education, San Jose State University  
Department of Counselor Education, San Jose State University  
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library, San Jose, California**

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Harry Gardiner  
William Divale  
Judith Gibbons

**PROGRAM, HYATT ST. CLAIRE SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, 2004**

**Wednesday, February 18**

**2:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.**  
**Registration**  
**Court Yard**

**5:30 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.**  
**Hors d'oeuvres and Cash Bar**

**Court Yard**

**Thursday, February 19**

**9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.**

**Registration**

**Court Yard**

**9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.**

**Paper session: Cultural comparisons in child rearing**

**Sainte Claire Room**

Deenan, Aporn Burapha (University, Chonburi, Thailand), & Joanne K. Schneider (Saint Louis University), SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TRANSLATED INSTRUMENTS WITH THAI ADOLESCENTS.

Dambrauskas, Joseph (Independent Scholar), THE PLAY LIFE OF CHILDREN IN LITHUANIA.

Tulviste, Tiia (University of Tartu, Estonia & Södertörn University College, Sweden), CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN CHILD-REARING GOALS.

Shulova, Irene (Suffolk University, )Harkins, D. & N. Donovan (Suffolk University), , CULTURAL VARIATIONS: PARENTAL INFLUENCE ON NARRATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOLERS.

**9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.**

**Paper session: Emerging modern subcultures**

**Santa Vesta Room**

Danopoulos, Constantine P. (San Jose State University), RELIGIOUS VS. ETHNIC IDENTITY IN MODERN GREECE.

Markle, Gerald E. (Western Michigan University) & Frances B. McCrea (Grand Valley State University), TRANSNATIONAL BORDERS: A PROPERTY SETTLEMENT.

Mead, George (Independent Scholar), POLYAMORY: A FORM OF SOCIAL POLYGAMY.

Sullivan, Bobbie (Independent Scholar) & Jeanne Edman (Cosumnes River College), FLYING PARTNERS: EVIDENCE FOR A GLOBAL SUPRACULTURE COMPOSED OF PEOPLE WHO FLY FOR A LIVING.

**9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.**

**Paper session: Single culture identity studies  
Saratoga Room**

Edman, Jeanne (Cosumnes River College), ANGER DISCOMFORT, BODY DISSATISFACTION AND SYMPTOMS OF EATING DISORDERS: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY.

Katz, Michael S. (San Jose State University), SHARED GOVERNANCE IN UNIVERSITIES: A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE.

Roberts, John M. Jr. (University of New Mexico) & Garry Chick (The Pennsylvania State University), TRANSITIONS BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE SAN RAFAEL CARGO SYSTEM.

Senuk, Raymond E. (Independent Scholar, St. Louis, MO and Antigua, Guatemala), MAYA CLOTHING: HOW PRESCRIPTIVE IS IT?

Parsons, Sharon (San José State University), & Nichte Ordonez Garza (Universidad de la San Carlos de Guatemala), ESTA LLOVIENDO: GAINING MEMBERSHIP IN A LINGUISTIC COMMUNITY.

**10:30 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.**

**Break  
Court Yard,**

**10:45 a.m. - 12:15 a.m.**

**Paper Session: Cross-cultural studies of hate and war  
Sainte Claire Room**

Cortese, Anthony (Southern Methodist University), HATE SPEECH AND THE LAW: A CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS.

Draguns, Juris G. (Pennsylvania State University), STEREOTYPES VERSUS EMPATHY: TOWARD ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNICATION ACROSS CULTURES.

Kress, Howard C. (University of Connecticut), Richard Sosis (University of Connecticut), & James S. Boster (University of Connecticut), SCARS FOR WAR:

A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF MALE INITIATION RITES AS COSTLY SIGNALS OF COMMITMENT IN WARFARE.

Roth, Jonathan P. (San Jose State University), MILITARY ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION: A WORLD HISTORICAL APPROACH.

**10:45 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.**

**Paper Session: The cultural study of myths  
Santa Vesta Room**

Arkhipova, Alexandra (Russian State University for Humanities, Institute for the Advanced Studies in Humanities), & Artem Koz'min, WHERE IS THE FATHERLAND OF EAST SLAVIC JOKES: JOKES' TALE TYPES IN THE CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE.

Borinskaya, Svetlana A. (Institute of General Genetics, Moscow), COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF OLD AND NEW WORLD GENETIC LINEAGES ALLOWS TO RECONSTRUCT EURASIAN ROOTS OF AMERINDIAN MYTHS.

Khaltourina, Daria (Center for Civilizational and Regional Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences), GENES AND MYTHS: REGIONAL NRY HG N2+3 FREQUENCIES CORRELATE WITH THE PRESENCE OF URALIC COSMOGONIC MOTIFS IN RESPECTIVE REGIONAL FOLKLORE-MYTHOLOGICAL TRADITIONS.

Korotayev, Anarey (Center for Civilization and Regional Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences), GENES AND MYTHS: MTDNA HG U4+5 AND URALIC COSMOGONY.

Kozmin, Artem and Alber Davletshin (Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities, Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow), A COMPUTER TOOL FOR PROCESSING TALE-TYPE AND MOTIF INDEXES AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES.

**10:45 AM to 12:15 PM**

**Paper Session: Street children and child labor  
Saratoga Room**

Dos Santos, Benedito (The Catholic University of Goiás State, Brazil), STREET YOUTH IN NEW YORK CITY AND SÃO PAULO.

Kuor, Kumoji, E. (Johns Hopkins University), CHANGING FAMILY CUSTOMS AND THE PRE-STREET HOME EXPERIENCES OF STREET CHILDREN.



Heinonen, Paula (International Gender Studies Center, University of Oxford),  
DEFINING THE ETHIOPIAN STREET CHILDREN: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL  
PERSPECTIVE.

Rizzinni, Irene (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro & Director of the  
International Center for Research and Policy on Childhood, CIESPI),  
VULNERABLE" CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN BRAZIL: REFLECTIONS ON "AT-  
RISK" CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

McAdam-Crisp, Jacqueline (Fielding Graduate Institute), Giorgia Dona and Hurit  
Tefferi Mandefro METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES OF CROSS-CULTURAL  
RESEARCH WITH CHILDREN IN NEED OF PROTECTION.

De Finney, Sandrina (School of Child and Youth Care, University of  
Victoria). PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH WITH IMMIGRANT  
AND REFUGEE YOUTH: CONCEPTUAL, ETHICAL AND  
METHODOLOGICAL DILEMMAS FROM THE FIELD.

**12:15 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.**

**Lunch Break**

**1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.**

**SYMPOSIUM: Women around the world**

**Sainte Claire Room**

Chairpersons:

Gielen, Uwe (St. Francis College) & Judith Gibbons (St. Louis University)

Presenters:

Ahmed, Ramadan (Kuwait University), WOMEN IN EGYPT.

Comunian, Anna Laura (University of Padua, Italy), TO BE WOMAN AND  
TO BE MAN IN ITALY: GENDER ROLE.

Gibbons, Judith (St. Louis University), WORLDWIDE TRENDS IN THE STATUS  
OF WOMEN.

Gielen, Uwe (St. Francis College), WOMEN IN TRADITIONAL BUDDHIST LADAKH.

Sarwono, Sarlito Wirawan (Faculty of Psychology, University of Indonesia), WOMEN IN INDONESIA.

Low, Bobbi S. (University of Michigan), WOMEN'S LIVES THEN AND NOW, HERE AND THERE: BEHAVIORAL ECOLOGY AND VARIATION IN WOMEN'S LIVES.

**1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.**

**SYMPOSIUM: Cross-cultural teaching and learning**  
**Santa Vesta Room**

Chairperson:

Onkvist, Sak (San Jose State University)

Participants:

Combs, Howard (San Jose State University), CROSS-CULTURAL TEACHING AND LEARNING: A COMPARISON OF THAILAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Gehrt, Ken (San Jose State University), CROSS-CULTURAL TEACHING: CULTIVATING OPPORTUNITIES WITH JAPANESE UNIVERSITIES.

Onkvisit, Sak (San Jose State University), CROSS-CULTURAL TEACHING: THE INTERNATIONAL APPLICABILITY OF MARKETING CONCEPTS.

Rajan, Mahesh N. (San Jose State University), CROSS-CULTURAL TEACHING AND LEARNING: US, AUSTRALIAN, AND JAPANESE PERSPECTIVES.

Snell, Jackie (San Jose State University), TEACHING AMERICAN-STYLE BUSINESS IN MALAYSIA.

**1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.**

**Paper Session: Cultural efficacy in teaching and counseling**  
**Saratoga Room**

Cho, EunMi (Sacramento State University) & Rachael A. Gonzáles (Sacramento State University), CREATING LEARNING CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN

FAMILIES OF CULTURALLY AND LINGUISTICALLY DIVERSE EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN AND THEIR TEACHERS.

Ha, Yang-Won (University of California, Berkeley), & Hyun-Sook Park (San Jose State University), SCHOOLING EXPERIENCES OF KOREAN INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN AMERICAN INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

Kress, Helen (San Jose State University) & Mei-Yan Lu (San Jose State University), CREATING CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE TEACHING: RESOURCES, PEDAGOGY AND STRATEGIES FOR CALIFORNIA.

Ramos-Sánchez, Lucila (Santa Clara University), COUNSELOR BILINGUAL ABILITY, COUNSELOR ETHNICITY, CLIENT ACCULTURATION AND PERCEIVED COUNSELOR CREDIBILITY.

Narula, Bhavna (San Jose State University), INCLUSIVE SCHOOL SETTINGS - A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF PEER INTERACTIONS.

**3:00 p.m. - 3:15 p.m.**

**Break**

**Court Yard**

**3:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. (\*Note longer session\*)**

**SYMPOSIUM: Gender in the Indian context**

**Sainte Claire Room**

Chairperson: TBA

Mathur, Smitha (SUNY-New Paltz)

Discussant: Mathur, Smitha (SUNY New Paltz),

Presenters:

Banerjee, Sikata (University of Victoria), HEROIC MOTHERS, CHASTE WIVES, CELIBATE WARRIORS: FEMINIST OR FEMININE NATIONALISM IN INDIA?

Mathur, Smita (SUNY-New Paltz) & Gowri Parameswaran (SUNY-New Paltz), GENDER, GLOBALIZATION AND NATIONAL IDENTITY.

Mathur, Smitha (SUNY-New Paltz), INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF EXPRESSIVE AND INSTRUMENTAL ACCULTURATION AMONG ASIAN INDIAN IMMIGRANTS: CONTENT ANALYSIS OF MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENTS FROM 1974-2003.

Pai, Seeta A (University of California, Berkeley) DOWRY MARRIAGE AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS ESCALATION AMONG INDIA'S KERALA NAIRS

MUKHOPADHYAY, Carol (San Jose State University), THE CULTURAL CONTEXT OF GENDERED SCIENCE: IMAGES OF SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS.

**3:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. (\*Note longer session\*)**

**Paper Session: H.R.A.F. Studies**

**Santa Vesta Room**

Alvarado, Nancy (California State Polytechnic University) & Kimberly A. Jameson (University of California, San Diego), THE ROLE OF CONFIDENCE JUDGMENTS IN LEXICAL COMPARISONS ACROSS CULTURES: THE SEARCH FOR A MEASURE OF CODABILITY.

Barry III, Herbert (University of Pittsburgh), SINGLE OR MULTIPLE LEADERSHIP OF SUBORDINATED AND INDEPENDENT COMMUNITIES.

Caulkins, Douglas (Grinnell College), & Cristina Wood (Grinnell College), HOW GOOD IS MY CULTURE? A TEST OF THE ETHNOCENTRISM HYPOTHESIS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

Huber, Brad (College of Charleston), A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF PATERNAL CERTAINTY AND KIN INVESTMENT DURING CHILDBIRTH.  
??Huber, Brad

Jankowiak, William (University of Nevada, Las Vegas), Monica Sudkov (University of Nevada, Las Vegas) & Wil Wilreker (University of Nevada, Las Vegas), CAN CO-WIVES GET ALONG? THE RESULTS OF A 58 SOCIETY SURVEY.

Ngo, Paul Y. L. (St. Norbert College), CROSS-CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN THE APPARENT INTENSITY OF EMOTIONS.

Hendrix, Lew, (Professor Emeritus, Sociology Department, Southern Illinois University), ARRANGING MARRIAGE: CROSS-CULTURAL FINDINGS ON AGE AT BETROTHAL AND CHILDHOOD CONDITIONS.

**3:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. (\*Note longer session\*)**

**Paper Session: Cultural factors and successful training**

**Saratoga Room**

Dresser, Rocío (San José State University) & Carol Robledo (San José State University), CROSS CULTURAL CONNECTIONS: A PATHWAY TO EMPOWERMENT.

Harris, Colette (Virginia Tech), THE IMPACT OF TRAINING MEN AND WOMEN FARMERS ON AND WOMEN ON INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM) IN MALI.

Madigan, Jennifer (San Jose State University), AT RISK FOR SCHOOL FAILURE: CLASSROOM BEHAVIORS AND PERCEPTIONS OF FEMALE STUDENTS OF COLOR ATTENDING SINGLE-GENDER AND COEDUCATIONAL CLASSROOMS.

Reis, Brendali (Widener University), CULTURALLY COMPETENT DISSEMINATION RESEARCH: AN OXYMORON?

Shin, Meera (Kean University), MS. BROWN TALKS TO JOHN BUT NOT TO JOSE IN HER CLASSROOM.

Yen, Tsu-Hong (San Jose State University) & Y. Diana Wu (San Jose State University), EXPLORING THE PARADIGM OF *HOSPITALITY* IN CHINESE.

**7:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.**

**Movie Presentation**

**Grande Ballroom**

Professor Bob Gliner (San Jose State University), SILICON VALLEY AT THE CROSSROADS

### **Friday, February 20**

**7:00 a.m. - 8:00 a.m.**

**SCCR Executive Committee Meeting**

**Grande Ballroom**

**8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.**

**SCCR Business Meeting (\*Open to all\*)**

**Grande Ballroom**

**9:15 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.**

**SCCR Presidential Address (\*Open to all\*)**

## **Grande Ballroom**

President: Douglas Raybeck, Of Yin and Yang, Not Sturm und Drang:

My presentation discusses the current circumstances and intellectual mission of the Society for Cross-Cultural Research. Our society examines both those qualities of humanity that are shared across cultures and those behavioral and cultural elements that are peculiar to certain traditions. I try to make a strong case that our multi-disciplinary nature makes us particularly well suited to such research and to an inclusive strategy that embraces different levels of analysis rather than eschewing them. This is the import of what we do. This is the utility of what we do. In a section labeled 'Of Visigoths and Monasteries', I also address the current challenges to scientific efforts to study humanity stemming from post-modernists.

**10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.**

**SYMPOSIUM: Parental acceptance-rejection and lifespan development: Cross-Cultural Perspective (Session One)**  
**Sainte Claire Room**

Chairperson:

Cournoyer, David E.

Discussant:

Rohner, Ronald P.

Presenters:

Khaleque, Abdul (University of Connecticut), Ronald P. Rohner (University of Connecticut), Mahnazir Riaz, Uzma Khan, Sadia Sadeque, Quaid-I-Azam (University, Pakistan) & Helena Laukkala, (University of Lapland, Finland), CONGRUENCE AND INCONGRUENCE IN MOTHERS' VERSUS CHILDREN'S REPORTING OF MATERNAL ACCEPTANCE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FINLAND AND PAKISTAN.

Rohner, Ronald P. (University of Connecticut) and Abdul Khaleque (University of Connecticut), RELATIONS BETWEEN PERCEIVED PARTNER AND PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE, BEHAVIORAL CONTROL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG HETEROSEXUAL ADULT WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Parmar, Parminder (University of Connecticut) and Ronald P. Rohner (University of Connecticut), RELATIONS AMONG INTIMATE PARTNER ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION, PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION,

AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN INDIA.

Varan, Azmi (Ege University, Turkey), RELATIONS BETWEEN PERCEIVED PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE AND INTIMATE PARTNER ACCEPTANCE IN TURKEY: DOES HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?

Varan, Azmi (Ege University, Turkey) and A. Eryavuz (Ege University, Turkey), PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT IN ADULTHOOD AND ITS RELATION TO PARENTAL AND PARTNER ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION AND CONTROL IN TURKEY.

Divale, William (York College, CUNY), Maria Victoria Cardona-Divale (NOVA Southeastern University), & Martha Vivar (York College, CUNY) HOMOPHOBIA AND PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE/REJECTION IN COLOMBIA & SPAIN.

**10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.**

**SYMPOSIUM: Occupational stress across cultures**

**Saratoga Room**

Chairperson:

Glazer, Sharon (San Jose State University)

Participants:

Gyurak, Anett, Sharon Glazer, & Jennifer Loesch (San Jose State University), OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AMONG NURSES IN FIVE COUNTRIES.

Glazer, Sharon & Dawn Anderson (San Jose State University), THE MODERATING EFFECTS OF SUPERVISOR SUPPORT ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ROLE CLARITY AND JOB SATISFACTION.

Glazer, Sharon & Megan Madden (San Jose State University), THE EFFECTS OF AGE AND TENURE ON STRESS, COMMITMENT, AND TURNOVER INTENTION.

Rangapriya, Kannan-Narasimhan (San Jose State University) and Sharon Glazer (San Jose State University), CLIMATE AND ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE: A CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS.

**10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.**

**Paper Session: HIV/AIDS in Africa**

## **Santa Vesta Room**

Bolton, Ralph (Pomona College) & Lynn L. Thomas (Pomona College), MALE GENITAL ALTERATIONS AND HIV PREVENTION: WILL ADULT CIRCUMCISION HALT THE EPIDEMIC IN AFRICA?

Brown, Jill & James Sorrell ((University of Nebraska-Lincoln), AIDS DIDN'T COME TO AFRICA FOR DOGS, IT CAME FOR MEN": MASCULINITY AND HIV IN NAMIBIA, SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Nzewi, Esther (California Institute of Integral Studies) and Karl Peltzer, (Human Sciences Research Council, S. Africa), & Krishna Mohan (Makerere University, Uganda), ATTITUDES TOWARDS HIV-ANTIBODY TESTING AND PEOPLE WITH AIDS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN INDIA, SOUTH AFRICA AND UNITED STATES.

Wutoh, Anthony K. (Howard University), THE INFLUENCE OF HIV KNOWLEDGE, AND PRECEPTION OF RISK ON SEXUAL BEHAVIOR.

**12:00 p.m. - 1:15 p.m.**

**Lunch break**

**1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.**

**SYMPOSIUM: Parental acceptance-rejection, corporal punishment and psychological adjustment: Cross-cultural perspective (Session Two).  
Sainte Claire Room**

Chairperson:

Divale, William (need to be confirmed)

Discussant:

Rohner, Ronald P.

Presenters:

Ripoll-Nunez, Karen J. (University of Connecticut) and Ronald P. Rohner (University of Connecticut), PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION AND CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE.

Smith, Martha S., Lindsey, Cynthia, R., & Catherine Hansen (Northwestern State University), CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND THE MEDIATING



EFFECTS OF PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION ON EMPATHY IN A SOUTHERN RURAL POPULATION.

Grannum, Dwayne, & McLeod, Peter, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE USE OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND NEGATIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT IN BARBADIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Erkman, Fatos (Faculty of Education, Bogazici University, Turkey), THE RELATIONSHIP OF SELF-REPORTED PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT TO PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION IN TURKISH PARENTS.

Divale, William (York College, CUNY) and Martha Vivar (York College, CUNY), THE IMPACT OF PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION AND CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ON CARIBBEAN IMMIGRANT GROUPS.

**1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.**

**Paper Session: Culture and artistic expression**

**Saratoga Room**

DiGiovanni, Joan & Alexis Lanham (University of Arizona), TINA MODOTTI (1846-1942 ASSUNTA ADELAIDE LUIGIA): ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHER'S METAMORPHOSIS FROM MODEL TO MUSE/MISTRESS, FROM MASOCHISTIC MARXIST TO MIGRANT.

Mastracci, Marcello (Università degli Studi – L'Aquila), THE MUSIC REVIEWS IN EUROPE. A GERMAN – ITALIAN COMPARISON.

Schinn, Marion (San Jose State University), CUBA - OUR TEACHER.

Centofanti, Joyce M (Adams State College), A CULTURALLY DIVERSE ART-BASED TACTILE/KINESTHETIC LEARNING PROCESS THAT IS BEING USED CROSS-CULTURALLY TO TEACH THE ALPHABET.

**1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.**

**Paper Session: War and refugees**

**Santa Vesta Room**

Lacey, Sr. Marilyn (Director of Refugee Services, Catholic Charities of San Jose), NO LONGER LOST, NO LONGER BOYS.

Mirovic, Tijana M. (University of Belgrade), BEING IN EXILE: EXAMINING THE RISK AND RESILIENCE OF REFUGEES FROM FORMER YUGOSLAVIA.

Moreno, Iliana (Harmony in Life), & Judith L. Gibbons (Saint Louis University),  
DOES PLAYING WAR HELP CHILDREN COPE WITH WAR TRAUMA?

Veale, Angela (University College Cork, Ireland), REINTEGRATION OF  
FORMER LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY CHILD SOLDIER ABDUCTEES INTO  
ACHOLI SOCIETY: TENTATIVE EXPLORATION OF POWERLESSNESS,  
AGENCY, RESISTANCE.

**3:30 p.m. - 5:30p.m.**

**Exhibit Presentation**

**MARTIN LUTHER KING LIBRARY**

Dr. Marshall Segall, Inauguration of Exhibit: "All of Us are Related, Each of Us is Unique"

A graphic exhibition comprising 18 panels of text and graphics, which reveal that "race", when applied to human beings, is not a valid biological concept at all. Rather, "race" is a misleading cultural construction, with profoundly negative social, political, and economic consequences. This provocative exhibition forces viewers to confront the paradox of racism persisting even though there is no such thing as "race".

**7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.**

**SCCR Banquet (Banquet Ticket Holders Only)**

**Grande Ballroom**

**9:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.**

**Toasts and Remembrances to Professor BEA WHITING**

**Grande Ballroom**

### **Saturday, February 21**

**8:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. (\*Note early start\*)**

**SYMPOSIUM: Cross-cultural research with children: Challenges, concerns and ethics**

**Saint Claire Room**

Chairperson:

McAdam-Crisp, Jacqueline (Fielding Institute)

Presenters:

Bachman, Sarah L. (Child Labor & the Global Village: Photography for Social Change), HELPING CHILD LABORERS: BRINGING GLOBAL NORMS DOWN TO EVERY CHILD.

Ball, Jessica (University of Victoria), CHARACTERIZING CHILD-ENVIRONMENT IMPACTS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIGENOUS CHILDREN IN CANADA: RESEARCH AS IF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES MATTERED.

Dona, Giorgia (University of East London), CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH WITH REFUGEE CHILDREN.

Mcadam-Crisp, Jacqueline (Fielding graduate institute),

Schatzberg, Lindsey D. (Independent Scholar) CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH: THE IMPORTANCE OF FIELD EXPERIENCE.

Veale, Angela (University College Cork, Ireland), PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH: WORKING WITH 'MEANING-MAKING' METHODOLOGIES.

**8:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. (\*Note early start\*)**

**SYMPOSIUM: Serendipity findings: Impetus for new definitions, new research problems, new methods, and new solutions in the context of migration and psychosocial problems.**

**Saratoga Room**

Chairperson:

Kleiner, Robert (Temple University and University of Oslo)

Discussant:

Glazier, Ira (Migration Research Center, The Conservancy (New York) and University of Milan).

Presenters:

Kleiner, Robert J. (US), Professor Emeritus (Temple University and University of Oslo); Tom Sorensen (University of Oslo), and Barnabas Okeke (Senior Research Supervisor, Philadelphia Office of Mental Health and Mental Retardation), CHANGING CHARACTER OF MIGRATION RESEARCH, NEW THEORETICAL MODELS AND THE RELEVANCE OF EXPERIMENTAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL ORIENTATIONS TO PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS.

Okeke, Barnabas (Senior Research Supervisor, Philadelphia Office of Mental Health and Mental Retardation), MIGRATION AS A FUNCTION OF TEMPORALLY DEFINED DYNAMIC CONTEXTS

Sorensen, Tom (University of Oslo) & Robert Kleiner, Arne Mastekaasa Inger Sandanger, Nils Bøe, Olav Klepp, THE IMPACT OF LOCAL-COMMUNITY-INTEGRATION ON MENTAL HEALTH OF IMMIGRANTS AND LOCAL NATIVES.

Klepp, Olav (University of Oslo) & Olav Martin, Tom Sørensen, Arne Mastekaasa, Inger Sandanger, & Robert Kleiner, FACTOR STRUCTURE AND VALIDATION OF A SHORT FORM OF THE SENSE OF COHERENCE SCALE IN RELATION TO MENTAL HEALTH PROMOTION IN SEVEN NORTHERN COMMUNITIES.

**8:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m. (\*Note early start\*)**

**Paper Session: Gender  
Santa Vesta Room,**

Ahmed, Ramadan (Kuwait University), THE DEVELOPMENT OF MORAL THINKING IN TWO ARAB CULTURES, KUWAIT AND EGYPT: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY.

Dehindsa, Manveen (San Francisco State University), David Matsumoto & Pauline Velez, THE IMPACT OF SOCIALIZATION OF GENDER ROLES ON CHOICE OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION STYLES.

Sethi, R., Foster, D. J., Best, D. L. (California State University) MASCULINITY/FEMININITY AND GENDER ROLE IDEOLOGY OF WESTERN UKRAINIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

**10:15 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.**

**Break  
Court Yard**

**10:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.**

**SYMPOSIUM: Bridging perspectives on the dimensions of human experience (Session One)  
Santa Vesta Room,**

Chairperson:

De Vos, Eric S. (Saginaw Valley State University)

Discussant:

De Vos, George A. (Professor Emeritus of Anthropology, The University California at Berkeley).

Presenters:

Shore, Bradd (Emory University), FEELING OUR WAY: TOWARDS A BIO-CULTURAL MODEL OF EMOTION.

Manlove, Bob (St. Mary's College), THE LAWS OF CULTURE.

De Vos, Eric (Saginaw Valley State University), STEPPING STONES, AND WET FEET: AVOIDING THE PITFALL OF ESSENTIALIST RELATIVISM.

**10:30 a.m. - 12:3000 p.m.**

**SYMPOSIUM: Cross cultural research within a Master's training program  
Saratoga Room**

Chairperson:

Shapiro, Jerold Lee (Santa Clara University)

Presenters:

Shapiro, Jerold Lee (Santa Clara University), ADJUSTING TO FATHERHOOD: CULTURAL CHANGES IN MEN DURING THE TRANSITION TO FAMILY.

Oden, Kimberly (Santa Clara University), THE VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE ASSAULT ON AFRICAN AMERICAN MARRIAGES.

Axelman, Michael (Santa Clara University), THE PSYCHOLOGY OF DISSIN': AFRICAN-AMERICAN YOUTH AND URBAN STREET CULTURE.

Ramos-Sánchez, Lucila (Santa Clara University), CURRICULUM INNOVATION IN COUNSELOR TRAINING: WORKING WITH THE LATINO POPULATION.

Shapiro, Shauna L. (Santa Clara University), John Astin (Santa Clara University), Scott Bishop (University of Toronto) and Matthew Cordova (Palo Alto VAHCS), MINDFULNESS MEDITATION AND HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS: INTEGRATING EASTERN WISDOM AND WESTERN MEDICINE.

**10:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.**  
**SEGALL SYMPOSIUM**  
**Sainte Claire Room**  
**Note happy birthday to Sally (23<sup>rd</sup>)**

Chairperson:

Ember, Melvin (Human Relations Area Files at Yale University)

Presenters:

Ember, Melvin (Human Relations Area Files at Yale University), & Carol R. Ember (Human Relations Area Files at Yale University), CROSS-CULTURAL EVALUATION OF PREDICTED ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN "RACE" AND BEHAVIOR.

Gorovitz, Samuel (Professor of Philosophy, Syracuse University and Dearing-Daly Professor of Bioethics and Humanities Upstate Medical University), THE IMPORTANCE OF SEGALLING, PEDAGOGICAL AND OTHERWISE.

Pepitone, Albert (University of Pennsylvania), "NEGATIVE" INTERGROUP RELATIONS- SOME UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Sam Gorovitz  
**12:00 p.m. - 1:15 p.m.**  
**LUNCH BREAK**

**1:15 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. (\*Will go later than 3:00 p.m.\*)2:45**  
**SYMPOSIUM: Culture-specific configurations and the basic dimensions of human experience (Session Two)**  
**Santa Vesta Room**

Chairperson:  
De Vos, Eric S. (Saginaw Valley State University)

Discussant:

De Vos, George A. (Professor Emeritus of Anthropology, The University California at Berkeley)

Presenters:

De Vos, George A. (University of California at Berkeley, emeritus) BASIC DIMENSIONS IN CONSCIOUS THOUGHT.

Manlove, Robert Fletcher (St. Mary's College), CULTURAL VALUES AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY: THE PHILIPPINE CASE.

Bradd Shore (Emory University). FEELING OUR WAY: TOWARDS A BIO-CULTURAL MODEL OF EMOTION

Bob Manlove (St. Mary's College), THE LAWS OF CULTURE

Eric De Vos (Saginaw Valley State University) STEPPING STONES, AND WET FEET: AVOIDING THE PITFALL OF ESSENTIALIST RELATIVISM.

ConnorConnor, John (Sacramento State University), THE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ANTECEDENTS OF JAPANESE PERSONALITY TRAITS AS MEASURED BY THE TAT AND OTHER TESTS.

De Vos, Eric S., Grazyna Baczynska, R. Sarah English, and Courtney Graft (Saginaw Valley State University), BETWEEN OBJECTIVITY AND INVOLVEMENT: POLISH RESPONSES TO THE TAT.

**1:15 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.**

**Paper Session: Acculturation and Identity  
Saratoga Room**

Alipuria, Linda (Independent Scholar), GROUP-RELATED IDENTITY/SELF AND CULTURE: ISSUES RAISED IN INTERVIEWS WITH MULTIHHERITAGE YOUNG ADULTS WITH ASIAN INDIAN FATHERS AND EURO AMERICAN MOTHERS.

Nosaka, Akiko (Independent Scholar), COMPARING TURKISH IMMIGRANT AND GERMAN FAMILY SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN MODERN GERMANY.

Oliver, Lisa (San José State University), ACCULTURATIVE AND TRANSITIONAL CHALLENGES FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Tsai, Jenny Hsin-Chun (Seattle University & University of Washington), CONTEXTUALIZING IMMIGRANT TEENAGERS' ADAPTATION: A STUDY OF TAIWANESE IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Stiles, Deborah (Webster University), THE ACCULTURATION OF IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE YOUTH LIVING IN NORWAY: A TEN-YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY.

**1:15 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.**

**SYMPOSIUM: The company they keep: A symposium in honor of Beatrice Whiting**  
**Sainte Claire Room**

**Beatrice Blyth Whiting**, a leading anthropologist of childhood and professor emerita of education at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, died on Monday, September 29, 2003 in Cambridge, Massachusetts, at the age of 89.

Dr. Whiting was a pioneer in psychological anthropology and the comparative study of child development and was one of the first women to be appointed to a tenured professorship at Harvard University. She investigated the activities, relationships and learning of children and women in diverse cultures, particularly in developing countries. Her methods combined the anthropologist's knowledge of local communities and families with the psychologist's systematic assessments of child behavior and development. Her research projects modeled the strength of interdisciplinary, international teams.

Beatrice Whiting was born in New York on April 14, 1914 and raised on Staten Island. After graduating from Bryn Mawr College in 1935, she went to Yale and did fieldwork among the Paiute Indians in Oregon; her 1943 dissertation was published as *Paiute Sorcery: A Study of Social Control* (1950). She lectured at Brandeis University and conducted research at Wellesley College before joining Harvard as a research associate in 1952; she became a Professor in 1973 and retired in 1980. She was a Distinguished Fellow at the Henry A. Murray Center for the Study of Lives at Radcliffe College from 1980 to 1985.

Beatrice Whiting's long-term collaboration with her husband of 60 years, John W. M. Whiting, a fellow anthropologist and Harvard professor, formed the basis of a unique research and training center for more than thirty years (1952-1985). In 1954 they initiated the Six Cultures Study of Socialization of the Child, involving field studies on three continents, with collaborators from Yale and Cornell. In 1966 they founded and directed the Child Development Research Unit at the University of Nairobi and conducted fieldwork in Ngecha, outside Nairobi. After their retirement, the



Whitings directed the Comparative Adolescence Project, including studies on four continents, with Professor Irven DeVore from 1980 to 1985.

Beatrice Whiting was a Fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences in 1978-79. The Whitings jointly received the Distinguished Service Award from the American Anthropological Association in 1982 and the Career Contribution Award of the Society for Psychological Anthropology in 1989. In 1987 Beatrice Whiting received the Distinguished Scientific Contributions Award from the Society for Research in Child Development.

She was known for her lifelong commitment and contribution to the cross-cultural study of culture and human development in the lives of children, women and families. Her influence as a scholar, mentor and teacher in psychological and socio-cultural anthropology, child development and education spans generations (see special issue in Ethos 2001, 29: 3).

#### SOME KEY PUBLICATIONS:

Whiting, Beatrice B. Paiute Sorcery. (1950). New York: The Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology, No. 15.

Whiting, Beatrice B. (Ed) (1963). Six Cultures: Studies of Child Rearing. New York: John Wiley.

Whiting, Beatrice Blyth and John W. M. Whiting. (1975). Children of Six Cultures: A Psycho-cultural Analysis. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press

Whiting, Beatrice B. and Carolyn P. Edwards (1988). Children of Different Worlds: The Formation of Social Behavior. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Whiting, Beatrice B. and Carolyn Pope Edwards. (2004, forthcoming) Ngecha: A Kenyan Community in a Time of Rapid Social Change. University of Nebraska Press.

#### **SYMPOSIUM INFORMATION:**

Co-Chairpersons:

Carolyn Pope Edwards, Carolyn Pope (University of Nebraska—Lincoln) and Carol Ember (Human Area Relations Area File)

Presenters:

Weisner, Thomas (UCLA), ECOCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING.

Edwards, Carolyn Pope (University of Nebraska—Lincoln), NGECHA: A KENYAN COMMUNITY IN A TIME OF RAPID SOCIAL CHANGE.

Kimani, Violet (University of Nairobi, Kenya), NGECHA TODAY: COMMUNITY PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES AND HIV/AIDS.

+--

Munroe, Lee (Pitzer College), SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND SEX-ROLE CHOICES AMONG CHILDREN IN FOUR CULTURES.

de Guzman, Maria (University of Nebraska—Lincoln), GUS CARLO AND CAROLYN EDWARDS, PROSOCIAL BEHAVIORS IN CONTEXT: A STUDY OF THE GIKUYU CHILDREN OF NGECHA, KENYA

Maynard, Ashely (University of Hawaii), BABY BOYS CAN MAKE TORTILLAS, BUT MEN CAN'T.

Rogoff, Barbara (UC- Santa Cruz), GENERATIONS OF CHILDREARING: CHILDREN'S SURVIVAL, SCHOOLING, AND EVENTUAL PARENTING.

Shweder, Richard (University of Chicago), DECONSTRUCTING THE EMOTIONS FOR THE SAKE OF COMPARATIVE RESEARCH.

Menon, Usha (Drexel University), MULTICULTURAL FEMINISM: AN ORIYA HINDU PERSPECTIVE.

Burton, Mike (UC- Irvine), Carmella Moore, and Kim Romney, LANGUAGE FAMILIES AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

Ross, Marc Howard & William Rand Kenan, Jr. (Bryn Mawr College), PSYCHOCULTURAL NARRATIVES AND DRAMAS IN ETHNIC CONFLICT AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

Ember, Carol & Melvin Ember (Human Relations Area Files at Yale University), PUTTING THINGS IN CONTEXT: THE IMPORTANCE OF SETTING IN CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH.

**3:00 p.m. – 3:15 p.m.**

**Break**

**Court Yard**

**3:15PM to 5:00**

**Continuation of Whiting Symposium**

**Sainte Claire Room**

**3:15 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.**

**Paper Session: Strategies for working in an international context**

**Santa Vesta Room**

Harris, Colette (Virginia Tech), GENDERED BEHAVIOUR CHANGE PRODUCTION IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: CASE STUDIES FROM AFRICA.

Hughes, Margaret (Peg) (San Jose State University), CULTURAL AND GENDER INFLUENCES ON YOUNG CHILDREN WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS: IS ANYTHING DIFFERENT?

Lu, Mei-Yen (San Jose State University) and Mike Miller (University of Arkansas), INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES AND GUIDELINES FOR DESIGNING MULTIMEDIA INSTRUCTION FOR INTERNATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION AUDIENCE.

Obed, Norman (San Jose State University), SENSE OF CLASSROOM MEMBERSHIP AS A POSSIBLE FACTOR IN THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE PATTERNS OF AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENTS IN SCIENCE.

Quintanar-Sarellana, Rosalinda (San José State University), MEETING THE NEEDS OF THE LINGUISTICALLY AND CULTURALLY DIVERSE.

**3:15 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.**

**Paper Session: Cultural factors and personality development**

**Saratoga Room**

Ramage, Katherine Ph.D. (Inverness Research Associates), PROFESSIONALS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF GUATEMALAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' SPANISH LANGUAGE USE.

de Munck, Victor C. (SUNY-New Paltz), A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF  
RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN CULTURAL MODELS OF ROMANTIC LOVE AND  
THEIR IMPLICATION FOR DIVORCE.

Bernas, Anna (The Faculty of Psychology, Jagiellonian University, Krakow,  
Poland), TO MAKE THE IMPLICIT EXPLICIT.

**Evening - - - Free to Indulge in the Bay Area**

## ABSTRACTS

### 33<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting Society for Cross-Cultural Research

#### A

**Ahmed, Ramadan** (Kuwait University), [ramadan78am@hotmail.com](mailto:ramadan78am@hotmail.com), THE DEVELOPMENT OF MORAL THINKING IN TWO ARAB CULTURES, KUWAIT AND EGYPT: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY. The present study aims at investigating the effects of age, gender, educational level and sociocultural setting variables on the development of moral thinking in two different Arab cultures, Kuwait and Egypt, by using the Defining Issues Test (DIT). The DIT was administered to 650 intermediate, secondary school and university male and female students from Kuwait and Egypt, aged between 13 and 30 years old. Results showed a gradual increase in the levels of moral thinking development with increase of age and the educational level. In general, results suggest that differences in gender and the sociocultural context have influence the subjects' moral thinking development and their distribution of moral stages.

**Ahmed, Ramadan** (Kuwait University), [ramadan78am@hotmail.com](mailto:ramadan78am@hotmail.com), WOMEN IN EGYPT. The present paper discusses the status of women in Egypt based on a review of the following topics: Women's roles in the society and variables affecting these roles, family systems, typical family size, mate selection, marriage customs and divorce proceedings, pregnancy and childbirth, childrearing, work life, including paid and unpaid labor, life expectancies, social and political participation of girls and women, violence against women, education of girls and women, physical and psychological health issues, husbands' absence and its effects on girls and wives, effects of technology and globalization on girls and women, perceptions of and attitudes about women's roles.

**Alipuria, Linda**, [Alipuria@earthlink.net](mailto:Alipuria@earthlink.net), GROUP-RELATED IDENTITY/SELF AND CULTURE: ISSUES RAISED IN INTERVIEWS WITH MULTIHERITAGE YOUNG ADULTS WITH ASIAN INDIAN FATHERS AND EURO AMERICAN MOTHERS. This paper addresses the cultural influences on self-awareness and identity. Young adults interviewees (age ~23-32) with multiple heritages of an Asian Indian father and a European American mother, raised several issues: cultural (societal), developmental, situational, parental, and the question of choice and multiplicity. Into their young adulthood, parental attitudes were very influential in shaping how the multiheritage persons saw their group-related identity and behavior. Cultural psychology has demonstrated the incremental, deeply reflexive way of being we learn as a necessary result of being brought from birth to adulthood in a particular cultural context. While there are clusters of behaviors and attitudes, responses that are more likely to be associated with one culture or another, within-culture variation is great, and there is a growing modern phenomena of persons embodying more than one culture, either through birth

into mixed family, immigration, or contact within a country or across nations. Developmentally, as one can begin to reflect on the meanings of culture(s), choices become possible. Culture is a system and incorporates particular tools for being human. How much can we borrow, what kinds of cultural products, how is the reintegration with the self-accomplished? What does it mean to be multicultural? Multiracial? Multiethnic?

**Alvarado, Nancy** (California Polytechnic University), [nalvarado@csupomona.edu](mailto:nalvarado@csupomona.edu) and **Kimberly A. Jameson** (University of California, San Diego). THE ROLE OF CONFIDENCE JUDGMENTS IN LEXICAL COMPARISONS ACROSS CULTURES: THE SEARCH FOR A MEASURE OF CODABILITY. Confidence judgments have been proposed as a measure of the relative ease with which a specific meaning is encoded using language. Such judgments may be an important indicator of the salience of a concept within a culture and thus a useful tool for cross-cultural comparisons. However, the link between high confidence and salience is complicated by task demands, cultural response biases, and differences in language structure. We illustrate these difficulties using confidence ratings for basic color names and appearances in Vietnamese and English. We believe that, once understood, confidence judgments can be a useful measure of lexical codability across cultures.

**Arkhipova, Alexandra** (Russian State University for Humanities, Institute for the Advanced Studies in Humanities), [a\\_alexandra@mail.ru](mailto:a_alexandra@mail.ru), GAMES OF STRATEGY AND "DIFFICULT TASK" FAIRY TALES IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE. Vladimir Propp suggested that folk tales can be divided into two major tale types: "difficult task-solution"/ "struggle-victory" dichotomy. At the same time, cross-culturalists pointed out that most games can be classified as either games of chance, games of physical skills or games of strategy. Toporov suggested that both folk tales and games ascend to myths. Though it is doubtful that all games ascend to myths, it is possible that some of them do. Quest tales and strategy games present the same type of plot: subject solves tasks without using his/her intellect. Therefore, one can expect a positive correlation between the proportion of games of strategy and the proportion of difficult task tales within a folklore tradition. I present and discuss results of a cross-cultural test of this hypothesis.

**Axelman, Michael** (Santa Clara University), [maxelman@scu.edu](mailto:maxelman@scu.edu), THE PSYCHOLOGY OF DISSIN': AFRICAN-AMERICAN YOUTH AND URBAN STREET CULTURE. In this paper, I draw links between psyche and culture, while I describe and contextualize, particular ways of relating employed by inner-city (African-American) adolescents. Respect is at the center of the inner-city adolescents' cultural system. To dissin' is to insult or violate one's status or personhood. The dynamics of these interpersonal encounters will be explored in depth with particular attention paid to the use of interpersonal aggression, and movement of the self along the shame-pride axis. Dissin' is a prominent feature of inner-city youth's relational worlds and represents a feature of the inner-city social context that may serve as an impediment to healthy development.

## B

**Bachman, Sarah L.** (Child Labor & the Global Village: Photography for Social Change), [sarahbach@aol.com](mailto:sarahbach@aol.com), HELPING CHILD LABORERS: BRINGING GLOBAL NORMS DOWN TO EVERY CHILD. One paradox of globalization is that many international norms for human rights and labor are internationally accepted, understood, and disseminated – and yet, millions of children still work in harmful, hazardous, and morally repugnant occupations. A series of photo-documentary stories about working children in several countries (Cambodia, Peru, India, Nepal, Burundi, Haiti) will be used to illustrate a paper arguing that reasons why international norms have yet to help many children can be traced to the multiplicity of challenges in the life of each, individual child. The challenges range from cultural identity (caste) to income poverty to family pressures.

**Ball, Jessica** (University of Victoria), [jball@uvic.ca](mailto:jball@uvic.ca), PRINCIPLES AND PROTOCOLS FOR RESEARCH ABOUT FIRST NATIONS CHILDREN AND COMMUNITIES IN CANADA. First Nations children and communities in Canada. First Nations in Canada hold the well being of young indigenous children and their families as the key to cultural revitalization, social cohesion, and economic development. There is a call by First Nations representatives for meaningful, community-involving research to develop evidence-based policy and practices to promote prenatal health, child health and development. However, social science researchers are being challenged to rethink the ethics of their research and practice engagements with First Nations. Considerations and protocols used in the presenter's program of research for advancing decolonizing methodologies, supporting First Nations knowledge, and contributing to knowledge of indigenous children's development are discussed in this presentation.

**Banerjee, Sikata** (University of Victoria), [sikatab@uvic.ca](mailto:sikatab@uvic.ca), HEROIC MOTHERS, CHASTE WIVES, CELIBATE WARRIORS: FEMINIST OR FEMININE NATIONALISM IN INDIA? This paper analyzes the relationship between the manhood, womanhood, and feminism within the context of a unique interpretation of the Indian nation. The image of an aggressive male warrior (masculine Hinduism) is central to certain versions of Hindu nationalism or Hindutva in contemporary India. This image is disseminated through two dominant models of armed masculinity—Hindu soldier and warrior monk. The logic of masculine Hinduism is not innocent. Hindu soldier and warrior monk are rooted in a rigid us vs. them view of nation that becomes implicated in violence and intolerance. Women have opened up a political space in Hindutva by drawing on corresponding feminine images of heroic mother, chaste wife, and celibate masculinized warrior. While enabling some forms of political empowerment, the assumptions of female virtue underlying all three models ultimately complicate Hindutva women's intersection with feminism.

**Barry III, Herbert** (University of Pittsburgh), [barryh@pitt.edu](mailto:barryh@pitt.edu), SINGLE OR

**MULTIPLE LEADERSHIP OF SUBORDINATED AND INDEPENDENT COMMUNITIES.** Codes by Murdock and Wilson (1972) indicate community leadership by a single individual instead of by multiple people in 30% of 93 subordinated communities and in 55% of 66 independent communities. Leadership by a single individual is associated with severe treatment of infants and children and less valuation of children and adolescents in subordinated communities, with less cultural complexity in both subordinated and independent communities, and with exogamous marriage and permissive treatment of children in independent communities. Leadership by a single individual therefore appears to have adverse effects in subordinated communities.

**Bernas, Anna** (The Faculty of Psychology, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland), [awbernas@wp.pl](mailto:awbernas@wp.pl), **TO MAKE THE IMPLICIT EXPLICIT.** The project outlines an attempt to provide an adequate empirical evidence that would help to characterize the Polish national culture (i.e. to draw an up-to-date cultural profile of the Poles) and fill the current gap in psychological literature on cultural values favored by the Poles. It should also contribute to answer the growing demands of organizational practice and the field of intercultural relations. The theoretical considerations define the field of psychology of culture and encompass presentation Trompenaars' Seven dimensional model of culture in the context of Schwartz' and Hofstede's models of cultural dimensions. Three main broad objectives are guiding inquiries: elementary research of the Polish national culture with respect to politically conditioned transformation, culture studies methodology and applied psychological research on how to deal with cultural differences in multinational organizations. Hypotheses are derived from the existent body of psychological literature on Polish culture and assume the positioning of the Polish culture on the seven dimension of cultural valuing and the direction of potential cultural changes due to the recent political transformation. Two types of adapted questionnaires will be deployed: based on Trompenaars' and Schwartz conceptualizations to grasp the current state and cultural transformations and a broad range of Polish companies having undergone privatization and having an ownership structure with high percentage of foreign capital. The research is currently in conduct and preliminary findings will be presented and discussed.

**Bolton, Ralph** (Pomona College), [ProfessorBolton@aol.com](mailto:ProfessorBolton@aol.com) and **Lynn L. Thomas** (Pomona College), [Lynn.L.Thomas@verizon.net](mailto:Lynn.L.Thomas@verizon.net), **MALE GENITAL ALTERATIONS AND HIV PREVENTION: WILL ADULT CIRCUMCISION HALT THE EPIDEMIC IN AFRICA?** The president of the United States has committed 15 billion dollars to AIDS prevention and treatment in Africa, and American prevention policies, influenced by the Religious Right and faith-based ideologies, are stressing abstinence, partner reduction, and fidelity as the way to stop AIDS. In the 1980s some cross-cultural research suggested an association between rates of circumcision in African societies and levels of HIV infection. Additional studies in recent years appear to confirm the existence of an association, and other studies are underway to assess the feasibility of promoting adult male



circumcision with financial support from USAID. Thus, adult male circumcision has joined abstinence, partner reduction and fidelity as a potentially appropriate prevention intervention. This paper raises questions about an HIV prevention strategy that involves surgical modifications.

**Borinskaya, Svetlana A.** (Institute of General Genetics, Moscow), [borinskaya@vigg.ru](mailto:borinskaya@vigg.ru), COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF OLD AND NEW WORLD GENETIC LINEAGES ALLOWS TO RECONSTRUCT EURASIAN ROOTS OF AMERINDIAN MYTHS. Old and New World mythological traditions include some similar motifs and tale-types, which was already discovered in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. More recent comparative analysis of mythological traditions allows us to find dozens of motifs specific for some Eurasian and Native American mythologies. There are three possible explanations of such a similarity: (i) origin from common ancestral tradition; (ii) independent creation of similar mythological motifs (so-called universal motifs); (iii) influence of similar environmental conditions. The situation may be clarified through the analysis of relevant genetic data: if universal motifs are only observed among genetically related peoples, this appears to suggest that respective motifs stem from a common ancestral tradition and were spread in process of prehistoric migrations. We use suggested approach for reconstruction of Eurasian roots of some Native American myths. The largest number of Amerindian motifs has been found among the people populating areas around the Gobi desert, whereas these very peoples turn out to genetically closest to the Amerindians.

**Brown, Jill** (University of Nebraska - Lincoln), [dwntwnjbrown@yahoo.com](mailto:dwntwnjbrown@yahoo.com), and **James Sorrell** (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), AIDS DIDN'T COME TO AFRICA FOR DOGS, IT CAME FOR MEN: MASCULINITY AND HIV IN NAMIBIA, SOUTHERN AFRICA. This study explores the linkages between cultural beliefs regarding masculinity, alcohol use, and HIV. Qualitative interviews and focus groups were conducted with male and female informants in rural and urban Namibia. Themes of alcohol use, traditional and contemporary masculinity emerged. The resilience of a dominant masculinity that emphasizes denial of health concerns and virility is demonstrated in the narratives of men regarding HIV/AIDS. Masculine gender norms are interpreted as a competing socio-cultural factor against safer sex intentions.

**Burton, Michael L.** (University of California, Irvine), [mlburton@uci.edu](mailto:mlburton@uci.edu), **Carmella C. Moore** (University of California, Irvine, [cemoore@orion.oac.uci.edu](mailto:cemoore@orion.oac.uci.edu), and **A. Kimball Romney** (University of California, Irvine, [akromney@uci.edu](mailto:akromney@uci.edu), LANGUAGE FAMILIES AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE. Whiting symposium. We examine relationships between language families and social structure. Correspondence analysis of 63 social structure traits yielded scores for 351 societies on two dimensions that we have interpreted as matricentric vs patricentric and unilineal vs bilateral. We find that most language families fall within a small number of types with respect to these two dimensions, including a unilineal pattern, a patricentric pattern, and a matricentric pattern. We conduct

statistical tests that show patterns such as the homogeneity of Greenberg's Eurasiatic phylum, the heterogeneity of Greenberg's Northern Amerindian family, and a significant difference in social structure between Western Malayo-Polynesian and Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian.

## C

**Caulkins, Douglas** (Grinnell College), [Caulkins@grinnell.edu](mailto:Caulkins@grinnell.edu) and **Cristina Wood** (Grinnell College), [Woodcris@grinnell.edu](mailto:Woodcris@grinnell.edu), HOW GOOD IS MY CULTURE? A TEST OF THE ETHNOCENTRISM HYPOTHESIS IN THE BRITISH ISLES. It is often assumed that individuals regard their own culture as ideal or close to the ideal (the ethnocentrism hypothesis). In a study with samples from Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Northeast England, and Southeast England, we used a group of 21 scenarios from daily life in the UK, and posed the question, "How Welsh (Irish, Scottish, etc.) is this behavior?" and "How good or ideal is this behavior." Similar data were collected in the US for comparison. While the degree of match between the cultural description and the ideal varies considerably, all samples identified national/regional differences and were critical of aspects of their cultures. Significantly, there was a high consensus across samples on the ideal, suggesting the emergence of a transnational value system. Keywords: Ethnocentrism, cultural identity, transnational values

**Centofanti, Joyce M.** (Adams State College), [jcentofanti@adams.edu](mailto:jcentofanti@adams.edu), A CULTURALLY DIVERSE ART-BASED TACTILE/KINESTHETIC LEARNING PROCESS THAT IS BEING USED CROSS-CULTURALLY TO TEACH THE ALPHABET. This cross-cultural multimethod study involved a quantitative single-subject multiple baseline design to measure to what extent a tactual/kinesthetic art approach using clay would help low achieving or developmentally delayed kindergarten students learn the alphabet (a pre-reading skill). Qualitative data collection and analysis revealed differences in the participants' reactions to, preferences for, and processes with clay such as expressing their culture, lives, dreams, stories, beliefs, and fears. Analysis of cultural differences, social interactions, student self-initiated practices, and variations of the interventions suggested that gender differences occurred more strongly when clothing differentiated gender, and in the types of stories told, but not in the clay processes initiated.

**Cho, EunMi**, [meunmicho@skymail.csus.edu](mailto:meunmicho@skymail.csus.edu) and **Rachael A. Gonzáles, Ed.D** (Sacramento State University), CREATING LEARNING CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN FAMILIES OF CULTURALLY AND LINGUISTICALLY DIVERSE EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN AND THEIR TEACHERS. This presentation will share information and insights gained through participatory research in creating effective learning conversation between Asian American and Hispanic parents of children with exceptional needs and their teachers/schools. The characteristics of what makes a learning conversation will also be addressed. Learning conversation provides the opportunity for parents and teachers to come together

to ask questions, negotiate meaning, articulate thoughts, and reach an understanding among them.

**Combs, Howard** (San Jose State University), [combs\\_h@cob.sjsu.edu](mailto:combs_h@cob.sjsu.edu), CROSS-CULTURAL TEACHING AND LEARNING: A COMPARISON OF THAILAND AND THE UNITED STATES. This analysis will introduce a cross-cultural comparison of teaching and learning in Thailand and the United States. A comparison of instructional methods will be provided along with a discussion of alternative student evaluation models. One major difference between Thai and U.S. culture is the manner in which decision-making is conducted. In the United States disagreement and debate are expected outcomes of routine decision-making. By contrast, consensus and group harmony are of paramount importance in Thailand. Therefore, Thai students are likely to find the confrontational U.S. style of decision making to be inappropriate for their environment.

**Comunian, Anna Laura** (University of Padua, Italy), [annalaura.comunian@unipd.it](mailto:annalaura.comunian@unipd.it), TO BE WOMAN AND TO BE MAN IN ITALY: GENDER ROLE. Today in Italian society roles, tasks and spaces traditionally distinguished between men and women are in opposition to the diffused trend to move on roles and functions attributed to both sexes. After the Second World War, the changes in the Italian society, during different periods and with different effects, have caused a decisive change on the roles of men and woman. The law of December 9, 1977, for the parity of treatment between men and women in respect to the labor laws, besides abolishing all differentiation between male and female workers, it extended the right of parents to absent themselves from work in the case of a child's illness to fathers. This law codified a cultural change. Within a short time, this change made equality between the two sexes interchangeable, starting from job activities and arriving to family roles. However, in the society of today, both complementary and competitive roles still define the possible modalities of relationship between men and women. These modalities are not supported by a stable system of values but are presented as changing hypotheses and create a lot of difficulties within the couple and, consequently, in the family. Just in the social, psychological, and cultural contexts imbalances persist on male and female role definition. Starting from this general framework, it will be discussed the more meaningful points of changes in woman's situation as well as the maternal role, and introduction of women on the world of the male work.

**Connor, John** (Sacramento State University, Emeritus Professor of Anthropology), [travelingduo@comcast.net](mailto:travelingduo@comcast.net), THE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ANTECEDENTS OF JAPANESE PERSONALITY TRAITS AS MEASURED BY THE TAT AND OTHER TESTS. Although Japan, China, and Korea all share a common Confucian heritage, China and Korea appear almost anarchistic when compared with the more rigidly self-controlled and law-abiding Japanese. This paper examines the historical and cultural forces underlying Japanese personality characteristics.

**Cortese, Anthony** (Southern Methodist University), [tcortese@smu.edu](mailto:tcortese@smu.edu), HATE SPEECH AND THE LAW: A CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS. Do hate speech regulations constitute a danger to First Amendment liberties? Are regulations needed to protect the rights of those who continue to be denied access to equal opportunity? I rethink some of these issues that have been silenced in ways harmful to those that have been oppressed. In democracies, free speech and freedom from discrimination are rights most take for granted. In the U.S., there is reluctance to restrict free speech. In Europe, there are limits to free speech if protection against discrimination is at issue. The legal restriction of hate speech reinforces commitment to tolerance as a value.

## D

**Dambrauskas, Joseph** (Independent Scholar), [josephdambrauskas@hotmail.com](mailto:josephdambrauskas@hotmail.com), THE PLAY LIFE OF CHILDREN IN LITHUANIA. Ethnographic field observations of play among children aged 3-24 years were carried out in the city of Panevezys in Lithuania during the year 1991. Findings were understood in terms of: (i) a culture-specific theme, and (ii) the frequencies of play among two opposite groupings of competitive-striving (C-S) and sharing-constructive (S-C) play. The culture-specific theme was found in some but not all play, found in four psychosocial realms, and comprised of a four-step sequence. C-S play was more frequent in boys (38% vs. 31% for girls), while S-C play was more frequent with girls (56% vs. 29% of boys' play observations).

**Danopoulos, Constantine P.** (Department of Political Science, San Jose State University), [Danopoulos@prodigy.net](mailto:Danopoulos@prodigy.net), RELIGIOUS VS. ETHNIC IDENTITY IN MODERN GREECE. Greece's membership in the European Union (EU) and developments relating to the end of the Cold War have rekindled an identity debate between those who argue that Orthodoxy is the seminal building bloc of modern Greek identity and those who advocated secularism. This is not simply a disagreement as to the social and political role of religion, but centers on a much larger issue: the nation's national security policy. While the official Greek state views national security in traditional state sovereignty terms, the Orthodox Church feels that cultural and other forms of encroachments are threatening to dilute Greece' societal cohesiveness and distinct national identity. The paper will trace and analyze the origin and implications of this debate.

**Davletshin, Albert** (Institute for Oriental and Classical Studies, Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow, Russia), [ivgi@rsuh.ru](mailto:ivgi@rsuh.ru), MESOAMERICAN LOGO-SYLLABIC WRITING SYSTEMS: A CASE OF CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH. Mesoamerica is a cultural area comprising various cultures developed at the territory of contemporaneous Belize, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico until the arrival of Spanish conquistadors. As we may see from recovered archaeological remains, survived written sources and Spaniards' testimonies, Mesoamerican cultures shared a lot of various traits in their religious, political, social and calendrical systems. However, the Mesoamericans spoke unrelated

languages and did pertain to different cultures. All the known hieroglyphic inscriptions attested in the New World come from this area, thus Mesoamerica provides a unique possibility for cross-cultural, comparative and typological research of the writing. Another point is that the Mesoamerican scripts are so different from typological point of view that can be chosen as a subject of independent research. At least, there different strategies may be found in the Mesoamerican writing systems. The fact mentioned suggests more than one place of origin of the writing in Mesoamerica. To have compared the writing systems of Mesoamerica and ones of the entire World, it is possible to reveal some correlation between the type of language and the type of writing systems applied for recording messages in that language. The paper also concerns to the question of relationship between the emergence of writing and the stage of socio-political differentiation of the society where this writing emerges.

**Deenan, Aporn Ph.D., RN** (Faculty of Nursing, Burapha University, Chonburi, Thailand), [aporn@buu.ac.th](mailto:aporn@buu.ac.th) or [Deenan1@hotmail.com](mailto:Deenan1@hotmail.com) and **Joanne K. Schneider, Ph.D., RN** (School of Nursing, Saint Louis University, Missouri), [Schneijk@slu.edu](mailto:Schneijk@slu.edu), SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TRANSLATED INSTRUMENTS WITH THAI ADOLESCENTS. Vigorous methods of back-translation and cultural specificity make instruments useable for cross-cultural comparisons. The purpose of this study was to translate several English instruments into Thai for an adolescent population. Using a modified version of Brislin's back-translation technique, several English instruments were back translated by bilingual Thais and made culturally specific by a focus group of bilingual Thai adolescents. Three hundred eleven bilingual Thai adolescents then completed both versions two times two weeks apart. T-tests showed that some Thai and English scales were statistically significant (differences) and some were non-significant (similarities). Similarities, differences, and limitations will be discussed.

**de Guzman, Maria** (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), [deguzm@unlserve.unl.edu](mailto:deguzm@unlserve.unl.edu), PROSOCIAL BEHAVIORS IN CONTEXT: A STUDY OF THE GIKUYU CHILDREN OF NGECHA, KENYA (AS PART OF AN INVITED SYMPOSIUM, THE COMPANY THEY KEEP: SYMPOSIUM TO HONOR THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF BEATRICE WHITING. ORGANIZER, CAROLYN POPE EDWARDS). This study examines children's prosocial behaviors in everyday contexts that represent varying degrees of strength of situational demands. Behavioral observations ( $N = 89$ ) of children two- to nine-years of age ( $M = 7.22$  years,  $SD = 2.22$ ) collected in Ngecha, Kenya were coded for three types of prosocial behaviors (nurturant, responsible and prosocial dominant), across five contexts (childcare, self-care, labor/chores, play, idle/social). Mixed groups ANOVA showed that older children generally performed more prosocial acts than younger children. Context differences also emerged, generally consistent with the hypothesized degrees of strength in situational demands. Most prosocial acts were found in the context of labor/chores, while the least number of prosocial acts were found during the context of self-care. A moderate number of prosocial



acts were found in play and idle/social situations. Additionally, differences were also found in the patterns of specific prosocial behaviors within each context and across age groups.

**De Finney, Sandrina** (School of Child and Youth Care, University of Victoria), [sdefinn@uvic.ca](mailto:sdefinn@uvic.ca), PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH WITH IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE YOUTH: CONCEPTUAL, ETHICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL DILEMMAS FROM THE FIELD. The presentation presents initial findings of a hybrid participatory action research (PAR) project with immigrant and refugee youth ages 12 and up in Victoria, British-Columbia. Using popular education methods such as popular theater and photography, the research project, entitled 'Voices Heard', explored the intersectionalities of race, ethnicity, culture, gender, religion, age, sexuality, citizenship and class in immigrant and refugee youth's processes of identity formation. The presentation offers theoretical, methodological and field-based considerations for immigrant and refugee youth's long-term participation in community-based participatory action research.

**Dehindsa, Manveen** (San Francisco State University), [mkdhindsa@aol.com](mailto:mkdhindsa@aol.com), **David Matsumoto, Ph.D.**, & **Pauline Velez, Ph.D.**, THE IMPACT OF SOCIALIZATION OF GENDER ROLES ON CHOICE OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION STYLES. Conflict is a common phenomenon and one that is present in all cultures (Ting-Toomey, 1988). Given increasing diversity, it becomes important to understand conflict and how it is resolved from different cultural perspectives. This research aims to examine the differences among East Indians and Americans' choice of conflict resolution styles and the degree to which these choices are mediated by gender role education found in each respective culture. Participants (N = 100) will be asked to complete various surveys (CTS, TKI, BEM, PAQ, SL-ASIA). It is expected that culture will influence the type of conflict resolution style one employs. Also, gender roles will be expected to be positively correlated with gender-specific conflict resolution styles. Lastly, it is expected that gender role education will serve as a mediator in the relationship between culture and conflict resolution style.

**de Munck, Victor C.** (SUNY-New Paltz), [Victor@bestweb.net](mailto:Victor@bestweb.net), A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN CULTURAL MODELS OF ROMANTIC LOVE AND THEIR IMPLICATION FOR DIVORCE. We analyze Russian and U.S. student responses to fourteen Likert-scale questions about Romantic Love in the United States and Russia. Our goal is to discern if the models of romantic love, as based on this survey, are the same or are significantly different across gender or culture. We find that the models of romantic love are mostly the same except when romantic love goes bad. When love fails Americans are more likely than Russians to blame their spouse and seek some form of revenge. This is partially a result of American student notions of love as lasting forever and Russian students considering love as a temporary stage in a relationship.

**De Vos, Eric S.** (Saginaw Valley State University), [devos@svsu.edu](mailto:devos@svsu.edu), STEPPING STONES, AND WET FEET: AVOIDING THE PITFALL OF ESSENTIALIST RELATIVISM. "Psychic unity" and "relativist" positions can be bridged by reference to multi-system interactions and developmental processes. Common phylogenetic origination of humanity does not mandate either specific or universal cultural configurations. Cultural configurations (e.g., repertoires of acceptable behavior, frameworks for meaning, and the enjoyment of common experiential states) are momentary and local. Their origination is neither arbitrary nor essential. Their properties emerge as moments of a multi-system convergence involving cultural, social, psychological and biological systems. We advocate a non-essentialist empirical effort to identify basic dimensions of human concern, and explore their convergent contribution to the emergence of psychocultural and biopsychosocial configurations.

**De Vos, Eric S.** (Saginaw Valley State University), [devos@svsu.edu](mailto:devos@svsu.edu), **Grazyna Baczynska, R. Sarah English, and Courtney Graft** (Saginaw Valley State University), BETWEEN OBJECTIVITY AND INVOLVEMENT: POLISH RESPONSES TO THE TAT. Narrative responses to the Thematic Apperception Test were collected in Poland in 2002. An objective, observational, utilitarian tone (in contrast to an optimistic participatory tone) was apparent in many of the narratives. Many (though not all) responses indicated existential angst, unfulfilled idealizations (e.g., a simpler rural life), and uncertainty about goals and personal competence. Thematic analysis revealed unresolved concerns over pleasure, esteem, achievement and competence, along with more positive themes of nurture, affiliation, responsibility and mixed concerns regarding control. Such experiential patterns may reflect both the immediate social historical circumstances of post cold war Poland and more long-standing cultural themes.

**De Vos, George A.** (University of California at Berkeley, emeritus), [devos@sscl.berkeley.edu](mailto:devos@sscl.berkeley.edu), BASIC DIMENSIONS IN CONSCIOUS THOUGHT. Our critical review of previous attempts to identify basic human concerns, and our own cross-cultural research, have led us to develop a comprehensive scoring system for identifying themes that recur across a wide range of social and cultural settings. We have found that thematic contents of emic human consciousness can be classified within an etic system, using twelve basic categories of human concerns. This etic system is constructed outside (i.e., transcends) specific collective representations or culture-specific complex patterns of thought. It facilitates cross-cultural identification of basic human concerns that are revealed in a variety of idiosyncratic or culturally normative verbalizations.

**DiGiovanni, Joan** (University of Arizona), [jdigiova@u.arizona.edu](mailto:jdigiova@u.arizona.edu) and **Alexis Lanham** (University of Arizona), [Alexis@email.arizona.edu](mailto:Alexis@email.arizona.edu), TINA MODOTTI (1846-1942 ASSUNTA ADELAIDE LUIGIA): ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHER'S METAMORPHOSIS FROM MODEL TO MUSE/MISTRESS, FROM MASOCHISTIC MARXIST TO MIGRANT. Legendary Tina Modotti (1846-1942)

is one of the most fascinating prewar women photographers. Her images of Mexican workers demonstrate an original modernist vision. Now deceased, Tina is the victimized by conjecture. She chose to identify with the poor, who were the icons of the Mexican revolution. Modotti chose political activism over art.

**Divale, William** (York College, CUNY), [DivaleBill@aol.com](mailto:DivaleBill@aol.com) and **Martha Vivar** (York College, CUNY), [Martha\\_vivar@yahoo.com](mailto:Martha_vivar@yahoo.com), THE IMPACT OF PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION AND CORPORAL PUNISHMENT ON CARIBBEAN IMMIGRANT GROUPS. Cultures vary in their norms of physical punishment of children. What is acceptable punishment in some cultures would be considered child abuse in contemporary US society. The hypotheses considered here are that parental acceptance or rejection will be correlated with the amount and severity of physical punishment. In West Indian cultures, rejecting parents will also punish more. In addition, parental rejection and severe corporal punishment will be related to negative characteristics in adult personality. Early data collected on various Caribbean immigrant groups (N = 175) are analyzed using Rohner's PARQ (Parental Acceptance/Rejection Scale), the PPI (Physical Punishment Questionnaire), and the PAQ (Personality Assessment Questionnaire). Several cultural, demographic, and motivational measures are also analyzed.

**Divale, William** (York College, CUNY), [divalebill@aol.com](mailto:divalebill@aol.com), **Maria Victoria Cardona-Divale** (NOVA Southeastern University), [CardonaMV@aol.com](mailto:CardonaMV@aol.com), **Martha Vivar** (York College, CUNY), [Martha\\_vivar@yahoo.com](mailto:Martha_vivar@yahoo.com), HOMOPHOBIA AND PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE/REJECTION IN COLOMBIA & SPAIN. The last forty years have seen increasing liberalization for homosexuals and big changes in public opinion, but significant homophobia still exists. There is the overt homophobic behavior known as "Gay Bashing" which sometimes includes bodily harm and even murder. But much more common is covert homophobia such as practiced by, but not limited to, many in the "Christian Right." This type of behavior runs the gamete from making fun of homosexuals, to isolating them, to job discrimination, and to denying equal rights and protection. A key question is where does homophobia come from and how is it related to an individual's psyche? The report today is the first part of a larger cross-cultural study into the relationship between homophobia, parenting styles, and adult personality. The working hypothesis of this study is: Hostile and/or rejecting parenting styles will result in negative personality characteristics and also in homophobia in societies that are "Machismo." The underlying assumptions to this study are that rejecting parents produce maladjusted offspring and maladjusted offspring in "Machismo" cultures will have more homophobia. "Machismo" refers to the concept of male virility and male dominance associated with Latin and many other cultures. This report presents data from Spain and Colombia.

**Dona, Giorgia** (Senior Lecturer, School of Social Sciences, University of East London), [g.dona@uel.ac.uk](mailto:g.dona@uel.ac.uk), CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH WITH REFUGEE CHILDREN This paper attempts to integrate theoretical and methodological



considerations (related to three areas of investigation): child-centered, cross-cultural and refugee studies research. (It argues that) within the field of forced migration, research with refugee children has begun to acknowledge the importance of cross-cultural theories and methods but it has not fully embraced a child-centered approach (that views children as social agents and co-researchers). The paper argues that in light of current socio-political discourses that present refugee children as needy, dependent and vulnerable, a shift in the way research with refugee children is conceptualized is vital, (in order to promote their rights,) and that it should incorporate theories and methods from child-centered research.

**Dos Santos, Benedito** (The Catholic University of Goiás State, Brazil), [br-santos@uol.com.br](mailto:br-santos@uol.com.br), STREET YOUTH IN NEW YORK CITY AND SÃO PAULO: Global Similarities and Local Specificities [Deconstructing the Striking Differences]. For several decades multilateral agencies, grassroots movements, and researchers lent international visibility to the phenomenon of street children in developing countries, without paying much attention to the runaway phenomenon in developed countries. Yet the historical increase in the numbers of youth on the street in countries with varied economic, social and health development patterns prompts the following questions: Is the phenomenon, as it is configured in developed countries, comparable to that of developing countries? This paper follows some material in the author's, *Ungovernable Children: Runaways, Homeless Youths, and Street Children in New York and São Paulo*.

**Draguns, Juris G.** (Pennsylvania State University), [jgd1@psu.edu](mailto:jgd1@psu.edu), STEREOTYPES VERSUS EMPATHY: TOWARD ENHANCEMENT OF COMMUNICATION ACROSS CULTURES. Stereotypes tend to obstruct intercultural communication and interaction, and empathy helps scale cultural barriers in promoting mutual understanding, correcting misconceptions, and enhancing personal relationships. Yet, stereotype reduction does not automatically bring about improvement in personal perceptiveness and social interaction across cultural and ethnic lines. Moreover, not all aspects of national and ethnic stereotypes are unrealistic or negative. An attempt is made to untangle the complexities of the relationship between stereotypes and empathy in providing counseling and mental health services across cultures, in reducing ethnic conflict, and in gathering data, especially about subjective experience in a different culture.

**Dresser, Rocío** (San Jose State University), [rociodresser@aol.com](mailto:rociodresser@aol.com) and **Carol Robledo** (San Jose State University), CROSS CULTURAL CONNECTIONS: A PATHWAY TO EMPOWERMENT. In this presentation we discuss how our future as a society depends on our ability to understand and appreciate each other across cultures. The authors analyzed the use of multicultural literature in elementary school classrooms. They found that through its use children were able to rethink their views of their own and other cultures. In addition, they noted that multicultural literature validates children's home culture and enables them to

see themselves as part of a multicultural learning community. The authors discuss how students became empowered to take pride in their cultural heritage and identity, as well as understand, appreciate, and develop respect for the diverse cultures represented in schools.

## E

**Edman, Jeanne** (Cosumnes River College), [edmanj@crc.losrios.edu](mailto:edmanj@crc.losrios.edu), ANGER DISCOMFORT, BODY DISSATISFACTION AND SYMPTOMS OF EATING DISORDERS: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY. There has been growing interest the impact of emotional expression on mental and physical health and several studies suggest that there are cultural differences in emotional expression. The present study will examine whether there is a relationship between anger discomfort and risk of eating disorder, and whether there are any gender and ethnic differences in anger discomfort and risk of eating disorder. Filipino (N=133) and Caucasian (N=157) American college students completed a questionnaire that included the Anger Discomfort Scale, the Self Loathing sub-scale and a measure of body dissatisfaction, and 140 of these students also completed the Eating Disorder Inventory-2. Filipinos reported higher levels of anger discomfort, and females reported higher symptom levels of eating disorders. Anger discomfort was associated with higher risk of eating disorders and greater levels of body dissatisfaction among women, especially Caucasian women. However, no relationships between anger discomfort and eating disorder symptoms were found among males. The results are discussed in terms of ethnic differences in discomfort levels of anger expression, and sex differences in risk factors are associated with eating disorders.

**Edwards, Carolyn Pope** (University of Nebraska—Lincoln), [cedwards1@unl.edu](mailto:cedwards1@unl.edu), NGECHA: A KENYAN COMMUNITY IN A TIME OF RAPID SOCIAL CHANGE. This paper describes how what began as a historical comparative research project evolved through its own scientific and intellectual momentum into a case study with a strong historical component. With contributions by Kenyans and Americans, a forthcoming volume presents a story of Ngecha, a Gikuyu-speaking community in the Central Province of Kenya, undergoing rapid social change from an agrarian to a wage earning economy and beginning to emerge as a new Nairobi suburb during a 5-year period shortly after national independence, 1968-1973. The volume came about as a result of a long-term, multi-site, international, and interdisciplinary research project, Child Development Research Unit, based at Nairobi University Bureau of Educational Research, to forward the goals of comparative cultural investigation. The periurban community of Ngecha was one of the focal (panel) communities for the comparative project and close to project headquarters; and so became the focus of an exceptionally rich body of observations, interviews, description, and empirical studies.

**Ember, Carol R.** (Human Relations Area Files at Yale University), [Carol.Ember@yale.edu](mailto:Carol.Ember@yale.edu) and **Melvin Ember** (Human Relations Area Files at Yale University), [Melvin.Ember@yale.edu](mailto:Melvin.Ember@yale.edu), PUTTING THINGS IN CONTEXT: THE IMPORTANCE OF SETTING IN CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH. One of the most important theoretical and empirical contributions of Beatrice B. Whiting was pointing to the influence of the setting or the context in which interactions take place. So, for example, children exhibit more aggression when peers are around. And a male-dominated society is postulated to make a difference in whether or not boys with low father-salience will exhibit hyper masculine behavior. We take a new look at our previous research on male initiation rites to see if paying attention to the setting or context might can improve results.

**Ember, Melvin** (Human Relations Area Files at Yale University), [Melvin.Ember@yale.edu](mailto:Melvin.Ember@yale.edu) and **Carol R. Ember** (Human Relations Area Files at Yale University), [Carol.Ember@yale.edu](mailto:Carol.Ember@yale.edu), CROSS-CULTURAL EVALUATION OF PREDICTED ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN "RACE" AND BEHAVIOR. Rushton argues that much variation in human behavior is explained by membership in one of only three genetic groups or "races" ("Negroids," "Caucasoids," and "Mongoloids"). Using previously coded data on the Standard Cross-Cultural Sample, we find (in research done with Peter Peregrine) no statistical support for the predicted associations between "race" and behavior. The results are consistent with the anthropological position that "race" is not a scientifically useful construct for explaining variation in humans.

**Erkman, Fatoş** (Bosphorus University), [erkman@boun.edu.tr](mailto:erkman@boun.edu.tr), THE RELATIONSHIP OF SELF-REPORTED PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT TO PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION IN TURKISH PARENTS. In the present study a total of 462 Turkish parents completed the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire-Control (PARQ-C) and Physical Punishment Questionnaire (PPQ) Turkish Forms. Among the parents, 47.9 % reported utilization of physical punishment (PP) while 52.1 % stated that they do not use PP. The PARQ-C scores were investigated for significant differences based on presence versus absence of PP and difference on all PARQ subscales were established but it was not found for the control scale. The relationship of PPQ dimensions, specifically harshness, justness and sum of punishment to parental rejection and control were investigated. Harshness and rejection showed significant correlation ( $r = .266, p < .001$ ) as well as harshness and control ( $r = .155, p < .05$ ), and harshness and hostility ( $r = .381, p < .001$ ).

**F**

**G**

**Gehrt, Ken** (San Jose State University), [gehart\\_k@cob.sjsu.edu](mailto:gehart_k@cob.sjsu.edu), CROSS-CULTURAL TEACHING: CULTIVATING OPPORTUNITIES WITH JAPANESE UNIVERSITIES. The process of cultivating collaborative teaching opportunities

with Japanese universities requires ample time. The incremental time is the result of the manner in which inter-personal and inter-organizational collaboration transpire in Japan. There is a growing interest among Japanese universities to collaborate with U.S. universities. Efforts are being made to adapt Japanese curricula and academic calendars to the U.S. format. Japanese universities are also making efforts to introduce more English into their curricula. Programs that have been developed to bring U.S. faculty and students into the Japanese classroom will be discussed.

**Gibbons, Judith** (St. Louis University), [gibbonsjl@slu.edu](mailto:gibbonsjl@slu.edu), WORLDWIDE TRENDS IN THE STATUS OF WOMEN. The paper will address trends that affect the lives of women, particularly women in developing countries. There will be a focus on modernization, urbanization, education, increased access to media, and globalization. Are women's roles or attitudes about women's roles related to other indicators and do they change along with the other changes?

**Gielen, Uwe** (St. Francis College), [uqielen@hotmail.com](mailto:uqielen@hotmail.com), WOMEN IN TRADITIONAL BUDDHIST LADAKH. The paper reviews the lives and roles of women in the predominantly Tibetan culture of Ladakh, Northwest India. After discussing traditional roles, marriage systems including fraternal polyandry, and developmental patterns, the paper moves on to a delineation of recent social changes that have exerted a profound effect on the position of women in Ladakh's Buddhist society.

**Glazer, Sharon** (San Jose State University), [sglazer@email.sjsu.edu](mailto:sglazer@email.sjsu.edu) & **Dawn Anderson** (San Jose State University), THE MODERATING EFFECTS OF SUPERVISOR SUPPORT ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ROLE CLARITY AND JOB SATISFACTION. Supervisors play a vital role in workers' job satisfaction. Because most of the research on job satisfaction has been limited to samples from the USA, the present study sought to examine the relationship between role clarity and job satisfaction as moderated by supervisor emotional support across cultures, Autonomy, Conservatism, Harmony, and Mastery (Schwartz, 1999). Our sample included 15,466 steelworkers from one multinational firm. Through moderated regression analyses it was found that supervisor support was more positively correlated with job satisfaction in autonomous cultures than conservative cultures. Supervisor support in conservative cultures might make someone lose face. Within country analyses will also be presented along with a discussion of implications.

**Glazer, Sharon** (San Jose State University), [sglazer@email.sjsu.edu](mailto:sglazer@email.sjsu.edu) and **Megan Madden** (San Jose State University), THE EFFECTS OF AGE AND TENURE ON STRESS, COMMITMENT, AND TURNOVER INTENTION. The present study is a pan-cultural analysis of the moderating role both age and tenure play on the relationship between role ambiguity and intention to leave. Data from over 1300 nurses in Hungary, Italy, Israel, UK, and USA were obtained. Curvilinear moderated regression analyses were used to determine

test our hypothesis that younger and early-career stage nurses would report greater intentions to leave than middle-aged and mid-career stage nurses, who would report less intentions to leave than older and late-career stage nurses. Results mostly support the hypotheses. Implications for these results will be discussed.

**Gorovitz, Samuel** (Professor of Philosophy, Syracuse University and Dearing-Daly Professor of Bioethics and Humanities Upstate Medical University), [Vitz1@aol.com](mailto:Vitz1@aol.com), THE IMPORTANCE OF SEGALLING, PEDAGOGICAL AND OTHERWISE.

**Grannum, Dwayne** and **Peter McLeod** (Acadia University, Canada), THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE USE OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND NEGATIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT IN BARBADIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN.

**Gyurak, Anett** (San Jose State University), [agyurak@sbcglobal.net](mailto:agyurak@sbcglobal.net), **Sharon Glazer** and **Jennifer Loesch** (San Jose State University), OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AMONG NURSES IN FIVE COUNTRIES. A qualitative analysis on occupational stress among nurses in five countries, Hungary, Israel, Italy, UK, and USA was performed to determine culture-specifics and culture-universals of occupational stress. Organizational constraints and workload were reported as stressful in all five countries. Hungarian nurses frequently reported experience of patients' death and performing certain medical procedures as major stressors and UK nurses frequently reported problems with inadequately qualified staff than nurses in the other countries. Occupational stress among nurses appears to be a universal phenomenon, with unique aspects that warrants further qualitative studies across cultures.

## H

**Ha, Yang-Won** (University of California, Berkeley), [justyw@socrates.berkeley.edu](mailto:justyw@socrates.berkeley.edu) and **Hyun-Sook Park** (San Jose State University), [hyunsookpark@earthlink.net](mailto:hyunsookpark@earthlink.net), SCHOOLING EXPERIENCES OF KOREAN INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN AMERICAN INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS. The paper describes the academic, social, and emotional experiences encountered by Korean international students in American independent schools. The study surveyed sixty-four Korean international students as well as conducting focus-group interviews with thirteen students, which helped interpret the survey responses more accurately and in depth. In addition, the feedback from international student counselors was solicited. The findings indicate that the Korean international students experience more difficulties in social/emotional areas than in academic area, mostly due to differences in their cultural backgrounds and educational experiences back in Korea. Specific issues around their social/emotional adjustments are discussed as well as implications for counselors and parents. Five Keywords: Independent



School, Academic adjustment, Social/Emotional adjustment, Cultural conflicts, Korean international students.

**Harris, Colette** (Virginia Tech), [colette@vt.edu](mailto:colette@vt.edu), THE IMPACT OF TRAINING MEN AND WOMEN FARMERS ON AND WOMEN ON INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM) IN MALI. Farmer field schools (ffs) are used in Mali for technological transfer on ipm issues in the ipm collaborative research support program. the early participants were mostly male. The woman scientist heading the project stated that women were not farmers, were not interested in learning new technologies and had no time for study. a quick trip to talk to the women disproved all these statements and as a result we started women's ffs. This paper discusses the differential results of doing technological transfer with men and women in ali and looks at the overall impact of the ffs in the Malian villages.

**Harris, Colette** (Virginia Tech), [colette@vt.edu](mailto:colette@vt.edu), GENDERED BEHAVIOUR CHANGE PRODUCTION IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: CASE STUDIES FROM AFRICA. One of the major focuses in international development work today is on methods of producing behavior change. Gender is also an important criterion in development work, in particular the issue of raising women's status and incomes. The problem is that gender identities are often considered to be static and furthermore untouchable because to change them means interfering in local cultures.

**Heinonen, Paula** (International Gender Studies Center, University of Oxford), [Heinonenpaula@aol.com](mailto:Heinonenpaula@aol.com), SOCIALIZATION OF THE STREET CHILDREN OF ADDIS ABABA. The paper will address in general terms various issues involved in child rearing among street children families. It is utopian to suppose that one can see, describe and find the theoretical relevance of everything to do with growing up in an urban environment. Consequently, The main focus is on child rearing and urban neighborhood relations among families living in difficult circumstances. Taking an adult point of view, the paper explores the social construction of children in the 'wider Ethiopia culture' and the impact of age and gender in the roles parents play in the socialization of street children. From the children's point of view it will provide details of the ways in which such children assume the adult role of socializing their mothers and siblings.

**Hendrix, Lew** (Professor Emeritus, Sociology Department, Southern Illinois University), [lhendrix@siu.edu](mailto:lhendrix@siu.edu), ARRANGING MARRIAGE: CROSS-CULTURAL FINDINGS ON AGE AT BETROTHAL AND CHILDHOOD CONDITIONS. At a previous SCCR meeting, I presented evidence from a cross-cultural study of marriage arrangement practices. One conclusion was that a key variable is age at betrothal, and I suggested that past research on free choice versus arranged marriage and on love-based mate choice may have missed this factor that seems to under substantial variation in spouse selection practices. The data suggested that we need to ask why some societies betroth young girls, while others make spouse selection decision at a later point in the life cycle. This year, I use original

codes, and data from the SCCS to examine the hypothesis that varying social environments or conditions existing during childhood may lead some societies to opt for early betrothal, while others hesitate. The SCCS has many codes on conditions during infancy and childhood, thanks primarily to Herbert Barry. Several correlations of these codes with age at betrothal are presented.

**Huber, Brad** (College of Charleston), [HuberB@cofc.edu](mailto:HuberB@cofc.edu), A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF PATERNAL CERTAINTY AND KIN INVESTMENT DURING CHILDBIRTH. A composite measure of paternal certainty was developed for the HRAF Probability Sample. A newborn's kin were divided into biologically "certain" and "uncertain" kin. Paternal certainty was found to be positively correlated with the level of investment made by uncertain kin, i.e., the newborn's father, the father's matrilineal and patrilineal kin, and the mother's patrilineal kin. Paternal certainty was also positively correlated with the level of assistance provided by midwives and indigenous doctors. These findings are consistent with kin selection theory.

**Hughes, Margaret (Peg)** (San Jose State University), [hughesp@email.sjsu.edu](mailto:hughesp@email.sjsu.edu), CULTURAL AND GENDER INFLUENCES ON YOUNG CHILDREN WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENTS: IS ANYTHING DIFFERENT? Similar to all families, early relationships of young children with visual impairments are typically established in the home. In the field of Special Education much of the research has been based on studies of Euro-American families and their children with high incidence disabilities. However, the results are not generalizable across different ethnic populations and often not applicable to families from diverse backgrounds, specifically those with children with visual impairments, a low incidence disability. During this session I will present and discuss some specific parental and home influences on the development of young children with visual impairments ages 12-36 months from both Euro-American and Latino cultures.

I

J

**Jankowiak, William** (University of Nevada - Las Vegas), [jankbill@unlv.edu](mailto:jankbill@unlv.edu), **Monica Sudkov** (University of Nevada, Las Vegas) and **Wil Wilreker** (University of Nevada, Las Vegas), CAN CO-WIVES GET ALONG? THE RESULTS OF A 58 SOCIETY SURVEY. Anthropologists have suggested that the frequency, intensity and iniquitousness of co-wives conflict and cooperation depend entirely upon social ecological factors. However, this hypothesis has been tested using either a single case study, two case comparison, or regional (Africa) overview, thus it is difficult to determine the representativeness of some of the author's conclusions. The few anthropologists who have sought to investigate the topic have done nothing more than to assert that cooperation can be present even when there is conflict, and, thus, there is more to co-wife relationships than conflict. There is little or no attempt to develop these findings into any larger

theoretical framework or even seek to see if they or in what way they may be representative of other polygynous family system in different cultural regions. Our study seeks to move beyond the case study and regional comparison by examining co-wife interaction from cultures found around the world. Specifically, 58 cultures were studied in which the anthropologists provided some discussion on co-wife interaction. In addition, we sought to identify possible motivations that may structure at different times co-wives cooperative and conflictual actions. The results of the study will be presented along with a discussion of possible theoretical implications of our findings. Key Words: polygyny, conflict, family system, emotional proclivities

## K

**Khaleque, Abdul** (University of Connecticut), [abdul.khaleque@uconn.edu](mailto:abdul.khaleque@uconn.edu) and **Ronald P. Rohner** (University of Connecticut) [rohner@uconnvm.uconn.edu](mailto:rohner@uconnvm.uconn.edu), **Mahnazir Riaz** and **Uzma Khan**, (Quaid-I-Azam University, Pakistan), and **Sadia Sadeque** and **Helena Laukkala**, (University of Lapland, Finland), CONGRUENCE AND INCONGRUENCE IN MOTHERS' VERSUS CHILDREN'S REPORTING OF MATERNAL ACCEPTANCE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FINLAND AND PAKISTAN. The primary purpose of this study was to explore the relative level of agreement (congruence) or disagreement (incongruence) between mothers' reports versus children's reports of maternal acceptance-rejection in Finland and Pakistan. Of special interest was the question whether the level of (in) congruence varied significantly in loving families (as defined by children) versus less than loving families (as defined by children). Data were collected from 144 mother/child dyads. The Child version of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire for Mothers (Child PARQ: Mother) and the Parent version of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire for Mothers (Parent PARQ: Mother) were used for these assessments. Results showed that, overall, children in both nations experienced considerable maternal acceptance, and that overall there appeared to be a significant level of agreement (congruence) between mothers' reports and children's reports in both nations. A closer look at the relation between mothers' and children's reporting in loving vs. less than loving families, however, revealed major incongruence in reporting. Specifically, in loving families the level of agreement between mothers and children was quite high, but in less than loving families there emerged in both countries a serious incongruence in mother-child reports of maternal acceptance.

**Katz, Michael S.** (San Jose State University), [mkskat1@earthlink.net](mailto:mkskat1@earthlink.net), SHARED GOVERNANCE IN UNIVERSITIES: A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE. This paper will examine what kinds of normative relationships are critical to shared governance within institutions of higher education in America, distinguishing between "strongly normed practices" (such as being honest in reporting scientific results) and weakly normed practices (such as coming to meetings on time), wherein strong norms constitute the practice in ways that regulate it with severe consequences while weak norms function as prudential rules of thumb. It will also compare American university cultures to those in other countries such as England and Costa Rica to provide a cross-cultural



perspective.

**Khaltourina, Daria** (Center for Civilizational and Regional Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences), [khaltourina@yahoo.com](mailto:khaltourina@yahoo.com), GENES AND MYTHS: REGIONAL NRY HG N2+3 FREQUENCIES CORRELATE WITH THE PRESENCE OF URALIC COSMOGONIC MOTIFS IN RESPECTIVE REGIONAL FOLKLORE-MYTHOLOGICAL TRADITIONS. Regional NRY N2+3 frequencies show not only significant but also really strong correlation with the number of Uralic cosmogonic motifs in the respective regional folklore-mythological traditions ( $p = 0.000002$ ,  $\Phi = + 0.8$ ). The overall level of the correlation between numbers of Uralic cosmogonic motifs in respective folklore-mythological traditions and NRY HG N2+3 frequencies turns out to be significantly stronger than the one with mtDNA HG U4+5 frequencies (see Korotayev's paper). This might not be a coincidence and appears to be connected with the fact that most Uralic peoples were traditionally characterized by patrilocal postmarital residence and patrilineal descent organization.

**Kimani, Violet** (University of Nairobi, Kenya), [violetki@comhlth.ac.ke](mailto:violetki@comhlth.ac.ke), [kimanike2002@yahoo.com](mailto:kimanike2002@yahoo.com), NGECHA TODAY: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND HIV/AIDS. The village of Ngecha, its people, environment and general outlook, have undergone tremendous changes over the past 32 years since the prime period of the research project during which the information used in this book was collected. This paper will describe some of those changes from the point of view of a community health researcher who has conducted household data and maintained continuous contact with the community and its people.

**Kozmin, Artem**, [akozm@mail.ru](mailto:akozm@mail.ru) and **Alber Davletshin** (Institute for Advanced Studies in the Humanities, Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow), A COMPUTER TOOL FOR PROCESSING TALE-TYPE AND MOTIF INDEXES AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES. Folklore indexes, such as Aarne-Thompson's tale-type index and Thompson's motif index, are of great importance for cross-cultural research. Operating by a metalanguage of description, the tale-type and motif indexes allow us to compare the World's folklore traditions. However, their application poses various problems. First, up to date there is no integrating system, which can be applied to different indexes. It is difficult to pass from an index describing the Polish tradition, for example, to an index describing the French one. The most of indexes available are hard to be used as printed versions due to their extensive volume. Another point is that the indexes based on some real texts not always adequately reflect those texts because of inconsistency and imperfection of description used. Therefore, the references to original texts are necessary. The computer tool offered in the paper allows us to integrate available folklore indexes and to overcome the inherent contradictions between metalanguages applied for the description of different traditions. It also provides convenient search for plots and motives on the basis of different criteria. The program gives us a possibility to pass from a uniform and simplified description to real folklore texts, and to check

out the adequacy of the description. The tool provides another feature still absent in available indexes -- an opportunity to analyze co-occurrences of motives. A working version of the tool developed is placed on the Internet. (<http://www.ruthenia.ru/folklore>).

**Korotayev, Anarey** (Center for Civilizational and Regional Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences), [korotayev@yahoo.com](mailto:korotayev@yahoo.com), GENES AND MYTHS: MTDNA HG U4+5 AND URALIC COSMOGONY. Regional mtDNA HG U4+5 frequencies show a significant but not very strong correlation with the number of Uralic cosmogonic motifs in the respective regional folklore-mythological traditions ( $Rho = + 0.41$ ;  $p = 0.02$  [2-tailed]). However, the correlation becomes really strong when both mtDNA HG U4+5 and NRY HG N2+3 (see Khaltorina's paper) frequencies are used as the predictor of the number of Uralic cosmogonic mythologems ( $Rho = + 0.97$  [ $p = 0.0000000000000002$ , 2-tailed]). The implications of these findings for the deep history reconstruction are discussed.

**Kleiner, Robert J.** (Professor Emeritus, Department of Sociology, Temple University and Research Associate, Department of Psychiatry, University of Oslo US), [RKlei26436@aol.com](mailto:RKlei26436@aol.com), SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACT FOR THE SOCIETY FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH (2004). SERENDIPITY FINDINGS: IMPETUS FOR NEW DEFINITIONS, NEW RESEARCH PROBLEMS, NEW METHODS AND NEW SOLUTIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION AND PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS. In this symposium, we want to show very concretely how repeated experiences of unanticipated findings in a series of research endeavors spread over a number of years, has lead us to constantly reevaluate the existent state of knowledge, the theoretical paradigm guiding our thinking, the research methods and data we were using, What started out as epidemiological studies of the effects of migration on mental illness, turned into a reevaluation of such concepts as mental illness, migration, culture shock, selective migration, and urbanism. The redefinitions lead to new explanatory theoretical models that could be used with other theoretical research issues such as the role of cultural and subcultural variables, micro social systems such as the structure and dynamics of social networks, social change, and the structure and dynamics of local communities. The research that forms the bases of this symposium were studies carried out in the United States and Norway over a thirty year period by all the presenters on this symposium. Papers have been given here before but the concentration was on the findings generated by the changing research. Here, the concentration is on the dynamics of the changing research process.

**Kleiner, Robert J.** (Professor Emeritus, Department of Sociology, Temple University and Research Associate, Department of Psychiatry, University of Oslo), [RKlei26436@aol.com](mailto:RKlei26436@aol.com), **Tom Sorensen** (Norway, Professor, Department of Psychiatry, University of Oslo), and **Barnabas Okeke** (US/Nigeria, Senior Research Supervisor, Philadelphia Office of Mental Health and Mental Retardation), CHANGING CHARACTER OF MIGRATION RESEARCH, NEW

THEORETICAL MODELS AND THE RELEVANCE OF EXPERIMENTAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL ORIENTATIONS TO PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS. From the traditional methods for treating the psychiatric patient as an individual with given psychodynamic properties, this paper will deal how our migration research lead us to, first, view him/her as a being with social and physical properties that were presumed to have ramifications for the individuals psychosocial status in that social and physical context. Limitations lead us to reevaluate the individual again but to see him/her as a dynamic being in a dynamic social context which influenced us to make use of explanatory social-psychological and sociological models. Although these analyses led ultimately to an even more comprehensive focus on cultural and sub-cultural models as well. The role of culture will be touched on here but more developed in the other papers in this symposium and in the discussion. .

**Klepp, Olav Martin, Tom Sorensen, Arne Mastekaasa, Inger Sandanger, and Robert Kleiner**, FACTOR STRUCTURE AND VALIDATION OF A SHORT FORM OF THE SENSE OF COHERENCE SCALE IN RELATION TO MENTAL HEALTH PROMOTION IN SEVEN NORTHERN COMMUNITIES. The salutogenic model by A. Antonovsky has in many studies been shown to provide a useful measure in the Sense of Coherence (SOC) to determine how well or poorly an individual resists stressors, maintains well being and is protected against physical and mental illness. The SOC consists of three inter-related components: *meaningfulness*, *comprehensibility* and *manageability*. In this study we created a new short form of nine items, SOCS-N9 which included three items from each of the three inter-related component (from Antonovsky's original 29). The factor structures have, to our knowledge, still not been convincingly demonstrated by previous researchers. The purpose of this paper was to study the factor structure of SOCS-N9 with data from the resident adult population of seven local communities (N = 1002). Our results concluded with a unitary single first-order factor that corresponds to Antonovsky's hypothesized unidimensionality of the sense of coherence. Our study of local communities in the arctic region of Lofoten in Norway allowed us to evaluate the similarities and differences between the communities because other research in these areas had indicated that towns often assumed to be homogeneous with each other, can have what appears to be quite significant sub-cultural differences. We were also interested in the degree to which age and sex influenced the data.

**Kress, Helen** (San Jose State University), [hkress@email.sjsu.edu](mailto:hkress@email.sjsu.edu), **Mei-Yan Lu** (San Jose State University), [meiyan@email.sjsu.edu](mailto:meiyan@email.sjsu.edu), CREATING CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE TEACHING: RESOURCES, PEDAGOGY AND STRATEGIES FOR CALIFORNIA. Developing accurate and responsive curriculum to bridge the gap between cultures of teachers and students is our top priority. This is necessary to help teachers meet the needs of their students and help all students to succeed. In California, as much as 80% of public school teachers are white, and the vast majority is more diverse than the teacher population. Textbooks have not caught up with these demographic changes to fully incorporate the

contributions of African Americans, Arab Americans, Asian Americans, Latinos, and Native Americans. Rather than waiting for textbook to change, we advocate teachers find the best resources and pedagogy to supplement the textbooks. In this paper, we provide examples from the content standards of the lack of representation of the diversity of California's population. We identify specific culturally responsive resources and criteria for evaluating other resources such as textbooks and web sites. Strategies that teachers and students can use to further develop cross-cultural curriculum will be highlighted in the presentation.

**Kress, Howard C.** (University of Connecticut), [howard.kress@uconn.edu](mailto:howard.kress@uconn.edu), **Richard Sosis** (University of Connecticut), [Richard.sosis@uconn.edu](mailto:Richard.sosis@uconn.edu), and **James S. Boster** (University of Connecticut), [boster@sp.uconn.edu](mailto:boster@sp.uconn.edu), SCARS FOR WAR: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF MALE INITIATION RITES AS COSTLY SIGNALS OF COMMITMENT IN WARFARE. The reasons that young men throughout the world are required to go through painful initiation rituals have been debated since the inception of the field of anthropology. The costly signaling theory of religion suggests that the costliness of religious rituals serves to promote trust and cooperation among performers. We posit that male initiation rites are performed in order to facilitate the bonding of non-related men for military purposes. Results indicate that controlling for a variety of factors, frequency of external warfare is a predictor of the presence and costliness of male initiation rites.

**Kuor, Kumoji, E.** (Johns Hopkins University), [ekumoji@jhsphe.edu](mailto:ekumoji@jhsphe.edu), CHANGING FAMILY CUSTOMS AND THE PRE-STREET HOME EXPERIENCES OF STREET CHILDREN. An ecological and grounded theory approach was used to explore how changes in traditional family culture and childcare may have influenced the pre-street home experiences of street children in Ghana. Adult experts, street children and their caretakers and employers provided information on the family-related reasons why children leave their homes for the street. Changes in the role of the extended family, fostering, child work roles, family structure, and women's roles were linked to the following stressful home experiences for children: inadequate caretakers, resources, and socialization practices; marital and parent-child conflict and abuse; and changes in attitudes about family and education.

## L

**Lacey, Sr. Marilyn** (Director of Refugee Services, Catholic Charities of San Jose), [LACEY@ccsj.org](mailto:LACEY@ccsj.org), NO LONGER LOST, NO LONGER BOYS. Explore the cross-cultural world of refugees from southern Sudan, survivors of the world's longest-running civil war. Resettled in San Jose during 2001-2002 after having spent 12 years in desolate refugee camps in Ethiopia and Kenya, these young adults have moved with astonishing grace from an eked-out existence in equatorial deserts to the challenge of handling apartment living, steady jobs and college classes in Silicon Valley. This session uses visuals to show the refugees'

life-threatening exodus from the war zone, and allows the refugees themselves to describe their life-changing experiences in America.

**Low, Bobbi S.** (University of Michigan), [bobbilow@umich.edu](mailto:bobbilow@umich.edu), WOMEN'S LIVES THEN AND NOW, HERE AND THERE: BEHAVIORAL ECOLOGY AND VARIATION IN WOMEN'S LIVES. Women's lives vary across time, and across and within societies. An evolutionary and behavioral ecological approach leads us to ask how environmental conditions, interacting with historical particulars, affect women's lives: probability of marriage and maternity, age-specific fertility and mortality, migration. Here I consider several cases, across varied conditions, to examine some of the ecological and social forces driving these changes.

**Lu, Mei-Yen** (San Jose State University), [Meiyan@email.sjsu.edu](mailto:Meiyan@email.sjsu.edu), and **Mike Miller** (University of Arkansas), [mtmille@uark.edu](mailto:mtmille@uark.edu), INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES AND GUIDELINES FOR DESIGNING MULTIMEDIA INSTRUCTION FOR INTERNATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION AUDIENCE. Many university faculty integrate multimedia into their day-to-day instruction such as PowerPoint, web-based on-line classes (Clark and Knupfer, 1997, Lu, 1998). At the same time, there are many on-line classes being taken by our diverse student groups and students outside of the United States. There are many American universities that have initiatives related to international collaborations with universities in countries such as Taiwan, India, El Salvador, etc. This indicates that more and more international students will be taking SJSU classes from their own countries. How do we make our course material relevant and culturally sensitive to our international and diverse student population is a critical issues that needs to be addressed. In this presentation, we will focus on guidelines (particularly symbols and colors) for the designing of instruction for international populations.

## M

**Madigan, Jennifer** (San Jose State University), [jenmadigan@aol.com](mailto:jenmadigan@aol.com), AT RISK FOR SCHOOL FAILURE: CLASSROOM BEHAVIORS AND PERCEPTIONS OF FEMALE STUDENTS OF COLOR ATTENDING SINGLE-GENDER AND COEDUCATIONAL CLASSROOMS. This multi-method research examined classroom behaviors and perceptions of school experiences for female students of color (Latina and African American) attending single-gender and coeducational secondary-level placements for students with mild to moderate learning disabilities. Classrooms observations and interviews were conducted with eight female special education students in both single-gender and coeducational classrooms on an urban school site serving a large population of students identified with mild to moderate learning disabilities. In comparison to Latina and African American students attending a coeducational classroom, students in the single-gender classroom reported a greater degree of comfort and support from teachers and peers in class, and demonstrated higher rates of school success and continuance.



**Mahalingam, Ram** (University of Michigan), [Ramawasi@umich.edu](mailto:Ramawasi@umich.edu), CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY AND GENDER DISCRIMINATION. Scholars from different disciplines have documented the prevalence of various forms of gender discrimination in India. In this presentation, I will focus on the early emergence essentialist notions of gender and its correlates of female neglect. Based on the data collected from villages that are suspected of practicing female infanticide, I will argue that extreme forms of female neglect is related to caste-specific ecological factors and they shape beliefs about gender, particularly in the domains of chastity expectations and caste identity. My presentation will focus on the mental health correlates of chastity expectations in the caste group with male biased sex ratio.

**Manlove, Robert Fletcher** (St. Mary's College), [manlove@stmarys-ca.edu](mailto:manlove@stmarys-ca.edu), THE LAWS OF CULTURE. Significant findings emerging from the study of worldwide responses to the TAT protocol illuminate human motivation, individual values and intentionality, collective values and intentionality, and the development of culture and society. These findings are explained and their ubiquity demonstrated with data from the Philippine and American cultures. On the basis of these TAT results, a theoretical causal sequence is developed that links universal psychosocial concerns, in steps, to the constant generation of culture and society. This sequence, in turn, suggests that different types of rules guide the transitions between the different steps. Some of these rules can be seen to be culturally variable rules and either regulative or constitutive. However, more fundamental, generative and holistic rules also exist that do not vary from culture to culture. These latter rules can be referred to as the laws of culture.

**Manlove, Robert Fletcher** (St. Mary's College), [rmanlove@stmarys-ca.edu](mailto:rmanlove@stmarys-ca.edu), CULTURAL VALUES AND SOCIAL INEQUALITY: THE PHILIPPINE CASE. An analytical method for eliciting the cultural values that guide behavior in a specific arena of life in a society has been developed and is here explained and demonstrated using Marcos era data on social inequality. The sample used is a cross section of the adults in a small city with six social classes and the sampling vehicle is the Thematic Apperception Technique. The values found are shown to be taxonomically structured and to compose, in aggregate, two belief structures, a positive-realist structure and a negative limited-good structure. We are thus enabled to understand the underlying patterns in Filipino thought relative to social inequality and to discern their level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the existing class discrimination.

**Markle, Gerald E.** (Western Michigan University), [markle@wmich.edu](mailto:markle@wmich.edu) and **Frances B. McCrea** (Grand Valley State University), [mccreaf@gvsu.edu](mailto:mccreaf@gvsu.edu), TRANSNATIONAL BORDERS: A PROPERTY SETTLEMENT. The historic marriage forged by nation-states between the ethnic and the political is now on the brink of divorce. Rather than borders, rather even than the "clash of civilizations," globalization theorists posit interconnections, flows rather than

structures. What was once national is to be replaced by transnational movements of capital, goods and technology that move freely across coordinates that were once borders of great significance. In this new world, the visa credit card replaces the visa entry document. Can the nation-state marriage be saved? Will borders endure? Our sociological perspective, mostly Weberian, with some help from Marxist and Durkheimian perspectives, suggests that it is too early to agree on a property settlement.

**Mastracci, Marcello** (Università degli Studi – L'Aquila), [vdlomb@tin.it](mailto:vdlomb@tin.it), THE MUSIC REVIEWS IN EUROPE. A GERMAN – ITALIAN COMPARISON. The analysis of music reviews makes it possible to find out peoples' and critics' perception of music and their expectations when attending rehearsal or Music Theater. In the contrastive analysis made on music reviews written in Italian and German daily newspapers, it is possible to find out the differences in speaking about music between Italy and the German speaking countries. These differences lead to those in musical thought and perception, and perhaps also in the conception of life.

**Mathur, Smita** (State University of New York, New Paltz), [Mathurs@newpaltz.edu](mailto:Mathurs@newpaltz.edu)/ and **Gowri Parameswaran** (State University of New York, New Paltz), [paramesg@newpaltz.edu](mailto:paramesg@newpaltz.edu), GENDER, GLOBALIZATION AND NATIONAL IDENTITY. One hundred and eighty Asian-Indian youth between the ages of 18 and 26 and middle-aged adults between the ages of 46 and 62 were interviewed about their cultural consumption patterns, values and attitudes about dating and marriage, and their cultural and national identity and pride. All of the participants lived in New Delhi, the capital of India. Results revealed that there were significant differences in the usage of cultural products between participants in the two different age groups. The younger cohort (cohort 2) tended to be significantly more 'westernized' than the older cohort (cohort 1) was. Attitudes towards romance and dating revealed a similar gulf. Cohort 1 subscribed to more traditional goals in marriage as compared to the cohort 2. Cohort 2 did not value many of the traditional traits considered important in the mate selection process in Hindu society. However, in spite of significant changes between the two cohorts, the younger generation still identified strongly with being Indian and taking pride in their culture. Implications of these findings on the discussion regarding the effects of globalization and nationalism are elaborated upon.

**Mathur, Smitha** (State University of New York, New Paltz), [mathurs@newpaltz.edu](mailto:mathurs@newpaltz.edu), INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF EXPRESSIVE AND INSTRUMENTAL ACCULTURATION AMONG ASIAN INDIAN IMMIGRANTS: CONTENT ANALYSIS OF MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENTS FROM 1974-2003. The research explores acculturation among Asian Indian immigrants by studying the shift in the marriage and mate selection process. Content analysis of matrimonial advertisements was performed in 1974, 1994 and 2003. The descriptors used for men and women and the characteristics emphasized were examined. Results indicate changes in

the content of matrimonial advertisements in terms of personal, social, cultural and familial traits considered important in future partners. A significant shift in the process of mate selection is also apparent. The research points towards increasing biculturalism among Asian Indian immigrants as well as rapid acceptance of Western values of marriage and mate selection among second generation Indian immigrant.

**Maynard, Ashley E.** (University of Hawaii), [amaynard@hawaii.edu](mailto:amaynard@hawaii.edu), **BABY BOYS CAN MAKE TORTILLAS, BUT MEN CAN'T: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT IN ZINACANTEC MAYA SIBLING INTERACTIONS.** This paper explores the puzzling observational finding that children in a very gender-segregated society, the Zinacantec Maya of Mexico, engaged their two-year-old siblings in cross-gender play. Do two-year-olds know that they are performing cross-gender tasks, or are they still developing an understanding of gender? What about the older children who engage them in cross-gender activities? Data are reported from longitudinal, ethnographic video- and interview-studies, and from an ethnographically-informed, contrived paradigm that tested these questions. Findings are related to the Zinacantec ethnotheory of development, which provides an ungendered label for children up to the age of two, and gendered labels beyond that age.

**McAdam-Crisp, Jacqueline** (Fielding Graduate Institute), [J\\_MCCRISP@hotmail.com](mailto:J_MCCRISP@hotmail.com), **Giorgia Dona** and **Hurit Tefferi Mandefro**, **METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES OF CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH WITH CHILDREN IN NEED OF PROTECTION.** This presentation will examine some of methodological challenges of doing cross-cultural research with children in need of protection. This will include the development of appropriate cross-cultural research tools, involving children as participants and collaborators, and the ethics of doing research with children. These challenges are accentuated when working cross-culturally. Furthermore, as researchers embrace a more naturalistic approach to cross-cultural research a number of methodological challenges arise that is not relevant to the more traditional positivistic approaches.

**Mead, George** (Independent Scholar), [gmead@uci.net](mailto:gmead@uci.net), **POLYAMORY: A FORM OF SOCIAL POLYGAMY: POLYAMORY.** A fairly new form of family structure, appears to have yet to be described in the academic literature (anthropology, sociology, psychology). This is a brief report attempting to remedy this apparent lack of awareness. The family form to be described is fairly plastic and often is a combination of polygyny and polyandry. I have called it "social" in the sense that the form is not recognized by any social or legal institution of the larger culture within which it exists and is thus a social construct of the individuals making up the family. As a family form it stands in contrast to all other forms listed in the literature.



**Menon, Usha** (Drexel University), [menonu@drexel.edu](mailto:menonu@drexel.edu), Whiting Symposium MULTICULTURAL FEMINISM: AN ORIYA HINDU PERSPECTIVE. In this paper, I make the case for multicultural feminism, suggesting that liberal feminism is a particular, culture-specific way of conceptualizing gender relations that is neither self-evident nor universally meaningful. Through examining the ways whereby Oriya Hindu women develop their sense of self, the roles that they occupy across the life course and the family practices that prevail in this society, I argue that liberal feminism and its values have very little relevance in the lives and experiences of these women.

**Mirovic, Tijana M.** (University of Belgrade), [trta@eunet.yu](mailto:trta@eunet.yu), BEING IN EXILE: EXAMINING THE RISK AND RESILIENCE OF REFUGEES FROM FORMER YUGOSLAVIA. The war in Yugoslavia, the economic and social chaos has left the entire population of refugees at a great risk for mental disorders. Using case studies, this paper analyzes risk and resilience factors on five levels of context (Individual, Family, Local community, Societal, and International). Main risk factors found were the lack of material and social support as well as poor adjustment to slightly different culture and traditions. Refugees who adapted well had a resilient belief system, good problem-solving skills, and positive social orientation. The author concludes that it is necessary to promote resilience by providing families in exile with combined material, informative and psychosocial support.

**Moore, Carmella** (University of California- Irvine), [ccmoore@orion.oac.uci.edu](mailto:ccmoore@orion.oac.uci.edu), see Mike Burton, Carmella Moore, and A. Kimball Romney [akromney@uci.edu](mailto:akromney@uci.edu), LANGUAGE FAMILIES AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE. Whiting symposium.

**Moreno, Iliana** (Harmony in Life), [ilnam@aol.com](mailto:ilnam@aol.com), and **Judith L. Gibbons** (Saint Louis University), [gibbonsjl@slu.edu](mailto:gibbonsjl@slu.edu), DOES PLAYING WAR HELP CHILDREN COPE WITH WAR TRAUMA? During and immediately after the war in Kosovo 171 Albanian refugee children (ages 4 to 14) were interviewed regarding their thoughts about war and drew a picture of what had been seen in Kosovo. Transcriptions of the interviews were subjected to text analysis using the LIWC program and drawings were scored according to their content. Results showed that (1) negative emotions including anger and anxiety were highest in 7-9 year olds, (2) children who liked to play war had lower anxiety levels, and (3) children who drew active victims had fewer negative emotions such as anger.

**Mukhopadhyay, Carol** (San Jose State University), [mukh@email.sjsu.edu](mailto:mukh@email.sjsu.edu) THE CULTURAL CONTEXT OF GENDERED SCIENCE: IMAGES OF SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS. Research on the scientific gender gap has primarily been in the West, using Western, individualistic, psychologically-oriented theoretical paradigms. This paper takes a cross-cultural, anthropological approach, based on my ethnographic, expert consultant, and pre-college questionnaire data from India (1988-1991). I focus here on Indian sixth graders' images of science and scientists. Content analysis reveals descriptions of scientists and engineers are socially-oriented, generally positive, and emphasize social characteristics of the activity. Social attributes and the "social self" are salient features of scientists

rather than personality traits or appearance. Indian cultural models of science and of gendered work, unlike Western models, appear to emphasize social context, social attributes, and social causality rather than biological, psychological, or individualistic attributes and explanatory modes.

**Munroe, Lee** (Pitzer College), [Lee\\_Munroe@pitzer.edu](mailto:Lee_Munroe@pitzer.edu), STRUCTURE AND SEX-ROLE CHOICES AMONG CHILDREN IN FOUR CULTURES. In four cultures, children aged 3-9 were asked to make choices involving both abstract sex roles and gender-related tasks. It was hypothesized that among the patrifocal Logoli (Kenya) and Newars (Nepal), who observed numerous gender distinctions in their descent, residence, and jural rules, sample children would acquire knowledge of the sharply sex-differentiated character of their cultural systems, and accordingly choose high levels of same-sex options. It was also predicted that among Garifuna (Belize) and Samoans, who did not observe a similar degree of structural gender distinctions, sample children would choose lower levels of same-sex options. The outcomes, though strong, proved surprising.

## N

**Narula, Bhavna** (San Jose State University), [bhavna\\_narula@hotmail.com](mailto:bhavna_narula@hotmail.com), INCLUSIVE SCHOOL SETTINGS - A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF PEER INTERACTIONS. This paper is based on a study to investigate peer interaction among disabled and non-disabled children in inclusive school settings in New Delhi, India. The results have been supplemented with a case study of a developmentally challenged child at one of the inclusive public elementary schools in the San Francisco Bay area. This has been done in order to illustrate the cross-cultural relevance of the findings. The Indian sample comprised of 10 children in the age range of 7-14 years with special needs and 30 non-handicapped children. The methods used for data collection included quantitative and qualitative observation and interview. The data was subjected to content analysis. The findings of the study indicated that peer interactions of children with mental retardation were characterized by rejection and hostility. Their non-handicapped peers did not perceive them as active partners and the interaction was not on equal terms. The cross-cultural attitudinal similarity has been illustrated through a case study of a developmentally challenged child at one of the inclusive public schools in the San Francisco bay area.

**Ndifonka, Nde** (University of the Witwatersrand), [waxie\\_t@yahoo.com](mailto:waxie_t@yahoo.com), THE IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON THE CULTURAL INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES: A STUDY OF THE GENDER PERCEPTIONS OF SOMALI CHILDREN IN JOHANNESBURG PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Recent studies have begun to move away from the refugee solely as a victim, to other considerations of livelihood. Cultural life is one of such. This paper seeks to understand the effect of education (attendance at public schools) on the cultural integration

(specifically gender perceptions) of Somali refugees in Johannesburg, South Africa. Somalis usually maintain conservative, patriarchal communities even abroad. But various modes of intercourse in educational institutions is shifting them more towards the belief that women can and should play a greater leadership role in the family and the community.

**Ngo, Paul Y. L.** (St. Norbert College), [paul.ngo@snc.edu](mailto:paul.ngo@snc.edu), CROSS-CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN THE APPARENT INTENSITY OF EMOTIONS. We examined (a) whether the apparent magnitude of positive and negative affective states produced by emotion-inducing film stimuli might vary as a function of culture and (b) the relationship between psychological, psychophysical, and physiological indices of the emotions' perceived intensity. The PANAS (Positive and Negative Affect Schedule), a psychological measure, and CMM (cross-modality matching), a psychophysical measure, revealed cross-cultural differences in apparent magnitude re. the emotional responses of Japanese and US students. Reliable indices of this sort could provide a means of enhancing existing cognitive measures of acculturation, if acculturation is accompanied by systematic changes in the perceived intensity of one's emotional responses.

**Nosaka, Akiko** (Independent Scholar), [aknsk106@yahoo.com](mailto:aknsk106@yahoo.com), COMPARING TURKISH IMMIGRANT AND GERMAN FAMILY SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN MODERN GERMANY. This study compares the family settlement patterns of 82 Turkish and 106 German women living in contemporary Germany. It focuses on the geographic movement of children in relation to these women, examining how this movement is associated with child age, gender, and siblingship, and how the patterns of movement differ between Turks and Germans. The discussion is based on quantitative and qualitative information about the lives and geographic mobility history of study subjects and their children.

**Nzewi, Esther** (California Institute of Integral Studies, San Francisco, CA), [Enzewi@aol.com](mailto:Enzewi@aol.com), **Karl Peltzer** (Human Sciences Research Council, S. Africa), [KPeltzer@hsrc.ac.za](mailto:KPeltzer@hsrc.ac.za) and **Krishna Mohan** (Makerere University, Uganda), ATTITUDES TOWARDS HIV-ANTIBODY TESTING AND PEOPLE WITH AIDS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN INDIA, SOUTH AFRICA AND UNITED STATES. The objectives of this study were to examine attitudes towards HIV testing and determinants of attitudes towards people with AIDS (PWAs) among a sample of 600 university students in India, South Africa and USA. Results indicated that the majority of American and South African students and only 10 percent of the Indian students had been sexually active in the past 12 months. About half of the sexually active students across the three countries had used a condom during their last sexual encounter. None of the Indian students, a quarter of the South African and almost half of the American students reported that they had a sexually transmitted disease in the past 12 months. Almost one fifth of the American and South African participants but only 10% of the Indian students admitted to having had an HIV test. American students had a much more positive attitude toward HIV testing than South African and Indian students. Regression

analysis for the Indian student sample identified blaming, irritation and negative attitudes toward homosexuals as independent predictors of readiness to engage in personal contact with PWAs, while the regression analyses for both South African and American students identified pity and irritation as independent predictors of contact readiness with PWAs. Positive HIV testing attitudes were positively associated with contact readiness with PWAs.

O

**Oden, Kimberly** (Santa Clara University) and **Jerrold Lee Shapiro** (Santa Clara University), [jshapiro@scu.edu](mailto:jshapiro@scu.edu), THE VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE ASSAULT ON AFRICAN AMERICAN MARRIAGES. According to the US Census, rates of marriage in the African American community have been steadily declining since 1890. The nadir was reached in the 2000 census, which reported 4% of African American men and 36% of African American women as married. The current paper explores the reasons for this decline in marriage and cultural destabilization in terms of visible factors (sex ratio, death and incarceration rates, drugs, education, economic pressure). In addition, the far more subtle and insidious invisible factors (racism, expectations, religion, perfectionism, isolation) are explored. The implications for research and for counseling are examined from an African American perspective.

**Okeke, Barnabas I.** (US/Nigeria, Senior Research Supervisor, Philadelphia Office of Mental Health and Mental Retardation), [barnabas.okeke@phila.gov](mailto:barnabas.okeke@phila.gov), MIGRATION AS A FUNCTION OF TEMPORALLY DEFINED DYNAMIC CONTEXTS. The decision to migrate and the direction of migration are influenced and determined by the temporally defined social contexts in which such behavior occurs. Such outcomes are determined by the extent to which the situations are stabilized or destabilized, as well as how r they are changing over time. We will show how the Triple Reality Model of causal explanations relates to any specific phenomenon; in the present paper, how it applies to migration. It is the process of re-structuring in the communities of origin and destination that results in migration. The Triple Reality Model considers the interplay of sets of social structural and social psychological conceptions of reality weighed against the relevant objective realities. We will also show how this model is dynamically related to manifestations of psychosocial health status, and to quality of life.

**Oliver, Lisa** (San José State University), [loliver@sjsu.edu](mailto:loliver@sjsu.edu), ACCULTURATIVE AND TRANSITIONAL CHALLENGES FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS. Asian/Asian American college students' self-identified acculturation levels and transitional challenges will be explored. Students were asked to complete the Suinn-Lew Asian Self-Identity Acculturation Scale (SL-ASIA). This study explored whether or not students who attended a large urban university in California tend to self-identify as more "Western," "Asian," or "bicultural." Many times, college is a place where people learn about themselves and explore their cultural heritage. Often this learning includes information concerning their ethnic and cultural

background. Ethnic identity development, acculturation, and transitional issues will be the main focus.

**Onkvisit, Sak** (San Jose State University), [onkvisit\\_s@cob.sjsu.edu](mailto:onkvisit_s@cob.sjsu.edu), CROSS-CULTURAL TEACHING: THE INTERNATIONAL APPLICABILITY OF MARKETING CONCEPTS. Standard and well-known marketing concepts usually originate in the United States and are subsequently taught overseas. It is important to have a critical evaluation of such concepts in terms of their international applicability. While some concepts may be universal, some others may be unique to a particular culture. Thus, cultural sensitivity must be taken into account when teaching business concepts and models.

## **P**

**Parameswaran, Gowri** (State University of New York, New Paltz), [paramesg@newpaltz.edu](mailto:paramesg@newpaltz.edu), WOMEN, REPRODUCTIVE ISSUES AND POPULATION CONTROL. SYMPOSIUM, GENDER IN THE ASIAN INDIAN CONTEXT. India was one of the first countries to begin a nationwide family planning program in 1956. However, today it lags behind its other neighbors like Bangladesh in the efficacy of its population control strategies. To compound the problem, India is on the cusp of an AIDS epidemic and will have the largest number of people infected with the HIV virus by 2025. In the last 5 years it has switched strategies to underscore the connections between female oppression, reproductive health and prenatal care for women, women's economic independence and larger issues of population control. This paper will outline the effects of the shift in policy in this area.

**Park, Hyun-Sook** (San Jose State University), [hyun@pobox.com](mailto:hyun@pobox.com) and **Ha, Yang-Won**, [justyw@socrates.berkeley.edu](mailto:justyw@socrates.berkeley.edu), SCHOOLING EXPERIENCES OF KOREAN INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN AMERICAN INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

**Parminder, Parmar** (Pennsylvania State University) and **Ronald P. Rohner** (University of Connecticut), RELATIONS AMONG PERCEIVED INTIMATE PARTNER ACCEPTANCE, PERCEIVED PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG YOUNG ADULTS IN INDIA. Parental acceptance-rejection theory postulates that adults' current level of psychological adjustment is affected by a combination of their perception of the love-related behaviors of their current intimate partners, as well as by their mental representations of parents' love-related behaviors toward them in childhood. Accordingly, the goal of this study was to explore the relation between perceived intimate-partner acceptance and the psychological adjustment of young adults in India. The study also explores the way in which remembered childhood experiences of maternal and paternal acceptance-rejection mediate or moderate the relation between current partner acceptance-rejection and young adults' psychological adjustment.



**Parsons, Sharon** (San Jose State University), [s100ewok@aol.com](mailto:s100ewok@aol.com) and **Nicte Ordenez Garza** (Universidad de la San Carlos de Guatemala), [ngoraz@yahoo.com](mailto:ngoraz@yahoo.com), **ESTA LLOVIENDO: GAINING MEMBERSHIP IN A LINGUISTIC COMMUNITY**. Our research examines the challenges involved in the linguistic border crossing from a “feminisms” theoretical perspective from three viewpoints, at an alternative Guatemalan elementary school for children who work. These viewpoints include: (1) the students (Grados 3-5) at Asociacion Oxi-Juyu Escuela, (2) an English speaking science educator who volunteered to become teacher as second language learner, and (3) a Spanish speaking researcher. Our research found that the challenges for linguistic border crossings not only included acquiring “academic language (CALPS)” and developing “basic interpersonal communication skills (BICS)”, but also dealing with conflicting power and status issues centered around “disempowerment” within a new linguistic (language and science) community. These outcomes has implications both for providing instruction for second language learners, and for university educators who prepare teachers to work with second language learners.

**Pepitone, Albert** (University of Pennsylvania), [pepitone@cattell.psych.upenn.edu](mailto:pepitone@cattell.psych.upenn.edu), **NEGATIVE INTERGROUP RELATIONS: SOME UNFINISHED BUSINESS**. A critical look at current and vintage theories of intergroup hostility and aggression – e. g. ethnocentrism, social identity theory, realistic conflict, group stereotyping, and some directions for needed research.

**Pai, Seeta A.** (University of California, Berkeley), [s\\_pai@berkeley.edu](mailto:s_pai@berkeley.edu) **DOWRY MARRIAGE AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS ESCALATION AMONG INDIA'S KERALA NAIRS**. Drawing upon ethnographic and survey fieldwork among multiple cohorts (b. 1920-1980) of Kerala Nair women, I examine the current role of education in marriage arrangements and the practice of dowry within this Indian community. Statistical analyses indicate that dowry marriage has spread to Nairs, but is less prevalent among oldest and youngest cohorts, and among women with matrilineal marriage patterns. Ethnographic findings situate the spread of dowry to the formerly matrilineal Nairs within the context of marriage and family change, and record processes of “educational status escalation” that explain the proliferation and underreporting of dowry among the youngest, most educated women.

**Q**

**R**

**Rajan, Mahesh N.** (San Jose State University), [rajan\\_m@cob.sjsu.edu](mailto:rajan_m@cob.sjsu.edu), **CROSS-CULTURAL TEACHING AND LEARNING: US, AUSTRALIAN, AND JAPANESE PERSPECTIVES**. Among the major goals of the educational system in the United States are the development of creativity and originality amongst individuals. Through a dialectic process, students are constantly encouraged to think outside the “black box”, challenge the status quo and seek innovative

solutions to existing and old problems. On the other hand, in a collectivistic nation such as Japan, a social system has evolved that avoids conflict and promotes harmony. Therefore, emphasis is placed on conformity and subordination – individuals are expected to fulfill their roles and responsibilities as ascribed to them by society. While Australia falls in between the United States and Japan, surprisingly it is closer to the Japanese model than to its Anglo counterpart. Using a sports analogy, there is a greater priority placed on team efforts and welfare rather than on individual accomplishments and accolades (though there is some recognition of the latter). Hence, while American business practices and management education are admired around the world, this paper will present some of the challenges facing as well as some practical tips for the transfer of American management education models in other countries.

**Rangapriya, Kannan-Narasimhan** (San Jose State University), [rangapriyakannan@hotmail.com](mailto:rangapriyakannan@hotmail.com) and Sharon Glazer (San Jose State University), CLIMATE AND ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE: A CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS. This paper examines the effects of organizational climate on corporate performance in a cross-cultural context. Very few studies in cross-cultural research have examined the effects of corporate climate on financial performance. This study, done in a multinational organization, looks at the differences in the values espoused by the company in United States and India. The impact of organizational climate on the organizational financial performance, assessed by different parameters such as Earnings before interest and Taxes, Return on Equity, and other financial ratios of the company are analyzed. Findings are interpreted in terms of cultural context.

**Ramage, Katherine Ph.D.** (Inverness Research Associates), [kmramage@hotmail.com](mailto:kmramage@hotmail.com), PROFESSIONALS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF GUATEMALAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' SPANISH LANGUAGE USE. This presentation focuses on the preliminary results of the data analysis of a sociolinguistic study of professionals' attitudes towards speakers of different varieties of Guatemalan Spanish. The data used are the ratings of 25 reviewers of 12 recorded language samples along 16 dimensions such as personal characteristics, educational level, type of employment. The presentation looks at significant differences in responses by ethnicity, age, and rural/urban location of the reviewers. The language varieties included in the sample are the Spanish of indigenous university students and that of urban ladino university students.

**Ramos-Sánchez, Lucila** (Santa Clara University), [iramossanchez@scu.edu](mailto:iramossanchez@scu.edu), CURRICULUM INNOVATION IN COUNSELOR TRAINING: WORKING WITH THE LATINO POPULATION. With the increase of diversity population in the U.S. and California in particular, multicultural competence has come to the forefront of counselor training in many graduate programs. Santa Clara University has made a commitment to diversity and cultural competence by offering a Latino Counseling emphasis in their master's level Counseling

Psychology program. Curriculum consists of four courses that focus on training counselors in theoretical knowledge, and culturally appropriate counseling, interventions, and linguistic skills, when working with the Latino population. This is one of the few programs in the country that ensures students can provide effective therapeutic services to monolingual Spanish-speakers.

**Ramos-Sánchez, Lucila** (Santa Clara University), [lramossanchez@scu.edu](mailto:lramossanchez@scu.edu), COUNSELOR BILINGUAL ABILITY, COUNSELOR ETHNICITY, CLIENT ACCULTURATION AND PERCEIVED COUNSELOR CREDIBILITY. The language in which therapy is conducted for bilingual Spanish-speakers is thought to influence the effectiveness its overall effectiveness and perceived credibility of the counselor. Sixty-nine Mexican-American undergraduates were randomly assigned to one of four conditions (English only European American counselor, Bilingual European-American counselor, English only Mexican-American counselor, bilingual Mexican-American counselor), where they were interviewed regarding their current level of stress. Mexican-Americans who were less acculturated perceived the Mexican-American counselor as more credible, while more acculturated individuals perceived the European American counselor as more credible. No main effect emerged for language. Implications are discussed.

**Raybeck, Douglas** (Hamilton University), [draybeck@hamilton.edu](mailto:draybeck@hamilton.edu), PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: OF YIN AND YANG, NOT STÜRM UND DRANG. My presentation discusses the current circumstances and intellectual mission of the Society for Cross-Cultural Research. Our society examines both those qualities of humanity that are shared across cultures and those behavioral and cultural elements that are peculiar to certain traditions. I try to make a strong case that our multi-disciplinary nature makes us particularly well suited to such research and to an inclusive strategy that embraces different levels of analysis rather than eschewing them. This is the import of what we do. This is the utility of what we do. In a section labeled 'Of Visigoths and Monasterries'. I also address the current challenges to scientific efforts to study humanity stemming from post-modernists.

**Reis, Brendali** (Widener University), [brenda.f.reis@widener.edu](mailto:brenda.f.reis@widener.edu), CULTURALLY COMPETENT DISSEMINATION RESEARCH: AN OXYMORON? This paper will discuss the challenges encountered by white researchers attempting to “disseminate” empirically-based treatment approaches into an African American community agency in a large metropolitan area. We will report the design, goals, and roadblocks in the implementation process of the Co-occurring Disorders Project, a three year technology transfer study of dual-diagnosis adolescents funded by the CSAT (SAMHSA). Focusing on the lessons learned from that experience, we will discuss how our current dissemination models imply bridges that only more in one direction and, thus, are bound to yield limited results in the pursuit of truly culturally competent and effective treatment models.



**Ripoll-Nunoz, Karen J.** (University of Connecticut) and **Ronald P. Rohner** (University of Connecticut), PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION AND CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE: AN INTERNATIONAL CONTROVERSY. Parents' use of corporal punishment has become a serious controversy internationally. Currently 12 nations have enacted legislation or experienced Supreme Court decisions prohibiting parents from using any form of corporal punishment on their children. In order to situate the empirical papers in this symposium within the context of the scientific and political debate dividing psychologists and other professionals—all of whom share a common interest in child welfare—this paper reviews the nature and reasons for this controversy.

**Rizzini, Irene** (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, PUC, Department of Social Work and Director of the International Center for Research and Policy on Childhood (CIESPI) at PUC), [rizzini@hexanet.com.br](mailto:rizzini@hexanet.com.br), "VULNERABLE" CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN BRAZIL: REFLECTIONS ON "AT-RISK" CHILDREN IN LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES IN RIO DE JANEIRO. For much of the 1980s and 1990s, the national and international media and local and international children's and human rights organizations focused considerable attention on the plight of 'street children' in Brazil, particularly on violence against street children by death squads and police. In this paper, the author argues that this focus on street children - however well intentioned - deflects attention from the broader population of low income children and youth in poverty. Results from two studies focus on the following dimensions: 1) the multiplicity of links and trajectories; 2) day to day life; 3) mobility; 4) identity and subjectivity, and the second study is a research-action project that is being carried out in *favela* - a very low income community in Rio de Janeiro. The project focuses on family and community resources to the holistic development of children and youth with the aim to envisioning a system of developmental supports for all children and youth.

**Roberts, John M. Jr.** (University of New Mexico) and **Garry Chick** (Pennsylvania State University), TRANSITIONS BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE SAN RAFAEL CARGO SYSTEM. We present new analyses of Chick's (1981, 1989, 2002) data on the *cargo* system of religious and ritual office-holding in the village of San Rafael Tepatlaxco, Tlaxcala, Mexico. In particular, we discuss models for data on transitions between offices. By examining models, which embody different images of hierarchy (order and spacing) of offices, we assess the correspondence of the observed data to different specifications of hierarchy. We discuss features of the behavioral data, which seem consistent or inconsistent with the cultural model of the system derived from informants' reports.

**Rogoff, Barbara**, (University of California, Santa Cruz), [brogoff@ucsc.edu](mailto:brogoff@ucsc.edu), Whiting Symposium. GENERATIONS OF CHILDREARING: CHILDREN'S SURVIVAL, SCHOOLING, AND EVENTUAL PARENTING This paper examines changes in schooling, fertility and child survival, and childrearing practices across

several generations in a Mayan town in Guatemala and in middle-class communities in the US. Generational changes in children's access to the range of mature activities of their community, with declining opportunities to learn by observing and pitching in, may relate to parent-child interactions organized as conversation and play outside the context of mature community activities.

**Rohner, Ronald P.** (University of Connecticut), [rohner@uconnvm.uconn.edu](mailto:rohner@uconnvm.uconn.edu) and **Abdul Khaleque** (University of Connecticut), [abdul.khaleque@uconn.edu](mailto:abdul.khaleque@uconn.edu), RELATIONS BETWEEN PERCEIVED PARTNER AND PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE, BEHAVIORAL CONTROL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG HETEROSEXUAL ADULT WOMEN. This study examined the impact of perceived acceptance-rejection and behavioral control by intimate male partners on the psychological adjustment of 88 heterosexual adult females. It also explored the way in which the perception of childhood experiences of maternal and paternal acceptance and control mediated and moderated the relation between current partner acceptance/control and women's adjustment. Analyses revealed that women's adjustment is impaired to the degree that they experience their intimate partners to be somewhat rejecting as well as behaviorally controlling—though behavioral control contributes to women's psychological maladjustment only through its connection with perceived rejection. Additionally, childhood experiences of perceived paternal (but not maternal) acceptance moderate the relation between perceived partner acceptance-rejection and women's psychological adjustment. Women who feel they had loving fathers in childhood experience increased psychological maladjustment to the extent that they believe they now have less than loving partners. But this is true only up to a point. Beyond that point perceived paternal acceptance in childhood acts as a protective buffer against further increments in maladjustment. On the other hand, psychological maladjustment increases to the extent that women report having had less than loving fathers in childhood, *and* less than loving current relationships with their intimate partners.

**Romney, Kim** (University of California- Irvine) see Mike Burton, Carmella Moore, and Kim Romney, LANGUAGE FAMILIES AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE. Whiting symposium.

**Ross, Marc Howard**, [mross@brynmawr.edu](mailto:mross@brynmawr.edu), **William Rand Kenan, Jr.** (Professor, Department of Political Science, Bryn Mawr College), PSYCHOCULTURAL NARRATIVES AND DRAMAS IN ETHNIC CONFLICT AND ITS MANAGEMENT. Cultural issues, such as control over religious sites, parades, flags, museum exhibits, monuments, clothing, and language, easily become the focus of intense psychocultural dramas in ethnically divided societies. Most political analyses are not very effective in explaining these events and often dismiss them as an epiphenomenon, failing to account for the persistence and emotional intensity of the emotions they evoke. Focusing on structures and interests, these analyses often neglect the deep existential threats and identities of the parties locked in these disputes. To better explain intense cultural conflicts, it is useful to consider culturally shared narratives built on memories of the past that are relevant to the parties in the present. This paper argues that such cultural contestation is significant for at least two different reasons. First, analysis of such conflicts can reveal underlying roots of deep political cleavage. Second, conflicts

over cultural issues can provide opportunities for the redefinition of the positions and needs of the disputing parties, promoting deescalation and constructive conflict management. This general argument is illustrated drawing examples from Orange Order parades in Northern Ireland, language policy in Catalonia and Quebec, control over the holy sites in Jerusalem and Ayodhya, the confederate battle flag in the US, Muslim headscarves in French schools, and museums and monuments in South Africa. I argue that because cultural conflicts reveal the deep threats to identity in ethnic conflict, attention to identity and the psychocultural narratives associated with them can complement peacemaking efforts most often focused on interests and structures. This is best done taking seriously the cultural context in which the narratives are developed and the needs they meet and incorporating them into peace settlements and post-settlement peace building efforts.

**Roth, Jonathan P.** (San Jose State University), [jroth@email.sjsu.edu](mailto:jroth@email.sjsu.edu), MILITARY ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION: A WORLD HISTORICAL APPROACH. The impact of military institutions on civilian social organization has received little attention. There is a strong relationship between the organization of the armed adult male population and the development of democratic institutions. This is clearly seen in both the Greek city-states and early Rome. The use of the army as an assembly has a broader usage, e.g. in the Roman empire and in early Islam. Basic elements of the American constitutional system are first worked out and debated in the assemblies of the Republican army during the English Civil War. Another important area of correlation is in the borrowing of social rank, and civilian hierarchy from military usage. A striking, and little known one, is the origin of the Chinese civil examination system in Qin military ranks. Military rank and structure continue to have an important impact into modern times, affecting the development both of the modern corporation and of public education.

## S

**Sarwono, Sarlito Wirawan,** (Faculty of Psychology, University of Indonesia), [sarwono@sarlito.com](http://sarwono@sarlito.com), [www.sarlito.com](http://www.sarlito.com), WOMEN IN INDONESIA. When Indonesia proclaimed its independence in 1945, more than 60% of the female population has been literate and some of the political activists were women. Even in 1928, when groups of youth leaders said their oath to have “one people, one nation and one language: Indonesia”, there were already female activists. To day, Indonesian women, through political parties, are aiming to get 30% of seats in the parliament after the general election in 2004. It means that women in Indonesia is different from women in other developing countries, at least as it is described in western literatures. On the other hand Indonesia is one of some countries with marriage law, which permits polygamy, and where some of the national leaders, and prominent figures, as well as some ordinary people, overtly practice polygamy. To some western scholars it looks controversial, but it is not when one understand the psychosocial history of women’s role in different local cultures, in different societies, and in a spectrum of times in Indonesia. This paper will describe and analyze how Indonesian women always have a way to

intervene the social, economical and even political decisions from their position as regular housewives or marginalized gender in so called male dominated societies. Social psychological theories and paradigms will be used as the main reference of the analysis.

**Schatzberg, Lindsey D.** (Independent Scholar), [lindseyps@yahoo.com](mailto:lindseyps@yahoo.com), CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH: THE IMPORTANCE OF FIELD EXPERIENCE. Students and researchers in the social sciences gain invaluable insights into their work when complementing their research conducted at academic institutions and organizations with research in the field. In this paper, I examine how my experience as a Legal Researcher in the Office of the Prosecutor for the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda led me to reevaluate the research I did on the Rwandan genocide as an undergraduate at Stanford University. Additionally, I draw lessons from my experience as a student conducting research in Tibetan refugee settlements in Nepal.

**Schinn, Marion** (San Jose State University), [mschinn@lycos.com](mailto:mschinn@lycos.com), CUBA - OUR TEACHER. There has been a profound impact of African culture throughout the Western Hemisphere and Latin America specifically. The slave trade through Cuba resulted in a rich blending of the Spanish and West/Central African cultures. The results of this cultural mixing shaped many of the disciplines both within Cuba and throughout the world: medicine, arts, agriculture, religion, politics, sports, etc. For example, today's world beat and popular music/dance culture has been strongly influenced by Cuba. Salsa is the North American fusion of Cuban, Puerto Rican, and Latin Jazz heritage components. In the socio/political arena, Cuba has also been a leader in breaking racial barriers.

**Senuk, Raymond E.** (St. Louis, MO and Antigua, Guatemala), [judithqibbons@earthlink.net](mailto:judithqibbons@earthlink.net), MAYA CLOTHING: HOW PRESCRIPTIVE IS IT? By looking at highland Maya clothing from the early part of the 20th century to the present, we can say something about how styles have changed. The interesting questions are why, when, and how these changes have occurred. By examining the differences between men's and women's clothing and daily versus ceremonial pieces, from a number of villages, some patterns become clear and reflect changing cultural attitudes among the Maya.

**Sethi, R. Foster** (California State University at Bakersfield), [Renuka Sethi@firstclass1.csubak.edu](mailto:Renuka_Sethi@firstclass1.csubak.edu) and **Best, D. L.**, MASCULINITY/FEMININITY AND GENDER ROLE IDEOLOGY OF WESTERN UKRAINIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS. Soviet ideology during the communist era emphasized a rigid doctrine of gender equality, yet families often portrayed traditional gender segregation in work and societal expectation domains. The fall of the Soviet regime has permitted investigation of the gender role attitudes of individuals in former Soviet countries. University students in Western Ukraine were assessed on the masculinity/femininity items in the Adjective Checklist

(ACL). In comparison to results from previous studies in 25 countries, Western Ukrainian perceptions were masculine and relatively inflexible. The second study assessed actual and ideal self-perceptions with the ACL and sex role ideology with the Kalin Sex Role Questionnaire. Actual and ideal self-concepts of men were more masculine than those of women; however, actual and ideal self-concepts of women showed greater variability, suggesting men were more rigid in their self-perceptions.

**Shapiro, Jerrold** (Santa Clara University), [jshapiro@scu.edu](mailto:jshapiro@scu.edu), **ADJUSTING TO FATHERHOOD: CULTURAL CHANGES IN MEN DURING THE TRANSITION TO FAMILY.** When men in North American cultures become expectant fathers and subsequently experience fatherhood, they go through a series of shifts in perspective, affect and sensitivity to others. The present study involves an analysis of men's reactions to the shift in culture to the role of father. The data emerged from a lengthy series of interviews with over 800 expectant and recent fathers. Respondents indicated pronounced alteration of perception vis a vis their partners, social contribution, anxiety, existential awareness and the "masculine prime directive - protect and provide." A template for understanding this transition as a cultural phenomenon is provided.

**Shapiro, Shauna L.** (Santa Clara University), [slshapiro@scu.edu](mailto:slshapiro@scu.edu), **John Astin** (Santa Clara University), **Scott Bishop** (University of Toronto) and **Matthew Cordova** (Palo Alto VAHCS), **MINDFULNESS MEDITATION AND HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS: INTEGRATING EASTERN WISDOM AND WESTERN MEDICINE.** Recent research has demonstrated that mindfulness-based stress reduction (MBSR), an intervention based on the Buddhist practice of mindfulness meditation can significantly decrease distress in a variety of populations. This controlled pilot study examined the potential efficacy of MBSR to reduce burnout and improve quality of life among health care professionals who experience considerable stress in their work. Results suggested that MBSR training may be an effective intervention for reducing distress and burnout and increasing quality of life in this population.

**Shin, Meera** (Kean University), [mshin@kean.edu](mailto:mshin@kean.edu), **MS. BROWN TALKS TO JOHN BUT NOT TO JOSE IN HER CLASSROOM.** ELL children in school have many challenges, such as maintaining and developing their home culture and language besides learning a new culture and a new language. On top of it, what happens if ELL children try to talk to English-Speaking teachers as much as English-Speaking children but English-Speaking teachers do NOT talk to ELL children as much as they do to English-Speaking children? This study originally aimed to examine the characteristics of children who initiated interactions with teachers. Subjects were 83 children attending a University-based preschool. Classroom observations were used to assess each child's overall rate of interaction and whether interactions were initiated by the child or teacher. Results indicate that children who frequently initiate to teachers tend to receive more initiation and experience higher rates of interaction. Younger children tend to



initiate interactions more often than older children and experience higher rate of interactions. Boys and girls showed relatively equal levels of initiations to teachers and overall rates of interactions. ELL children and English-speaking children initiated to teachers at relatively equal levels. However, surprisingly, ELL children received fewer interactions from teachers and experienced lower rates of interactions. This result is more striking considering that teachers interacted more with children who try to talk to teachers more overall, yet ELL children did not receive teacher-initiation as much as they initiate to teachers. Overall, these findings suggest that ELL children may not be in a fair and equitable environment, at least in terms of teacher-child interactions, to grow and learn. Not having fair and equitable teacher-child interactions may not help ELL children maintaining and developing their home culture and language, not to mention learning a new culture and a new language. Issues with learning English may be a part of this possibility considering that children learn language when they are talked to and teachers, besides peers, are one of the major sources of language development in preschools.

**Shore, Bradd** (Emory University), [antbs@emory.edu](mailto:antbs@emory.edu), FEELING OUR WAY:TOWARDS A BIO-CULTURE MODEL OF EMOTION. Understanding emotion has been hampered by the failure to consider emotion as a component system. This paper considers emotion as a complex appraisal system to whose elucidation anthropologists, biologists, psychologists and sociologists must each contribute. A general model is proposed and used to analyze a single emotion "love." Cultural models of love are only one component of a larger emotion system. Anthropologists' failure to take the total system into account leads to significant false-dichotomies and misunderstandings about the nature of emotion.

**Shulova, Irene** (Suffolk University), [irene.Shulova@suffolk.edu](mailto:irene.Shulova@suffolk.edu), **Harkins, D. & N. Donovan**, CULTURAL VARIATIONS: PARENTAL INFLUENCE ON NARRATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOLERS. The current study examined mothers from American and Russian immigrant cultures reading to their preschoolers. 13 American and 20 Russian immigrant mothers and their 4-5-year-old children. Parents were asked to read a non-worded picture book to their children. Sessions were audio taped and narratives were analyzed for story length, number and type of emotions and questions. American mothers told significantly longer stories and used more questions overall including more tag questions, yes/no questions, and direct questions. American mothers involved children more in story construction, whereas Russian immigrant mothers told their children the story and used more negative emotions. Implications will be discussed.

**Shweder, Richard A.** (University of Chicago), [rshd@uchicago.edu](mailto:rshd@uchicago.edu), DECONSTRUCTING THE EMOTIONS FOR THE SAKE OF COMPARATIVE RESEARCH. One of the central aims of the discipline of cultural psychology is the development of a theoretical language for the comparative study of mental states that makes it possible to understand and appreciate the mental life of

members of other cultures. In this paper it is suggested that the language of the emotions is not an ideal theoretical language for making progress on the study of mental states across human populations. It is argued that the idea of an emotion is a complex synthetic notion, composed of wants, beliefs, feelings and values; and that human mentalities may vary in how they give shape, and lend meaning, to the more fundamental and direct experience of wanting certain things, valuing certain things, knowing certain things, and having particular somatic and affective feelings. The paper considers the advantages of temporarily privileging the study of "feelings" over the study of the "emotions".

**Smith, Martha S., Cynthia R. Lindsey**, [lindseyc@insula.edu](mailto:lindseyc@insula.edu) and **Catherine E. Hansen**, (Northwestern State University of Louisiana), RELATIONS BETWEEN CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, PERCEIVED PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION, AND EMPATHY IN A SOUTHERN RURAL POPULATION.

**Snell, Jackie** (San Jose State University), [snell\\_j@colb.sjsu.edu](mailto:snell_j@colb.sjsu.edu), TEACHING AMERICAN-STYLE BUSINESS IN MALAYSIA. Much of what makes American businesses successful is cultural. The participant will discuss issues, which arose while teaching students and faculty in Malaysia.

**Sørensen, Tom** (Norway, Professor, Department of Psychiatry, University of Oslo), [tom.sorensen@psykiatri.uio.no](mailto:tom.sorensen@psykiatri.uio.no), and **Robert Kleiner, Arne Mastekaasa Inger Sandanger, Nils Bøe, and Olav Klepp**, THE IMPACT OF LOCAL COMMUNITY INTEGRATION ON MENTAL HEALTH OF IN-MIGRANTS AND LOCAL NATIVES. The point of departure for this research is the work of A.H. Leighton on local community integration and mental health. Seven local community surveys (T1, n=960) uncovered nine dimension of community integration. These dimensions were positively related to mental health. Eight years later, follow-up surveys were made of the same communities (T2, n=800). The study was organized as part of a health promotion project in Lofoten, a region in North-Norway with 25000 inhabitants. The impact of local communities and the relevance of socio-cultural integration to living condition and mental health should best be seen in areas like Lofoten where people have most of their culture, social life, work, and, for some, even family within the same geographic area. At T1 the local natives reported significantly better mental health than in-migrants. In addition, on several of the community integration indices (i.e., evaluations of the local community), the in-migrants made significantly more negative evaluations. Among the indices, the highest correlation with mental health was "Community Identity." "Future Economic Viability", and "Security when Sick or Old" were less potent but important. These findings indicated that community projects need to consider the particular needs of the migrants as well as the needs of the natives; or that both segments of the population be shown how a given project serves both groups' needs. In Lofoten, we focused our community projects on the total population, without considering the separate group needs. However, the in-migrants and local natives will be compared eight years later to see if groups reacted similarly or dissimilarly to the projects.

**Stiles, Deborah** (Webster University), [stilesda@webster.edu](mailto:stilesda@webster.edu), THE ACCULTURATION OF IMMIGRANT AND REFUGEE YOUTH LIVING IN NORWAY: A TEN-YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY. As part of a ten-year follow-up study, the views of 159 adolescents (mean age = 14.0) living in Norway in 2003 were compared with those of 529 adolescents (mean age = 14.1) living in Norway in 1993. The adolescents from 2003 attended two of the same schools as the adolescents in 1993; they answered identical questionnaires about their views towards gender roles and the ideal man and ideal woman. In addition, their teachers were interviewed about the changes of the last ten years. Preliminary results suggest that the views of children whose parents were immigrants to Norway are more closely aligned with those of children whose parents were native born than those of children whose parents were refugees. Immigrants who came to Norway to improve their lives may adapt more successfully than refugees who came to Norway to seek safety and protection from persecution.

**Sullivan, Bobbie** (Survey Data Lab), [bnsullivan@email.msn.com](mailto:bnsullivan@email.msn.com) and **Jeanne Edman** (Cosumnes River College), FLYING PARTNERS: EVIDENCE FOR A GLOBAL SUPRACULTURE COMPOSED OF PEOPLE WHO FLY FOR A LIVING. A broad-based study of airline pilots and cabin crew was undertaken to investigate their perceptions of the stresses they encounter at work and in their personal lives, their ways of coping, and their health habits. Participants were currently employed or recently furloughed crew members based around the globe, and working for many types of carriers, including major and regional airlines, charter operators, air cargo carriers, and corporate jets. More than 20 nationalities are represented in the sample. Both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection were used. These included a self-report survey instrument comprised of a set of quantitative measures, as well as personal interviews and exchanges of written correspondence with subsets of individual participants. Analysis of data from this study shows little evidence of cultural differences among crew members' perceptions of work-related or personal stress. Most differences found are related to job category, length of experience on the job, or type of carrier. Conversely, there is considerable homogeneity of responses within each job category (e.g., pilot vs. cabin crew), regardless of culture of origin or geographical location of employment. The consistencies suggest the existence of a global supraculture among people who fly for a living. Examples of results from this study are presented in illustration of some ethnographic features of this occupation-based supraculture.

**Swasti, Shrimali Vohra** (University of Delhi, India), [pankajvohramd@yahoo.com](mailto:pankajvohramd@yahoo.com) and **Asavari Singh** (University of Delhi, India), A STUDY OF WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS USING SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIVIST AND ATTACHMENT PERSPECTIVES. This mixed method (qualitative and quantitative) study was designed to explore the social construction of sexuality in romantic relationships was done on a sample of 30 young women residing in New Delhi (India). The two theoretical frameworks that



guided the methodology and analysis of the data were social constructionism and attachment theory. No other study has attempted to combine these perspectives previously. Using focus groups and interview data it was found that there was a consistent negative association between girls relationships with parents and peers. Parental closeness was negatively associated with sexual activity. Findings suggest that peers may compensate for weak filial ties and parental relationships may serve as a protective factor against over involvement with peers and romantic partners and also act as a protective factor against risky sexual behaviour. Three primary themes that emerged during the course of this study were (1) Societal disapproval (which, ironically, tended to strengthen premarital relationships), (2) intrinsic and extrinsic support (i.e. social support provided by relationship partners and by friends, and (3) Negotiation of premarital sexuality. The overarching themes regarding sexuality that emerged from the analysis of the data were source of guilt and shame, vulnerability, ambivalence and empowerment. Regarding attachment theory it was found that women who were highly anxiously attached to their dating partners were more willing to engage in unwanted sexual activities than were women with other attachment styles. Interestingly, women were even more likely to engage in unwanted sex when they perceived that their boyfriend felt less commitment than they did. Results suggest that women sometimes engage in sexual sacrifice in order to promote intimacy in their relationships and/or keep a less interested partner from leaving a relationship. Such behaviours could have serious implications for both mental and physical health.

T

**Tsai, Jenny Hsin-Chun** (Seattle University & University of Washington), [jtsai@seattleu.edu](mailto:jtsai@seattleu.edu), CONTEXUALIZING IMMIGRANT TEENAGERS' ADAPTATION: A STUDY OF TAIWANESE IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES. The purpose of this presentation is to report findings of a critical ethnography that explored the influence of the macrosystem on Taiwanese immigrant teenagers' adaptation in the US. A purposive sample of 16 Taiwanese teenagers participated in the study. The mean age was 16.1 years (SD = 3.7). Their length of stay in the US ranged from 1 year to 10 years. Interviews, participant-observation, and the Demographic and Immigration Questionnaire were used to collect data. Narrative analysis revealed that technology, geographic proximity, discrimination, and cultural variation between Taiwanese and American mainstream values shaped the participants' psychosocial and academic adaptation.

**Tulviste, Tiia** (Department of Psychology, University of Tartu, Estonia and Södertörn University College, Sweden), [tiia.tulviste@sh.se](mailto:tiia.tulviste@sh.se), CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN CHILD-REARING GOALS. The present study compares child-rearing goals of mothers of 5-year-old children residing in three neighboring countries around the Baltic Sea: in Estonia, Finland and Sweden. The mothers were asked to fill out the Parental Developmental Goals Questionnaire. The main

difference was that the Estonian mothers emphasized more Protestant values (e.g., to be a hard-working and diligent person). The Swedish mothers gave the lowest ratings to these goals. Both the Swedish and Finnish mothers mentioned most often the importance of the child's own belief in his/her abilities. The discussion focuses on the possible cultural factors that might determine the differences in child-rearing values.

**U**

**V**

**van Lingen, Gabriele** (Governors State University), [g-vanlingen@govst.edu](mailto:g-vanlingen@govst.edu), CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISONS OF EARLY CHILDHOOD ASSESSMENT PRACTICES AND RESULTS USING THE BAYLEY SCALES OF INFANT DEVELOPMENT – 2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION (BSID-II) WITH HONG KONG CHINESE CHILDREN. The need for early identification and assessment tools has increased with the need for early intervention. The Bayley Scales of Infant Development (BSID-II) are widely used to meet early childhood assessment needs in the U.S. However, the use of psychological assessment instruments in early childhood has been less commonly applied in eastern societies. The presenter-developed Cantonese version of the BSID-II was tried out with 20 Chinese young children of various ages. Cross-cultural differences in the actual assessment process and in outcomes will be compared to U.S. based processes and norms.

**Varan, Azmi** (Ege University, Turkey), [varan@med.ege.tr](mailto:varan@med.ege.tr), RELATIONS BETWEEN PERCEIVED PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE AND INTIMATE PARTNER ACCEPTANCE IN TURKEY: DOES HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF? Drawing from parental acceptance-rejection theory (PARTheory) the present study investigated the link between perceived parental acceptance-rejection in childhood and perceived partner acceptance-rejection in adulthood. Two hundred forty five dating or married individuals were divided into two groups, those who felt satisfied and those who felt dissatisfied in their current intimate relationship. Compared to satisfied respondents, dissatisfied respondents reported significantly higher levels of rejection both in their current intimate relationship and in their childhood relationships with their parents. Respondents who had been accepted by their parents in childhood were also most likely to feel accepted by their intimate partners. The opposite was true, although to a lesser extent, for those respondents who felt rejected in childhood. About a quarter of the respondents who felt rejected in childhood were satisfied in their current intimate relationships. Finally, correlations between childhood and adulthood measures of acceptance revealed that both maternal and paternal acceptance-rejection were significantly related to intimate partner acceptance-rejection. There were no significant gender differences between male versus female respondents' perceptions of either partner or parental acceptance-rejection.

**Veale, Angela** (University College Cork, Ireland), [a.veale@ucc.ie](mailto:a.veale@ucc.ie), PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH: WORKING WITH 'MEANING-MAKING' METHODOLOGIES. This paper explores the strengths, challenges and limitations of working with creative methodologies, such as storygames, drama and repertory grids in research with children and youth. Bruner (1990) argues 'Psychology...must be organised around those meaning-making and meaning-using processes that connect man to culture' (p 12)...so that 'meaning is rendered *public* and *shared*'(p 13). The methods discussed here are, in general, collective methods, which have not asked for individual children's or youth's direct experience but used discussion, drama and the construction of repertory grids to come to know participants constructions of their world. Material generated is not assumed to give information about objective experiences but is examined for its interpretative repertoires. The presentation draws on data from African and Irish contexts.

**Veale, Angela** (University College Cork, Ireland), [a.veale@ucc.ie](mailto:a.veale@ucc.ie), INTEGRATION OF FORMER LORD'S RESISTANCE ARMY CHILD SOLDIER ABDUCTEES INTO ACHOLI SOCIETY: TENTATIVE EXPLORATION OF POWERLESSNESS, AGENCY, RESISTANCE. In recent years, changes have occurred in the extent and nature of children and youth's participation in conflict as children increasingly feature as voluntary or forced perpetrators of violence. The terms 'rebel' or 'soldier' and 'civilian' are used dichotomously as a person is constructed as either one or the other. The relationship between the warring factions and civil society then seems clearly demarcated. However in northern Uganda, where perhaps as many as 90% of the 'rebels' are abducted children and youth of local communities, the relationship between the rebel group and civil society has to be much more complex than traditional language allows to be easily conveyed. As a child or youth is abducted and becomes part of the *adui* (rebels), he or she remains a son or daughter, brother or sister, niece or nephew to adults in the community. This has complex implications at the point of reintegration. This paper explores this issue of an 'inside/outside' identity with respect to the reintegration of former abductee child soldiers. It raises the question - what is the function of children's stories in this conflict? It examines individual and community responses of reintegration and reconciliation. The fieldwork has significant limitations as it was gathered in an active war zone. However it raised important questions about tensions between psychosocial, child welfare oriented discourses and those based on justice or impunity which are explored here.

**Vivar, Martha** (City University of New York), SEE William Divale (York College, CUNY), [divalebill@aol.com](mailto:divalebill@aol.com), Maria Victoria Cardona-Divale (NOVA Southeastern University), [CardonaMV@aol.com](mailto:CardonaMV@aol.com), Martha Vivar (York College, CUNY), [Martha\\_vivar@yahoo.com](mailto:Martha_vivar@yahoo.com), HOMOPHOBIA AND PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE/REJECTION IN COLOMBIA AND SPAIN.

## W

**Weisner, Thomas S.** (University of California, Los Angeles), [tweisner@ucla.edu](mailto:tweisner@ucla.edu), ECOCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING. Beatrice Whiting focused on the daily routine of family and community life to understand the psychocultural contexts for appropriately assessing child and family well-being. Whiting recognized that psychological conflict was inevitable, and that economic or health or subjective life satisfaction indicators of well-being were insufficient without comparative evidence regarding the engagement of children and families in meaningful cultural activities. Well being consists of engaged participation in the activities deemed desirable by a cultural community (e.g. kinds of play, work for the family, prayer, homework), and the psychological experiences produced thereby (e.g. pleasurable sociability, responsibility, hope/fear, effectance/competence). Data from the Ecocultural Family Interview illustrate this perspective.

**Wutoh, Anthony K** (Howard University), [awutoh@howard.edu](mailto:awutoh@howard.edu), THE INFLUENCE OF HIV KNOWLEDGE, AND PRECEPTION OF RISK ON SEXUAL BEHAVIOR. Studies of out-of-school youth in Ghana reported that the majority were sexually active, and had minimal knowledge of HIV/AIDS. A survey was conducted to investigate how knowledge of HIV and perception of risk influences sexual activity of street children in Ghana. Data confirmed that 2/3 of the sample had ever had sex, and over half were currently sexually active. Although 80% of the street children had minimal knowledge of HIV, only 54% perceived themselves to be at risk for contracting the virus. Perception of risk of HIV was a stronger predictor of sexual activity than knowledge of HIV transmission.

## X

## Y

**Yen, Tsu-Hong** (San Jose State University), [yen@casa.sjsu.edu](mailto:yen@casa.sjsu.edu), **Y. Diana Wu** (San Jose State University), [Diana.wu@sjsu.edu](mailto:Diana.wu@sjsu.edu), EXPLORING THE PARADIGM OF *HOSPITALITY* IN CHINESE. Hospitality refers to the manner and generous treatments that the hosts offer to their guests. The growth of international travel and tourism has made hospitality a globalized business. Due to cultural dissimilarity, guests are welcomed diversely in different cultures. An understanding of the connotation of hospitality in various cultures might contribute positively to the relationships between hosts and guests, and reduce the possible tension growing out of mis-interpretation of hospitality. From a cultural perspective, this paper explores the paradigm of *hospitality* in Chinese literatures, and further compares the similarities and differences in connotation and denotation with the Western perspectives.

## Z

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**See you next year**

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