

SCCR

February 22-25, 2006



Savannah, GA

SASci

SCCR Program

35th Annual Meeting of the Society for Cross Cultural Research (SCCR)

&

Second General Scholarly Meeting of the Society for Anthropological Sciences (SASci)

PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS

Mulberry Inn, Savannah, GA

February 22-25, 2006

Program Organizer

SCCR

Juris G. Draguns, President-elect

Program Team: **Kristin Cilento & Nicole Melious** (WCSU Students)

SASci

Douglas Caulkins, Program Chair

Program Committee: Victor C. De Munck and Eric Jones

Program Team: Molly Lewis and Katherine Pickens

Contents

☞ SCCR Officers	Page 3
☞ SCCR Past-Presidents	Page 3
☞ SASci Officers	Page 3
☞ SCCR Program	Page 4
☞ SASci Program	Page 15
☞ Abstracts: SCCR and SASci	Page 23
☞ Hotel Floor Plan	Inside back cover

OFFICERS OF SCCR

President

Rob Veneziano

Western Connecticut State University
Department of Social Work
White Hall Suite 101
181 White Street
Danbury, CT 06810
Tel: 203-837-8678
venezianor@wcsu.edu

Past-President

Lewis Aptekar

Department of Counselor Education
San Jose State University
One Washington Square
San Jose, CA 95192-0073
TEL: 408-924-3662
FAX: 408-924-4137
laptekar@email.sjsu.edu

Area Representatives

Psychology (2/2003-2/2006)

Ali Banuazizi

Boston College
140 Commonwealth Avenue
Chestnut Hill, MA 02467
Phone: 617-552-4124
Fax: 617-552-0523
banuazia@bc.edu

Social Science

Vacant

Anthropology (2/2004-2/2007)

Robert Manlove

St. Mary's College of California
Dept. of Legal Studies
Home phone: 925-946-0349
eosforos@silcon.com

President-Elect

Juris G. Draguns

Psychology Department
Pennsylvania State University
410 Moore Bldg.
University Park, PA 16802
Tel. (814) 863-1735
FAX (814) 863-7002
jgd1@psu.edu

Secretary/Treasurer

David E. Cournoyer

University of
Connecticut School of
Social Work
1798 Asylum Avenue
West Hartford, CT 06117
Mail all correspondence to:
43 O'Connell Road
Colchester, CT 06415
Tel: (860) 570-9155
(Office) Tel: (860) 537-
3733 (Home) Fax: (860)
570-9404

david.cournoyer@uconn.edu, cour@uconnvm.uconn.edu

Newsletter Editor

Charissa S. L. Cheah

University of
Saskatchewan
9 Campus Drive
Saskatoon, SK S7N 5A5
Canada
Tel: 306-966-6321

Parliamentarian and Archivist

Herbert Barry

552 N. Neville St. #83
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-2830
Tel: 412-648-8563
Fax: 412-648-8219

Webmaster

William K. Gabrenya Jr.

School of Psychology Florida Tech
Melbourne, FL 32901
Tel: 407-674-8104
Fax: 407-768-6113
gabrenya@fit.edu

Past-Presidents of SCCR

Beatrice Whiting
Herbert Barry III
John Roberts
William Lambert
Barbara Ayres
Fred Strodbeck
Albert Pepitone
John Whiting
Marshall Segall
Melvin Ember

Leigh Minturn
Ronald Rohner
Paul Rosenblatt
Carol Ember
Joel Aronoff
Marc Ross
Alice Schlegel
Roy Malpass
R. Lee Munroe
Harry Triandis

Ralph Bolton
B. James Starr
Patricia Draper
Douglas Davis
Lewellyn Hendrix
Susan Abbott
Uwe Gielen
Garry Chick
Harry Gardiner
William Divale

Judith Gibbons
Douglas Raybeck
Lewis Aptekar

In Memoriam

B. James Starr (1928-2005)

Past President of SCCR, a distinguished scientist and dedicated humanitarian, who fought ceaselessly for tolerance and against discrimination, oppression, and injustice in all its forms. It is fitting that the symposium on Social Science and Ethical Issues is dedicated to his memory.

Library of Social Science Book Exhibit

You are invited to visit the LSS Book Exhibit which features an extensive collection of book titles on cross-cultural research and anthropological sciences by the major publishers in the field, including those by many present and past members of SCCR and SASci

OFFICERS OF SASCI

President: Susan Weller (UTMB/Dept of PMCH) sweller@utmb.edu

Past President: Stuart Plattner (NSF) splattne@NSF.GOV

President Elect: John Gatewood (LehighU) jbg1@lehigh.edu

Secretary: David Kronenfeld (UCRiverside) david.kronenfeld@ucr.edu

Treasurer: Murray Leaf (UT Dallas) mjleaf@utdallas.edu

Editor: Michael Fischer (U of Kent at Canterbury) mike@fishcer.md

Board Members:

H. Russell Bernard (UFlorida) ufruss@ufl.edu

Jeffrey Johnson (East Carolina) johnsonje@mail.ecu.edu

Pat Draper (U Nebraska)

Student Representatives

Carlos Garcia-Quijano (Georgia) carlosg@uga.edu

Sean Downey (Arizona) sean@codexdata.com

Past and Founding Officers

Jean Ensminger, Victor C. De Munck, Nicholas Gessler, Dwight Read, Robert MacLaury, Peter Peregrine, Ana Pitchon, Douglas White

For information on the society: <http://anthrosciences.org/index.html>

SCCR WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22

Registration 3-6 pm TBA
SCCR/TASP Wine & Cheese Reception 6-7 pm TBA

SCCR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23

Registration 9 am - 3 pm TBA

8:00am – 9:30am Thursday General Oglethorpe Room
Symposium: **Interstellar Communication in Cross-Cultural Perspective I: Analogues from Anthropology, Ethology, and Future Studies**

Chair: Douglas Vakoch (SETI Institute & California Institute of Integral Studies)

Discussant: Alice Schlegel (University of Arizona)

- X Kathryn Coe, (University of Arizona), **Interstellar Communication: What can the Study of Animal Art and Communication Contribute?**
- X Gary Chick, (Pennsylvania State University), **Culture and the Development of Advanced Technology**
- X Alan Penny (Harvard Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics) **The Lifetimes of Scientific Civilisations and Genetic Evolution of the Brain**
- X Douglas Raybeck (Hamilton College) **Contact Considerations**

8:00am – 9:30am Thursday Mulberry Room

Paper Session: War, Hatred, Terrorism, Torture

Chair: Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh)

- X Gerald Markle (Western Michigan University) **Female Suicide Bombers: A Durkheimian Analysis**
- X Abigail Alexander, Stacie Blake, & Michael Bernstein (Florida Center for Survivors of Torture Victims) **A Comparative Study of Anxiety, Depression and PTSD Among Bosnian and Colombian Torture Victims**
- X Anthony Cortese (Southern Methodist University) **Opposing Racist and Xenophobic Hate Speech: Lessons from Europe**
- X Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh) **Multiple Regression Differentiates Customs Associated With Internal and External War**

8:00am – 10:00 am Thursday Trustees' Room

Paper Session: Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Its Consequences

Chair: Ronald P. Rohner (University of Connecticut)

- X Abdul Khaleque (University of Connecticut), Ronald P. Rohner (University of Connecticut), Tania Rahman (Dhaka University, Bangladesh), & Mahnazir Riaz (Quaid-I-Azam University, Pakistan) **Perceived Parental Acceptance-Rejection, Parental Control, and Psychological Adjustment of Children: A Cross-Cultural Study in Bangladesh, Pakistan, and the US**
- X Ramadan A. Ahmed (Kuwait University) & Uwe P. Gielen (St. Francis College, Brooklyn, NY) **Relationship Between Corporal Punishment, Parental Acceptance-Rejection, and Personality Traits in Kuwaiti Students**
- X Armindar Parmar (Penn State University at Worthington) & Ronald P. Rohner (University of Connecticut) **Children's Perception of Acceptance-Rejection and Control, in Relation To Children's Psychological Adjustment, Conduct in School, and Academic Performance in Northern India**

- X **William Divale** (York College, CUNY), **Vadim Moldovan** (York College, CUNY), **Anatol Nacu** (Moldova State University of Medicine), & **M.Victoria Cordona-Divale** (Capella University) **Influence of Adult Chronically Mentally Ill in the Republic of Moldova**
- X **Hema Ganapathy-Coleman** (Indiana State University), **Robert Serpell** (University of Zambia), & **Linda Baker** (University of Maryland Baltimore County) **Studies of Diversity That Speak of Universals? Representations of Similarities and Diversity in Research on Parents**

9:30am - 10:00am **Thursday** **Mulberry Room**

Special Address: Robert F. Manlove (University of California Berkeley)

Further Evidence of a Brain-Culture Connection

9:30 am – 11:00am **Thursday** **General Oglethorpe Room**

Symposium: Interstellar Communication in Cross-Cultural Perspective II: Surveys and Historical Analogues.

Chair: Douglas Vakoch (SETI Institute & California Institute for Integral Studies)

Discussant: Judith L. Gibbons (St. Louis University)

- X **Miguel Sabadell** (Newspaper *Muy Interesante*, Madrid, Spain) **How Do People Feel Contact With ET's? Ten Years Later.**
- X **William Sims Bainbridge** (National Science Foundation) **Cultural Beliefs About Extraterrestrials: A Questionnaire Study**
- X **Douglas Vakoch** (SETI Institute & California Institute of Integral Studies) **Anticipating Responses to the Detection of Extraterrestrial Intelligence: Attitudes Toward Replying Among University Students From Hong Kong and the United States.**
- X **Jason Kuznicki** (Independent Researcher, Washington, DC) **The Inscrutable Names of God: The Jesuit Missions of New France as a Model for SETI-Related Spiritual Questions**

10:00 am – 11:00am **Thursday** **Mulberry Room**

Paper Session: The Many Facets of Personal Identity

Chair: Juris G. Draguns (Pennsylvania State University)

- X **Wendy Eggmont** (Association of New Americans, Boston) **Identity Issues of the US Foreign Born**
- X **Malathie Dissanayake** (West Chester University, Chester, PA) **Ethnic Identity and Cultural Context**

BREAK 11:00 – 11:15

11:15am – 12:00am **Thursday** **Mulberry Room**

Invited Address: Garry S. Gregg (Kalamazoo College)

Key Questions in the Cultural Psychology of Muslim Arab Societies

LUNCH 12:00 – 1:30 pm

1:30 pm – 3:00 pm **Thursday** **General Oglethorpe Room**
Symposium: Interstellar Communication in Cross-Cultural Perspective III: Constructing Messages Representing Humankind

Chair: Douglas Vakoch (SETI Institute & California Institute of Integral Studies)

Discussant: Lewis Aptekar (San Jose State University)

- X **Durruty Jesus de Alba Martinez** (Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico) **The Ideas on Extraterrestrial Communication by a Catholic Diocesan Priest: An Example of an Early Martian Message**
- X **Frank Drake** (SETI Institute) **Representing Cultural Diversity in the Voyager Interstellar Record**
- X **Carl DeVito** (University of Arizona) **The Role of Cross-Cultural Research in Interstellar Communication**
- X **Paivi Jukola** (Finnish Astronautical Society, Helsinki) **The Art of Policymaking for Interstellar Message Composition**

1:30 pm – 3:00 pm **Thursday** **Mulberry Room**
Paper Session: Socialization, Separation, Migration, and Adaptation

Chair: William Divale (York College, CUNY)

- X **Jaipaul L. Roopnarine** (Syracuse University) & **Ambika Krishnakumur** (Syracuse University) **Academic Socialization in Indo-Caribbean Families Links to Grade School Children's Intellectual and Social Development**
- X **Heather Rae-Espinosa** (University of California at San Diego) **Methodological Techniques in the Psychological Evaluation of the Children Left Behind**
- X **Mihaela Robila** (Queens College, CUNY) **Historic and Contemporary Trends of Eastern European Immigration**
- X **Sherri Lawson Clark** (Pennsylvania State University) **No place to go: Urban Dislocations, The Poor and Rural Retreat**

1 :30 pm – 3:00 pm **Thursday** **Trustees' Room B**
Paper Session: Feelings, Interactions, Relationships, Beliefs

Chair: William J. Gabrenya (Florida Institute of Technology)

- X **Peter Pisano, Kristin Mueller, Shoko Takahashi, Paul Ngo** (St. Norbert College) **Cross-Cultural and Cross-Gender Differences in Affective Response to Film Stimuli**
- X **Takashi Naito** (Ochanamizu University, Osaka, Japan) **Gratitude and Indebtedness in Japanese Female University Students**
- X **Brien Ashdown** (St. Louis University) **Faith Development in Individualistic and Collectivistic Societies**
- X **William J. Gabrenya Jr** (Florida Institute of Technology) **A Cross-Cultural Study of Cybersex**

HIGH TEA 3:00 pm – 3:30 pm

3:30pm – 4:30 pm **Thursday** **Trustees' Room B**
SCCR Keynote Address:

Anthony J. Marsella (University of Hawaii)

Culture and Conflict: Understanding and Negotiating Conflicting Constructions of Reality

- φ 11:15 – 11:45 Melvin **Ember** (HRAF), Carol R. **Ember** (HRAF), and Bobbi **Low** (), **COMPARING EXPLANATIONS OF POLYGYNY.**
- φ 11:45-12:15 Lane **Fargher** (Purdue), **REVENUE, VOICE, AND PUBLIC GOODS IN THREE PRE-MODERN STATES.**
- φ 2:00 – 2:30 Rich **Blanton** (Purdue), **ARE COLLECTIVE POLITIES STABLE? VULNERABILITY AND RESILIENCE IN PRE-MODERN STATES IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE.**
- φ 2:30 – 3:00 Eric **Jones** (UNC-Greensboro), **POLITICAL ECONOMY AND CROSS-CULTURAL RESILIENCE IN THE FACE OF DISASTER.**

High Tea 3:00-3:30

8:00 – 8:30 Sara **Harkness** (U Connecticut), Charles M. **Super** (U. Conn)Parminder **Parmar** (U Conn), etc. [*Pat: Continue the rest of this symposium from the SASci program on p. 11 to High Tea on p.12. The only change: print last names in bold letters, but don't underline them*]

8:30 am – 10:30 am

Trustees' Room A

Symposium: Psychologies of Terrorism in Situational and Historical Contexts

Organizer and Chair: Anthony J. Marsella (University of Hawaii)

- X **Anthony J. Marsella** (University of Hawaii) The Psychologies of Terrorism
- X **Clark McCauley** (Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, PA) More Than Smart Bombs: The Psychology of Suicide Terrorism
- X **Richard Wagner** (Bates College, Lewiston, Maine) Peace Psychology and Terrorism: Has 9/11 Taught Us Anything?
- X **Elena Mustakova-Possardt** (University of West Georgia, Carrollton, Georgia) Psycho-Spiritual Dynamics Underlying the Phenomenon of Terrorism

8:00 am – 9:30 am

Trustees' Room B

Paper Session: Educational Settings: Adaptation & Innovation

Chair: Deborah A. Stiles (Webster University, St. Louis, MO)

- X **Judith B. Buzzell** (Southern Connecticut State University) **Universal Preschool: Lessons from the French Preschool System**
- X **Pablo Chavajay** (University of New Hampshire) **Mayan Mothers of Varying School Experience Organizing a Problem Solving Discussion With Children.**
- X **Lisa Oliver, Ravisha Mathur, Patty Viajar, Marion Schinn** (San Jose State University) **Globalization in Higher Education: Development of an International Master's Program**
- X **Deborah A. Stiles** (Webster University), **Osman Ostergut** (University of Missouri in Saint Louis), **Hoe Lee Ngan** (Singapore National Institute of Education), **Cedric Leong** (Singapore National Institute of Education), **Cicely Paine** (Webster University) **Situational influences on the perspectives of adolescents of Islamic Heritage in Norway and in Singapore**

9:30 am – 3:00 pm (with breaks for coffee and lunch)

Trustees' Room B

Symposium: In Memory of Jim Starr: Social Science and Ethical Issues

Chair: Douglas Raybeck

- X **William Divale** (York College, CUNY) **Impact of Racism on Depression and Personality**
- X **Judith Gibbons, Brien Ashdown, Richard D. Harvey** (Saint Louis University) **The Ideals of Adolescents in Egypt and in Kuwait**
- X **Lewelyn Hendrix** (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL) **The Social Construction of Reproduction Among the Ancient Israelites**
- X **Douglas Raybeck** (Hamilton College) **Changing Conceptions of Justice and Deviance: Modernization in Kelantan, Malaysia**
- X **Robert Kleiner** (Temple University, Philadelphia, PA), **Tom Sorensen** (University of Oslo, Norway), **Seymour Parker** (Temple University), **Bernard Weinman** (Temple University), **Torbjorn Moum** (University of Oslo), **Bae Berit** (University of Oslo), & **Olav Klepp** (University of Oslo) **Individual and Sociocultural Determinants of Self Esteem and Mental Health**
- X **Tom Sorensen** (University of Oslo) **Robert Kleiner** (Temple University), **Olav Klepp, & Nils Boe** (University of Oslo) **Stress Buffer Effects of Social Support and Self-esteem with Regard to Mental Health in a Community Context**
- X **Olav Klepp** (University of Oslo) **The Interplay Effects of Social and Individual Empowerment on Mental Health in Subcultural and Community Contexts.**

10:00 am – 11: 00 am **Trustees’ Room A**
Special Presentation: Uwe Gielen (St. Francis College, Brooklyn, NY) \ **On the Road to Timbuktu**

Break 11:00 am – 11:15 am

11: 15 am – 12:00 **Trustees’ Room A**
Symposium: Collaborative Service Learning in Developing Countries

Chair: Lewis Aptekar (San Jose State University)

- X **Lewis Aptekar** (San Jose State University) **Categories for Coping for American Students Working as Short-term Volunteers in Developing Countries**
- X **Lori K. Lowman** (San Jose State University) **Pre –Departure Preparation for Americans Lacking the Necessary Coping Skills to Work or Study in Third World Countries**

12:00–1:30 pm Lunch

1:30 pm – 3:00 pm **Trustees’ Room A**
Symposium: Collaborative Service Learning in Developing Countries (continued)

Chair: Lewis Aptekar (San Jose State University)

- X **Robert F. Manlove** (University of California at Berkeley) **The Nature and Amelioration of Acculturation**
- X **Robert Weigl** (George Washington University, Washington, DC) **American Cultural Dyslexia**
- X **Amanda M. Rader & Deborah A. Stiles** (Webster University) **Fishbowl: Personal Reflections from a New Peace Corps Volunteer in Azerbaijan**

High Tea 3:00 pm – 3:30 pm

5:00 pm – 5:30 pm **SCCR Business Meeting** **Trustees’ Room B**

5:45 pm – 6:15 pm **Trustees’ Room B**
SCCR President’s Service Award Presentation
Rob Veneziano

6:30 pm

**SCCR/SASci Banquet followed by remarks by Deborah Winslow (National Science Foundation)
“NSF Funding Opportunities in Anthropology”**

SCCR PROGRAM, SATURDAY 25, 2006

8:00 am – 12:00

Trustees' Room A

SASci/SCCR Joint Symposium: Linking Ethnography and Cultural Universals [Pat: copy from Saturday morning SASci program – use bold letters for last names, but do not underline anything]

8:30 am – 12:00

Trustees' Room B

Panel Discussion: Spirituality, Transformation, and Ritual Healing Process

Chair: *Joan Koss-Chioino* (George Washington University)

Participants: **David Hufford**, (Penn State University Hershey)

Bonnie Glass-Coffin (Utah State University)

Marjorie Balzer (Georgetown University)

Paul Stoller (Chester University of Pennsylvania)

Joan Koss-Chioino (George Washington University)

8:30 am – 10:00 am

General Oglethorpe Room

Paper Session: Play and Peer Interaction in Childhood

Chair: *Tiia Tulviste* (Tartu University, Estonia)

- X **Smita Mathur, Suzanne Quinn, & Jacqueline Raycraft** (University of South Florida)
Exploring the Context and Content of Play Among Migrant Preschool-Aged Children
- X **Joseph Dambrauskas** (Child Psychiatrist) **The Play of Latvian Children**
- X **Tiia Tulviste** (Tartu University, Estonia) **Cultural Differences in Peer Talk**

10:00 am – 12:30 pm (with coffee break)

General Oglethorpe Room

Globalization, Modernization, Urbanization: Coping With Stress, Taking Advantage of Opportunities

Chair: *William Jankowiak* (University of Nevada)

- X **Ziarat Hossain** (University of New Mexico) **Fathers' and Mothers' Perception of the Impact of Western Globalization on Urban Families in Malaysia**
- X **William Jankowiak & Jeff Parkin** (University of Nevada) **Change and Persistence in Gender Images in Urban China**
- X **Alexandra V. Pittman** (Boston College) **Using Discourse to Change Family Law: The Moroccan Case**
- X **Jasmin Tahmaseb McConatha, Matthew Mauriello, & Maureen Vita** (West Chester University) **African American Men Confront Retirements**

Coffee Break 11:00 am – 11:15 am

Lunch 12:15 pm – 1:30 pm

1:30 pm – 3:00 pm

Trustees' Room B

Panel Discussion: A Conversation on Potential Uses of Folktales for Cross-Cultural Research

Chair: *Joel Aronoff* (University of Michigan)

Participants: **Herbert Barry III** (University of Pittsburgh)

William Divale (York College CUNY)

Carol R. Ember (HRAF)

Robert Manlove (University of California Berkeley)

Lee Munroe (Pitzer College)

1:30 pm – 3:00 pm

General Oglethorpe Room

Paper Session: Distress and Well Being

Chair: William Divale

- X **Norma Coffin, Arturo Silva, & Lourdes Jimenez** (UNAM Mexico) **Depression, Addiction, and its Relation with Family Conflicts in Adolescents in Mexico**
- X **Beth Rosenthal & W. Cody Wilson** (York College CUNY) **Cross-Ethnic Comparisons of Psychological Distress and Use of Mental Health Counseling Among U.S. Urban Adolescents**
- X **Vadim Moldovan** (York College CUNY), **William Divale** (York College), **Anatol Nacu** (Moldova State University of Medicine), & **Maria Victoria Cardona-Divale** (Capella University) **Evidence of Attributes of Subculture Among the Chronically Mentally Ill in the Republic of Moldova**

Society for Anthropological Sciences (SASci)
Second General Scholarly Meeting, Savannah, GA February 22 – 26, 2006
Schedule

Wednesday February
22

Registration: 2:00-
5:30pm
(SCCR/SASci Wine & Cheese reception 6-7 pm.)

Thursday February
23

9:00 am – 11:00 am

Trustees' Room A

SASci Organized Panel (“Defining Childhood: Cross-cultural Perspectives”)
Organizer and Chair: David F. Lancy (Utah State University)
Discussant: Jaipaul Roopnarine

- ◆ 9:00 – 9:20 David Lancy (Utah State U.), M. Annette Grove “BABY-PARADING”: INFANT CARE OR SHOWING OFF?
- ◆ 9:20 - 9:40 James Tristan Young (Utah State U.), THE INVISIBLE INFANT: STRATEGIES FOR COPING WITH HIGH INFANT MORTALITY.
- ◆ 9:40 - 10:00 Tanya Collings (Utah State U.), FROM UNRIPE FRUIT TO REINCARNATED ANCESTOR: THE ATTRIBUTION OF CHARACTER TO BABIES.
- ◆ 10:00 -10:20 Helen Brower (Utah State U.), THE MANAGEMENT OF BOYS’ AGGRESSION: CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSES.
- ◆ 10:20 - 10:40 Katherine Pickens (Grinnell C.), LIMINALITY IN CHILDHOOD SPECIAL PLACES.
- φ 10:40 - 11:00 Discussion

BREAK 11:00 - 11:15 am

LUNCH

2:00 pm– 3:35 pm

Thursday

Trustee's Room

A

SASci Organized Panel (“Precision and Power in Anthropological Sciences”)**Organizer and Chair: Murray Leaf (U. Texas Dallas)**

- φ 2:00 - 2:20 Lawrence **Kuznar** (IUPU-Fort Wayne), **WHAT CAN WE DO? THE PROBLEM OF PRECISION IN ANTHROPOLOGY.**
- φ 2:20 - 2:40 Murray **Leaf** (UT-Dallas), **EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF KINSHIP FROM FIELD TO ALGEBRA.**
- φ 2:40 - 3:00 James **Dow** (Oakland U), **THE EVOLUTION OF KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS: NARRATIVE KNOWLEDGE VS. SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE.**

High Tea 3:00-3:30

- φ 3:30 – 3:50 Norbert **Ross** (Vanderbilt U), **ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCIENCES? PRECISION, REPLICATION AND PREDICTION.**
- φ 3:50 - 4:10 Michael **Fischer** (U Kent), **MULTI-AGENT MODELLING—BUILDING THEORIES, NOT JUST COLLECTING BUTTERFLIES.**
- φ 4:10-4:30 Discussion

9:10 – 11:30 am

Friday

General Oglethorpe Rm.

SASci Volunteered Panel (“Cultural Variability and Consensus”)**Chair: Nicola Tannenbaum**

- φ 8:30 – 8:50 am Justin **Nolan** (U Arkansas), **CAMPFIRES, CATHEDRALS, AND CASINOS: INTRACULTURAL VARIATIONS IN PERCEPTIONS OF TOURIST DESTINATION.**
- φ 8:50 – 9:10 Andrea **Bender** (U Freiburg), **WHAT IS BAD ABOUT COURAGE? COGNITIVE DETERMINANTS AND SOCIAL CONTEXT OF NEGATIVE EMOTIONS IN TONGA.**
- φ 9:10 – 9:30 Nicola **Tannenbaum** (Lehigh U), **TEXTS OR CONTEXTS: ANTHROPOLOGISTS AND THE STUDY OF THERAVADA BUDDHISM IN THAILAND.**
- φ 9:30 – 10:50 Molly **Lewis** (Grinnell C) **SCHOOL MEAL PRACTICES AND FOOD PREFERENCES.**

BREAK 11:00 – 11:15 am

- φ 11:15– 11:35 Neerja **Vedwan** (Montclair State U) **DETERMINANTS OF THE PERCEPTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN NORTHWESTERN HIMALAYAS: CULTURE AND COGNITION IN A SYSTEMATIC PERSPECTIVE.**
- φ 11:35 – 11:55 Kristen **Lewis** (Grinnell), Carol **TROSSET**, **WELSHNESS IN AUSTRALIA.**
- φ 11:55 – 12:15 am Zev **Kalifon** (Bar-Ilan), Ben **Molloy** (Bar-Ilan) **CONSENSUS CHANGE AS A MEASURE OF ATTITUDE CHANGE: A CONTROLLED FIELD EXPERIMENT.**

Friday Feb24

8:00- 12:00 am

Friday

Mulberry

Room

SASci/SCCR Organized Symposium (“**Comparative and Cross-Cultural Anthropological Research.**”)

Organizer and Chair: Carol R. Ember

- φ 8:00 – 8:30 Sara **Harkness** (U Connecticut), Charles M. **Super**, (U.Conn), Parminder **Parma** (Penn State Worthington), Victoria **Hidalgo** (U Seville, Spain), Barbara **Welles-Nystrom** (Karolinska Institute, Sweden), **THE “ISOLATED NUCLEAR FAMILY”—HOW NUCLEAR? HOW ISOLATED? A STUDY IN SEVEN WESTERN CULTURES.**
- φ 8:30 – 9:00 Elizabeth **Cashdan** (U Utah), Frank **Marlowe** (Harvard) **SEX DIFFERENCES IN SPATIAL COGNITION AMONG HADZA FORAGEERS.**
- φ 9:00-9:30 Lee **Munroe** (Pitzer), **NEGATIVITY THEMES IN EAST AFRICAN DREAMS.**
- φ 9:30 - 10:00 Carol R. **Ember** (HRAF) & Melvin **Ember** (HRAF), **CLIMATE, ECONICHE, AND SEXUALITY: INFLUENCES ON SONORITY IN LANGUAGE.**
- φ 10:00 - 10:30 Frank **Marlowe** (Harvard), **THE HUMAN SEXUAL DIVISION OF FORAGING LABOR.**
- φ 10:30 – 11:00 Brad **Huber** (), **KINSHIP LATERALITY, PATERNAL CERTAINTY, AND DIRECT, INDIRECT, AND MATERIAL RESOURCE INVESTMENTS MADE BY KIN DURING CHILDBIRTH.**

BREAK 11:00 – 11:15 am

- φ 11:15 – 11:45 Melvin **Ember** (HRAF), Carol R. **Ember** (HRAF), and Bobbi **Low** (), **COMPARING EXPLANATIONS OF POLYGYNY.**
- φ 11:45-12:15 Lane **Fargher** (Purdue), **REVENUE, VOICE, AND PUBLIC GOODS IN THREE PRE-MODERN STATES.**
- φ 2:00 – 2:30 Rich **Blanton** (Purdue), **ARE COLLECTIVE POLITIES STABLE? VULNERABILTIY AND RESILIENCE IN PRE-MODERN STATES IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE.**
- φ 2:30 – 3:00 Eric **Jones** (UNC-Greensboro), **POLITICAL ECONOMY AND CROSS-CULTURAL RESILIENCE IN THE FACE OF DISASTER.**

High Tea 3:00-3:30

1:30 pm – 5:00 pm

Friday

General Oglethorpe Rm

**SASci Organized (“Methodology and Cultural Models: Experiences and Proposals”)
Organizer and Chair: Giovanni Bennardo**

The rich though limited literature on cultural models presents the reader with an array of methodological practices. This healthy variety hinders and/or diminishes the possibility of cross-fertilization between research agendas. All the agendas though share the goal of exploring the uses and usefulness of cultural models in the mental life of a community—whether culturally, linguistically, or sociologically defined. The main purpose of this session is to bring together scholars who have a serious research focus involving the concept of cultural models. The sharing of methodological experiences (either empirically based or theoretically oriented) should enhance the opportunity of bringing some coherence to this fertile area of investigation. The ultimate hope being that some core methodological practices could be agreed upon and become more widely established by the opportunity provided by this forum.

- φ 1:30 – 2:00 David B. **Kronenfeld** (UC Riverside), **CULTURAL MODELS: A DESCRIPTIVE METHOD.**
- φ 2:00 – 2:30 Kimberly Hedrick (UC Riverside), **VISUAL MEDIA AND THE INTEGRATION OF ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH AND FORMAL INTERVIEWING FOR THE STUDY OF CULTURAL MODELS OF THE ENVIRONMENT.**
- φ 2:30 – 3:00 Norbert **Ross** (Vanderbilt U), Douglas **Medin**, **EPISTEMOLOGICAL FRAMEWORKS, CULTURAL MODELS AND SALIENCY EFFECTS: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC-EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH.**

High Tea 3:00 – 3:30 am

- φ 3:30 – 4:00 Norbert **Ross** (Vanderbilt U), Michael **Tidwell**, (Vanderbilt U) **HOW WE THINK ABOUT RACE: CULTURAL MODELS AND HYPOTHESIS-TESTING.**
- φ 4:00 – 4:30 Giovanni **Bennardo** (Northern Illinois U), **RECONCILING ANTHROPOLOGY, SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS, AND COGNITIVE SCIENCE: A METHODOLOGICAL PROPOSAL.**
- φ 4:30 – 5:00 John B. **Gatewood** (Lehigh U), **WHOSE MODEL IS IT? THE NEED FOR EX POST FACTO VALIDITY CHECKS.**
- φ 5:00 – 5:30 F. K. L. Chit Hlaing (Frederick K. **Lehman**) (U of Illinois, UC), **RESEARCH METHODS AND MATHEMATICAL ANTHROPOLOGY: THE LOGIC AND PLACE OF STATICALLY BASED METHOD.**

5:30-6:30 **Cash Bar**

6:30 **SSCR/SASci Banquet followed by remarks by Deborah Winslow (NSF) “NSF Funding Opportunities in Anthropology”**

8:00 am – 12:00 pm

Saturday

Mulberry Room

**SSCR/SASci Organized (“Linking Ethnography and Cultural Universals”).
Organizer and Chair: Victor D eMunck.**

- φ 8:00 - 8:30 Alice **Schlegel** (U Arizona) ?
- φ 8:30 - 9:00 Doug **Raybeck** (Hamilton) & Doug **Herrmann** ?
- φ 9:00 - 9:30 Bob **Moore** (Rollins C), **LOVE AS A UNIVERSAL POTENTIAL.**
- φ 9:30 - 10:00 Pat **Draper** (U Nebraska), **PERSONAL NAMES AND WHAT THEY CAN CONVEY: NAMING AS A CULTURAL UNIVERSAL AND AS A CASE STUDY.**
- φ 10:00 – 10:30 Gary **Chick** (Penn St), **LEISURE AS A UNIVERSAL CULTURE PATTERN.**
- φ 10:30 – 11:00 Charles **Nuckolls** (U Alabama), **TOWARD A SCIENTIFIC THEORY OF BOREDOM IN CULTURE.**

Break 11:00 - 11:15 am

- φ 11:15 – 11:45 Victor **DeMunck** (SUNY-New Palz), **HALLOWELL’S CHALLENGE REVISITED: FRAMING ROMANTIC LOVE IN LITHUANIA AND THE U.S.**
- φ 11:45 – 12:15 Mark **Whittaker** (U South Carolina-Aiken) **POSTMODERN PERSPECTIVES ON UNIVERSALISM.**
- φ 12:15 – 12:30 Discussion

9:30 am – 12:15 pm

Saturday

Trustees' Rm A

SASci Volunteered Papers (New Methods and Database Management) Chair: H. Russell Bernard

- φ 9:30 – 9:50 Clarence **Gravlee**, (Florida State), H. Russell **Bernard** (U Florida), Chad **Maxwell** (U Florida), & Aryeh **Jacobsohn** (U Florida) **TESTING THE EFFECTS OF ELICITING FREE LISTS ORALLY AND OVER THE INTERNET.**
- φ 9:50 -10:00 Sera **Young**, (Cornell U), **MANAGING 1,472 ARTICLES ON PICA: STRATEGIES FOR HYPOTHESIS TESTING WITH A COMPREHENSIVE LITERATURE REVIEW.**
- φ 10:00 – 10:20 Susan **Abbott-Jamieson** (NOAA Fisheries Service) & Patricia **Clay** (NOAA Fisheries Service), **COMPARATIVE STUDIES FOR FEDERAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT: SYNCHRONIC COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND DIACHRONIC PREDICTIONS OF CHANGE.**
- φ 10:20 -10:40 George **Luber** (CDC), **A RAPID ETHNOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY TO INFORM LARGE SCALE HIV SEROPREVALENCE STUDIES AMONG NORTHCOAST GARÍFUNA COMMUNITIES, HONDURAS.**

Break 11:00 - 11:15 am

- φ 11:15 --11:35 Paez **Fernandez** (UNC Greensboro), Arthur D. **Murphy**, (UNC Greensboro), Linda **Jencson**, (UNC Greensboro) Eric C. **Jones** (UNC Greensboro) **POST-DISASTER MENTAL HEALTH AND THE STRUCTURE OF EGO NETWORKS.**
- φ 11:35 – 11:55 Chris **McCarty** (U Florida), Jose Luis **Molina** (UA Barcelona), **MEASUREMENT OF ACCULTURATION USING PERSONAL NETWORK COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE.**
- φ 11:55 – 12:15 Peter **Collings** (U Florida), **FOOD SHARING NETWORKS OF YOUNG ADULT INUIT HUNTERS IN HOLMAN, NT, CANADA.**

1:30 pm – 5:00 pm

Saturday

Trustees' Rm A

SASCI Software Demonstration (continuous 1:30-5:00)

H. Russell **Bernard** (U Florida) and Aryeh **Jacobsohn** (U Florida): **COLLECTING DATA ON CULTURAL DOMAINS VIA THE INTERNET: DEMONSTRATION OF EDUCARA SURVEY 2.0.**

2:00 pm – 5:00 pm

Saturday

Mulberry

Room

SASci Volunteered Papers (Ethnographic Models)

Chair: Lawrence Kuznar

- φ 2:00– 2:20 Lawrence **Kuznar** (IUPU-Fort Wayne), **SIMULATING TRIBAL POLITICS: AN AGENT BASED MODEL OF KAPAUKUAN BIGMAN COALITION BUILDING.**
- φ 2:20– 2:40 Nicole **Peterson** (Columbia U), **CAN WE STUDY DECISION –MAKING ETHNOGRAPHICALLY?**
- φ 2:40– 3:00 Kathryn **Coe** (U Arizona), Craig T. **Palmer** (U Missouri Columbia) & Reed L. **Wadley** (U Missouri Columbia) **WHY DO SCIENTIFIC ANTHROPOLOGISTS ABANDON SKEPTICISM WHEN THEY HEAR CLAIMS ABOUT SUPERNATURAL BELIEFS?**

High Tea 3:00-3:30

- φ 3:30 – 3:50 John Howard **Kress** (U. Connecticut), **SCARS FOR WAR: EVALUATING SIGNALING EXPLANATIONS FOR CROSS-CULTURAL VARIANCE IN RITUAL COSTS.**
- φ 3:50 – 4:10 Duran **Bell** (UC Irvine), **BANDS, FERTILITY AND THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF EARLY HUMANS.**
- φ 4:00 - 4:20 discussion

ABSTRACTS

A

Abbott-Jamieson, Susan, Susan.Abbott-Jamieson@noaa.gov, NOAA

COMPARATIVE STUDIES FOR FEDERAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT: SYNCHRONIC COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND DIACHRONIC PREDICTIONS OF CHANGE

US federal fisheries management legislation requires social impact assessments on fishing communities be made prior to the adoption of new regulations. The NOAA Fisheries Service's social science program is developing databases and fishing community profiles for locations throughout the US and its territories that will be used for comparative analyses and predictions of change when new fisheries management regulations are being proposed. The paper describes the challenges of developing these new database tools, and discusses the complexities of attempting to predict diachronic change from synchronic "slice of time" data.

Ahmed, Ramadan A., ramadan78am@hotmail.com, Kuwait University

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION, AND PERSONALITY TRAITS IN KUWAITI STUDENTS

This research examined self-reported forms of corporal punishment as experienced by 864 12-18 year old male and female intermediate and secondary school students in Kuwait. The study explored the frequency, severity, fairness, deservedness and total number of various forms of corporal punishment in relation to mediating effects of participants' perceptions of parental acceptance-rejection behavior and the following seven negative personality traits: aggression/hostility, dependency, negative self-esteem, negative self-adequacy, emotional instability, emotional unresponsiveness, and negative world view.

Alexander, Abigail, Florida Center for Survivors of Torture

Blake, Stacie, sblake@gcjfs.org, Florida Center for Survivors of Torture

Bernstein, Michael, Florida Center for Survivors of Torture

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ANXIETY, DEPRESSION AND PTSD AMONG BOSNIAN AND COLOMBIAN TORTURE VICTIMS

This study documents the prevalence rates of anxiety, depression and PTSD among torture survivors from the Bosnian War (1992-1995) and Colombia's decades' long civil conflict. Comparisons include the refugee and asylum immigration experiences, the experience of prolonged societal level military conflict over 40 years versus abrupt genocidal actions sustained over a period of three years, the trauma experiences of family, friends and colleagues affected and the period of years post trauma. Additional factors include current rates of employment, educational levels upon US entry, and length of time in the service program as well as cultural strengths and losses.

Aptekar, Lewis, laptekar@email.sjsu.edu, San Jose University

CATEGORIES FOR COPING FOR AMERICA STUDENTS WORKING AS SHORT-TERM VOLUNTEERS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Data from taking American University students in short time service-learning projects with impoverished children and families in developing countries illustrated a variety of coping strategies. One come when the students are faced with overwhelming socio economic problems that do not offer clear solutions. The extremes vary from a heightened altruistic giving to an anger based on feeling used for money and privilege. What emerges from this existential crisis is precisely the experience that is most valuable in learning.

Aronoff, Joel aronoff@msu.edu, Michigan State University

Barry, Herebert III, York College, CUNY

Divale, William, York College, CUNY

Ember, Carol, HRAF, New Haven

Manlove, Robert, University of California at Berkeley

Munroe, Lee, Pitzer College

members of the audience

A CONVERSATION ON POTENTIAL USE OF FOLKTALES FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH

This discussion explores how we may use folktales to provide a significant source of information for cross-cultural researchers. As a “thought sample” of the experiences, concepts, and relationships apprehended by members of a culture, folktales may provide information on matters as disparate as personality, developmental experience, emotional expression, gender, emotional support/therapy, negotiating practices, social structure, or religion. We offer an informal discussion - without formal paper presentations - to consider these research questions, to identify when area specialists are needed, and to canvass existing techniques to create an electronic archive of folktales for the eHRAF and SCCS cultures

Ashdown, Brien K., St. Louis University

FAITH DEVELOPMENT INDIVIDUALISTIC AND COLLECTIVISTIC SOCIETIES

Faith Development Theory was developed using a North American sample. This study attempted to further validate the study by extending it to more developing societies. Emerging adults in Guatemala and the USA completed surveys on faith development and individualism/collectivism. No country differences were found, but differences between those participants with collectivistic ideologies and those with individualistic ideologies were found. Those participants who were more individualistic had developed further through the six stages of faith development than the more collectivistic participants.

B

Bainbridge, William Sims, wbainbri@nsf.gov, National Science Foundation

CULTURAL BELIEFS ABOUT EXTRATERRESTRIALS

Data from 3,909 respondents to an online survey offer insights about the factors that shape popular beliefs about extraterrestrial intelligence. Analysis defines three substantial perspectives in modern culture. One rejects the idea of ETs. A second is based on rational consideration of the real scientific possibilities, and the third is a substitute for religion among people who are caught between the opposing secular and religious cultures. The essay concludes with a list of 100 questionnaire items about extraterrestrials that should be useful for future research studies.

Barry, Herbert III, barryh@pitt.edu, University of Pittsburgh

MULTIPLE REGRESSION DIFFERENTIATES CUSTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL WAR

In 144 societies, internal and external war are associated with each other ($r = .59$). Internal war is also associated with patrilineal descent, animal husbandry, and gifts associated with marriage. External war is also associated with killing humans in community ceremonies, hunting large animals, and absence of root crops. Different cultural customs are most compatible with the two types of war.

Bell, Duran, dbell@uci.edu, University of California, Irvine

BANDS, FERTILITY AND THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF EARLY HUMANS

Early human society could not have been organized as bands. The contrary, and apparently universal, conception among anthropologists is based on observations of contemporary hunter-gatherers who live in regions within which fertility cannot be fully expressed, due to severe resource limitations. Early humans, on the other hand, are very likely to have competed for territory as their radiation proceeded, and would find advantages in their relative demographic strength. Hence, the only Evolutionary Stable Strategy requires that people organize around the benefits of fertility-as-wealth in some indeterminate form of intergenerational aggregation.

Bender, Andrea, bender@psychologie.uni-freiburg.de, University of Freiburg

WHAT IS BAD ABOUT COURAGE? COGNITIVE DETERMINANTS AND SOCIAL CONTEXT OF NEGATIVE EMOTIONS IN TONGA

According to appraisal theories, similar evaluations of an event elicit similar emotions, but the evaluation itself may vary between cultures. If, for instance, cultures diverge in ascribing re-sponsibility, emotional responses (like anger) should diverge as well. In an interdisciplinary project comparing Tonga and Germany, we assessed how cultural values affect cognitive determinants, and how these in turn modify emotions. Data from pile sorting tasks and questionnaires with vignettes indicate that members of both cultures differ with regard to responsibility ascription and emotions as expected. The cultural values underlying these patterns will be discussed.

Bennardo, Giovanni, bennardo@niu.edu, University of Northern Illinois

RECONCILING ANTHROPOLOGY, SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS, AND COGNITIVE SCIENCE: A METHODOLOGICAL PROPOSAL IN SEARCH OF A CULTURAL MODEL.

Searching for a cultural model I termed “radiality,” a fundamental methodological idea threaded together all the data collection. In the same way as maps of an environment drawn by subjects are compared to the geographic reality of that environment (see Gould and White, 1974; Downs and Stea, 1977; Tversky, 1981, 1993, 1996; Golledge, 1999; Bennardo, 2002), social networks represent the (social) environment or reality against which comparisons are made. The content (e.g., lexical frequencies, discourse structures, metaphors) of the interviews about social relationships, the results of the analyses of a number of cognitive tasks (e.g., drawing, memory, sorting), and a conspicuous bulk of ethnographic data are being compared/correlated to the results of the analyses of the complete social network survey. Partial homologies (e.g., radial and vectorial organization with other than speaker as center or apex) between these types of data are considered indications of a specific (e.g., ‘radial’) mental representation of social relationships.

Bernard, H. Russell, ufruss@ufl.edu, University of Florida

Chad Maxwell, Aryeh Jacobsohn, and Veronica McClain (U Florida), Clarence C. Gravlee (Florida State U)

TESTING THE EFFECTS OF ELICITING FREE LISTS ORALLY AND OVER THE INTERNET. Free listing is a popular technique for eliciting the components of a cultural domain. Free lists are usually elicited orally or in pencil-and-paper tests with literate informants. We test for differences in free lists elicited in face-to-face interviews, paper questionnaires, and Internet-based questionnaires for two cultural domains: one (racial and ethnic categories) that is highly consensual for many U.S. respondents and one (things that mothers do) that is not. We also test the effects of applying Brewer's methods of probing on length of list and list content for the three modes of gathering free lists.

Brower, Helen, hbrower@cc.usu.edu, Utah State University

THE MANAGEMENT OF BOYS' AGGRESSION: CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSES. Boys are naturally aggressive and "play-fighting" is culturally universal, yet societies vary widely in how they treat the raw material of childhood aggression. This paper will present cases along two continua from the egalitarian and peace-loving Semai who actively but unsystematically suppress boys' aggression to the Spartans whose regimen for selecting and training ruthless warriors began in the cradle. The paper will locate a representative sample of societies along these continua and link their position to core aspects of the society.

Buzzall, Judith B., buzzellj2@southernct.edu, Southern Connecticut State University

UNIVERSAL PRESCHOOL: LESSONS FROM THE FRENCH PRESCHOOL SYSTEMS

Initial findings from a study of the French preschool system and its implications for universal preschool in the U.S. Summary of differences in areas such as teacher training, curriculum, funding, and education for poor children. Video clips or slides from French classrooms will be shown. The presenter will solicit suggestions, from the participants, of research questions for further investigation on this ongoing study.

C

Chavajay, Pablo, pabloc@cisunix.unh.edu, University of New Hampshire

MAYAN MOTHERS OF VARYING SCHOOLING EXPERIENCE ORGANIZING A PROBLEM-SOLVING DISCUSSION WITH CHILDREN

This study compared how Guatemalan Mayan mothers varying in schooling experience organized children's participation in a problem-solving discussion. Twenty-eight mothers and three related children were videotaped discussing the town's shortage of drinking water. Mothers with 0-2 grades more often facilitated children's verbal contributions through open invitations without assigning particular children to respond, whereas mothers with 12+ grades more often structured children's contributions through individual turn-taking and test questions. Results suggest that differences in participation structure across the two schooling groups may be associated with the role Western schooling plays in relation with other cultural practices in this modernizing Mayan community.

Chick, Garry, gchick@psu.edu, Penn State University

CULTURE AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

A central premise of SETI is that civilizations capable of interstellar communication exist in the galaxy. The Drake Equation, developed in 1961 by astronomer Frank Drake, identifies variables that may figure in the development of such civilizations. One term, f_c , refers to “the fraction of civilizations that develop a technology that releases detectable signs of their existence into space” (SETI Institute, 2005). The purpose of this paper is to examine cross-

cultural and archeological evidence for technological development on Earth that may suggest an appropriate range of values for f_c .

Chick, Gary, gchick@psu.edu, Penn State University

LEISURE AS A UNIVERSAL CULTURE PATTERN

Games and Leisure are much neglected in cross-cultural research despite the fact that Wissler included sports, and games as part of "The Universal Pattern" in his 1923 book, *Man and Culture* as did Murdock in his 1945 list of cultural universals. Leisure, defined either as free time, expressive activities such as games or sport, or as a particular state of mind, is surely also a cultural universal. The purpose of this paper is to examine leisure, with particular emphasis on game attributes, as a cross-cultural universal having significant inter- and intra-cultural variation.

Coe, Kathryn, kcoe@azcc.arizona.edu, University of Arizona

INTERSTELLAR COMMUNICATION: WHAT CAN THE STUDY OF ANIMAL COMMUNICATION AND ART CONTRIBUTE?

Animal studies teach us that communication involves a message sent that is aimed at influencing the behavior of the recipient. While any behavior that can be sensed can serve as communication, helping us understand and predict the behavior of others, when communication is tightly patterned, we assume it is aimed at attracting our attention. Art studies add the idea of attracting attention to a message and it is this message that becomes a crucial part of influencing the recipient in particular ways. When these two studies are combined they may offer some important clues for developing messages for interstellar communication.

Coe, Kathryn, kcoe@azcc.arizona.edu, University of Arizona

Craig T. Palmer, University of Missouri, Columbia

Reed L. Wadley, University of Missouri, Columbia

WHY DO SCIENTIFIC ANTHROPOLOGISTS ABANDON SKEPTICISM WHEN THEY HEAR CLAIMS ABOUT SUPERNATURAL BELIEFS?

We argue that there is a systematic, virtually universal, lapse in skepticism among anthropologists otherwise committed to a scientific approach. This lapse occurs when subjects say they believe in something supernatural. Instead of asking whether or not empirical evidence supports or falsifies the "belief," as they do when confronted with other statements (e.g. married couples always live with the man's parents), Anthropologists merely record that the subject actually has such a belief. We argue that this lack of skepticism is incompatible with a scientific approach to anthropology and suggest an alternative approach to the study of claims about supernatural beliefs.

Coffin, Norma, National Autonomous University of Mexico

Arturo Silva, National Autonomous University of Mexico

Jimenez, Lourdes, National Autonomous University of Mexico

DEPRESSION, ADDICTION AND ITS RELATION WITH FAMILY CONFLICTS IN ADOLESCENTS OF MEXICO

Adolescents in Mexico present different psychosocial disorders which affect their relationships and adjustment. A source of these problems might be drug abuse, as long as a depressive condition. The present study pretends to find out a possible relationship of these phenomena and their perception of Family Conflicts. Four instruments were applied to 1075 Secondary students of three different cities of Mexico, in order to know the actual state of these variables.

Collings, Peter, collings@anthro.ufl.edu, University of Florida

Food Sharing Networks of Young Adult Inuit Hunters in Holman, NT, Canada

FOOD SHARING NETWORKS OF YOUNG ADULT INUIT HUNTERS IN HOLMAN, NT, CANADA

It is well established that younger Inuit (born after 1960) hunt less than their elders. Recent approaches to understanding Inuit subsistence have tended to focus on idealistic explanations for this phenomenon. Such explanations include the changing nature of Inuit identity, acculturation toward Canadian values, and culture loss in this age cohort. The examination the food exchange networks of a sample of young adult Inuit and suggests that features of social structure may better explain an apparent decline in hunting.

Collings, Tanya, tanyacolling@cc.usu.edu, Utah State University

David F. Lancy, Utah State University

FROM UNRIPE FRUIT TO REINCARNATED ANCESTORS: THE ATTRIBUTION OF CHARACTER TO BABIES

No aspect of childhood is more varied than the view held of infant intelligence and personality. One common notion is that the infant is a formless bag of protoplasm, like unripe fruit. Less common, but still widespread, is the view that the child owns the character of a deceased relative. Each view, and intermediate perspectives, calls forth distinct ways of interacting with infants that then become "normal." I will also speculate on the impact character attribution has on infant care and survival

Cortese, Anthony, tcortese@smu.edu, Southern Methodist University.

OPPOSING RACIST AND XENOPHOBIC HATE SPEECH: LESSONS FROM EUROPE.

What happens when two deeply held democratic values, freedom of expression and freedom from discrimination, clash? The U.S. takes a distinct approach to conflict between free speech and equal treatment compared to Western European nations. Comparisons between the U.S. and Western Europe are made, and the relevance of European models for opposing hate speech in America is explored. A four-stage model is proposed for classifying hate speech. These stages form a developmental sequence, presupposing a logical flow from the least to most severe, culminating in a violent hate crime. Strategies for intervention are presented at each stage.

D

Dambrauskas, Joseph J., josephdambrauskas@hotmail.com, Child Psychiatrist

THE PLAY OF LATVIAN CHILDREN

An ethnographic approach was used in making field observations of ethnically Latvian children, ages 6-24 years, in unrestricted and spontaneous free play in public places in a representative Latvian community during the summer of 2004. About 30 samples were collected. These were categorized in terms of affiliation-sharing versus competition-striving characteristics. Prevalence of each for boys and girls are presented and compared with similar studies in America and Lithuania. Evidence for a culture-specific theme (as found in other cultures) is given.

DeMunck, Victor, demunckv@operamail.com, SUNYNewPaltz

HALLOWELL'S CHALLENGE REVISITED: FRAMING ROMANTIC LOVE IN LITHUANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

Victor de Munck "Hallowell's Challenge Revisited: Framing romantic Love in Lithuania and the United States" There is little doubt that romantic love is a cultural universal. But what does it mean to be a cultural universal? If we accept "Hallowell's Challenge" (Garro 2002), we must consider not just the cross-cultural presence of decontextualized traits but also "the way the world looks to that people looking out (Hallowell 1960; 1969:399). While Lithuanians and American informants experienced and described the feelings associated with romantic love similarly; Lithuanians frame romantic love as "fantasy" Americans as a "basis for marriage." This paper examines these differences in order to determine the cross-cultural explanatory limits of romantic love.

Dissanayake, Malathie, MD591938@WCUPA.edu, West Chester University

ETHNIC IDENTITY AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

Every individual develops a sense of self through different social experiences and social interactions. The way people identify themselves indicates how they think about themselves and what factors influence their self image and self identity. Multiple interacting factors such as age, gender, occupation, ethnicity, religion, and living conditions impact on self identification. This study explores the self identification of two Sri Lankan ethnic groups – Sinhalese (the majority) and Tamils (the minority) who live in Sri Lanka and North America. Findings suggest that religious identity plays a significant role in Sinhalese, whereas ethnic identity is the most significant in Tamils.

Divale, William, divale@york.cuny.edu, York College

Moldovan, Vadim, moldovan@york.cuny.edu, York College

Nacu, Anatol, Moldova State University of Medicine

Cardona-Divale, M. Victoria, cardonamv@aol.com, Capella University

INFLUENCE OF EARLY PARENTAL/REJECTION ON ADULT CHRONICALLY MENTALLY ILL IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Our project is a large-scale study of the impact of parental upbringing on personalities of the chronically mentally ill in four institutions in the Republic of Moldova. The methodology of Rohner's PARTheory (Parental Acceptance/Rejection) is well established and has been applied in many cultures. However, such studies were never conducted with the chronically mentally ill. Our hypothesis was that the chronically mentally ill would demonstrate greater levels of parental rejection than the control group. Rationale for the hypothesis is Margaret Mahler's theory of individuation and schizophrenization. A sample of 204 chronically mentally ill patients was compared with a "control" sample of 160 undergraduates. The mentally ill

showed greater levels of parental rejection than the controls, but rejection was even more severe when the father was absent from the family. Even though there is a biological basis to the severe mental illness of most if not all of this population, parenting still influences aspects of the adult personality.

Divale, William, divale@york.cuny.edu, York College
Saunders, Folami, York College
Agin, Denise, York College

RACISM, HYPERTENSION AND OBESITY AMONG BLACK FEMALES

Many studies have shown the relationship between the environmental and psychological stress of racism on high blood pressure. The present study of 31 Black, college aged females also shows through factor analysis and by multidimensional scaling and relationship between high scores on the Schedule of Racist Events scale, diastolic blood pressure, and obesity as measured by body mass index.

Dow, James, dow@oakland.edu, Oakland U

THE EVOLUTION OF KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS: NARRATIVE KNOWLEDGE VS. SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

This paper discusses two types of knowledge that are generated by cultural anthropology, narrative knowledge and scientific knowledge. The argument of this article is that narrative knowledge is an older form of knowledge that dates to the time when the brain was evolving its capacity for cultural communication, and that scientific knowledge is more recent and depends on writing and other more elaborate technologies for encoding cultural information outside of the human brain. The article explores the various ways in which narrative knowledge has been promoted in the cultural anthropology. It discusses the weaknesses and strengths of narrative knowledge. It proposes that narrative knowledge has a basic attractiveness because of the role that it played in the early history of the human species.

Draper, Patricia, pdraپر1@unl.edu, University of Nebraska

PERSONAL NAMES AND WHAT THEY CAN CONVEY: NAMING AS A CULTURAL UNIVERSAL AND AS A CASE STUDY

Personal names are universal, though constraints on naming vary from none to rigid expectations about naming for relatives. Ju/'hoansi (Kalahari) have customs about naming children and allow fictive kin ties to be extended to non kin on the basis of similarity to ego's name or ego's relatives' names. The custom has been explained functionally as promoting connectivity among spatially scattered foragers. Previously there has been no attempt to assess empirical compliance to the naming rule nor the social significance of particular names. This paper describes consequences of having popular as opposed to unpopular names at two time periods.

E

Egmont, Westy, Wegmont@egmontassociates.com, Association of New Americans, Boston, MA

IDENTITY ISSUES OF THE FOREIGN BORN

The newly formed Association of New Americans has sought to identify the characteristics of its potential members through a series of individual and group studies.

Four traits that transcend an individual's identity were identified and explored in subsequent interviews. These traits will be described and discussed in an open dialogue about interethnic American identity and needs.

F

Fargher, Lane F. lfargher@purdue.edu, Purdue University

REVENUE, VOICE, AND PUBLIC GOODS IN THREE PREMODERN STATES.

Social science traditionally has dichotomized state formation processes between more egalitarian Western and more despotic non-Western states. In this paper I present a collective-action based processual alternative to this dichotomization. It predicts that when state revenues depend heavily on taxation of commoner labor and production, rulers must strike bargains with taxpayers and are held accountable in relation to strategic behavior and are expected to provide for commoner voice and public goods. Where states rely on other revenue sources, rulers are predicted to be less concerned with providing for commoner voice and public goods and will be less accountable.

Fischer, Michael, M.D.Fischer@kent.ac.uk, University of Kent

MULTI-AGENT MODELLING--BUILDING THEORIES, NOT JUST COLLECTING BUTTERFLIES

There are claims that multi-agent modelling is a theory building tool rather than simply being a method to mechanically implement models based on other theories. In other words, is the logic and semantics of multi-agent modelling strong enough to build theory, or perhaps more pragmatically, are the models we implement using a multi-agent framework limited by the framework in a manner that leads to explanation rather than exclusively description?

G

Gabrenya, William, gabrenya@fit.edu, Florida Tech

A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF CYBERSEX

Attitudes and behaviors concerning cybersex were examined in three studies of international and American students. Samples from nine cultural regions were obtained using online survey methods. Erotophilia and gender differences in attitudes toward cybersex were found to vary as a function of the cultural regions' positions on dimensions related to masculinity-femininity (Hofstede, GLOBE). In single-cultural studies of U.S. students, Schwartz Values Survey and GLOBE dimensions were related to erotophilia and cybersex. Conservatism on "culture wars" scales predicted negative attitudes toward cybersex, but conservatives and liberals did not differ in reported sexual behavior.

Ganapathy-Coleman, Hema, hganapathyc@isugw.indstate.edu, Indiana State University

Serpell, Robert, serpell@admin.unza.zm, University of Zambia

Baker, Linda, baker@umbc.edu, University of Maryland Baltimore County

STUDIES OF DIVERSITY THAT SPEAK OF UNIVERSALS? REPRESENTATIONS OF SIMILARITIES AND DIVERSITY IN RESEARCH ON PARENTY

Comparisons of cultural processes in parenting can end in the diversity of parental beliefs being underrepresented. This happens because often research activity seeks to simplify meanings and complexities in parenting. Sometimes this happens because linear, uni-disciplinary methodology is being employed. The result is an account of diversity that ironically speaks more of universals. Based on a study of Indian American, African American, American, and European American parental ethno-theories, this paper proposes that the complexity of parental beliefs can be captured only by accepting that complexity is central to cultural research, by using multiple methods and by limiting sample sizes.

Gatewood, John, jbg1@Lehigh.EDU, Lehigh University

WHOSE CULTURAL MODEL IS IT? THE NEED FOR EX POST FACTO VALIDITY CHECKS

If people's cultural models are mostly implicit, then how might we decide whether our descriptions of such entities are more or less correct? Rather than trying to specify discovery procedures, this paper suggests a way to evaluate analytical constructs after they have been formulated. That is, while a proposed cultural model arises from the analyst's intuitive sense-making of bits and pieces of verbal and behavioral data (just as in any other scientific enterprise), the ethnographic validity of such constructs can be checked ex post facto using a different kind of data than used when formulating the model.

Gibbons, Judith L., gibbonsjl@slu.edu, Saint Louis University

Ashdown, Brien K., ashdownb@slu.edu, Saint Louis University

Harvey, Richard D., harveyr@slu.edu, Saint Louis University)

SOCIAL DOMINANCE AND RESPONSE STYLE IN GUATEMALA.

Social dominance orientation is the belief that some groups are inherently more deserving than others. This belief (one that would have interested and repelled Jim Starr) may be salient in cultures that Hofstede defined as high in power distance. We studied social dominance among 137 Guatemalan university students. Social dominance was endorsed more by men than by women, and was unrelated to measures of individualism, collectivism, or ethnic identity. Social dominance was related to response style. Students who scored high in social dominance used middle scores more than extreme scores, and were more likely to agree with items opposite in meaning.

Gielen, Uwe P., ugielen@hotmail.com, St. Francis College

ON THE ROAD TO TIMBUKTU

Mali, a country situated in the heart of West Africa, has an approximate population of 12.3 million including numerous well-known ethnic groups such as the Bambara, Peul, Dogon, Tuareg, Malinke, Songhai, and others. Muslims make up approximately 90% of the population with most other following indigenous religious traditions. This pictorial presentation will show some of Mali's various peoples and cultures.

Glass-Coffin, Bonnie, glasscob@cc.usu.edu, Utah State

GENDER, ALTRUISM AND SPIRITUAL TRANSFORMATION

This paper explores the concepts of altruism, spiritual connection, and shamanic healing as practiced by female *curanderas* in northern Peru. It describes how metaphors of maternal care, shared suffering and compassionate love are used by female healers in this region to both shape their patients' understandings of illness and health and to encourage a spiritual transformation rooted in "coessent" rather than "transcendent" processes.

Gregg, Gary S., ggregg@kzoo.edu, Kalamazoo College

KEY QUESTIONS IN THE CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY OF ARAB-MUSLIM SOCIETIES

This talk will discuss key issues in the cultural psychology of Arab-Muslim societies. Adopting a life-span framework, these concern attachment in infancy, gender differentiation in early childhood, authoritarian parenting in late childhood, stress during adolescence, conflicting identities in early adulthood, and adaptations to underdevelopment in mature adulthood. It also will cover two broad issues: (1) changes in traditional "pediatric" models of child care wrought by modernization and underdevelopment, and (2) the transformation of the region's traditional "honor-modesty" code into a family-driven achievement orientation, paralleling that observed in some Asian societies. The combination of this religious piety to form a "Muslimist Ethic" may be one of the most important and misunderstood cultural developments in the region, as it fuels both modernization and Islamist activism.

Grove, Annette, magrove@cc.usu.edu, Utah State University

Lancy, David F., dlancy@cc.usu.edu, Utah State University

BABY-PARADING: "CHILD CARE OR SHOWING OFF?"

Father-involvement is rare, among primates, and surprisingly uncommon in human societies. Foraging societies in Central Africa are noteworthy in the very high level of father involvement. In other foraging societies there are allusions to affectionate father-infant contact but not of significant contributions to child care. By contrast, we find many examples of outright father-infant avoidance. But our paper focuses on a range of societies where fathers engage in brief, very public nurturing of their offspring, something we've labeled "baby-parading." We speculate on its significance.

H

Hedrick, Kimberly, kimberly.hedrick@email.ucr.edu, UCRiverside

VISUAL MEDIA AND THE INTEGRATION OF ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH AND FORMAL INTERVIEWING FOR THE STUDY OF CULTURAL MODELS OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

Conflict is testimony to individual perceptions and actions being distinct from cultural knowledge; the individual uses this knowledge in interesting ways to inform his/her actions and predict the behavior of others. This paper explores methods of integrating ethnographic research and formal interviewing utilizing visual media to better understand the structure and content of cultural models relating to perceptions of environment, resource management, and environmental health. Preliminary research suggests that some cultural models may be best explored through visual prompts, and that the resulting models may illuminate sources of conflict among various stakeholders in resource management and use.

Hossain, Ziarat, zhossain@unm.edu, University of New Mexico

FATHERS' AND MOTHERS' PERCEPTION OF THE IMPACT OF WESTERN GLOBALIZATION ON URBAN FAMILIES IN MALAYSIA.

This paper examines how fathers and mothers perceive the impact of Western globalization in urban families in Malaysia. A qualitative questionnaire was employed to interview mothers and fathers from 40 Malay families residing in Kuala Lumpur. Chi-square analyses reveal that fathers and mothers responded similarly when describing the impact of Western globalization and the direction of its impact on the family. Fathers and mothers agree that westernization has more negative impact on their families than the positive ones.

I

Jankowiak, Willaim, jankbill@unlv.nevada.edu, University of Nevada

Parkin, Jeff, parkinjc@gmail.com, University of Nevada

CHANGE AND PERSISTENCE IN GENDER IMAGES IN URBAN CHINA

1982-2005: IMPLICATIONS FOR CULTURAL ANALYSIS

This paper will present the results of two different studies conducted in separate decades that focus on urban Chinese perception of gender stereotypes, sex roles, and their meaning in ordinary life. The first study, conducted in the early 1980s, when urban China was organized around a social organization that promoted hierarchy and insularity. The second study carried out in 2000-2005 when the work unit system was no longer the paramount social structure. The paper compares and contrasts the survey data conducted in two eras to provide a peek into the changes in the way gender is constructed and understood in contemporary China.

Jukola, Päivi, paivi.jukola@sats-saff.fi, Finnish Astronautical Society

THE ART OF POLICYMAKING FOR INTERSTELLAR MESSAGE COMPOSITION

This paper focuses on future policymaking about how to explain Earth and its people in an interstellar message to an unknown receiver. An art work "How to explain pictures to a dead hare" by German artist Joseph Beuys, dated 1964, will be used as a reference from art history to discuss why, how, and who should communicate in order to create a cross-cultural perspective. The paper suggests that in the process of creating communications to other worlds, the opening of a debate on interstellar message composition is as meaningful as transmitting the message to outer space.

K

Kalifon, Zev (Bar-Ilan)

Mollov, Ben (Bar-Ilan)

CONSENSUS CHANGE AS A MEASURE OF ATTITUDE CHANGE: A CONTROLLED FIELD EXPERIMENT

The measurement of attitude change as a response to an intervention is difficult, particularly, when dealing with small groups. At Bar-Ilan University's Program in Conflict Resolution, a new course was created which presented to students a multicultural, federalist model for inter-communal relations in Israel. The authors of this course wanted to see whether this innovative course could alter the perception of students toward other social groups and serve as a model for future programs. Hence, the course served as a field experiment in changing attitudes. The students responded to a questionnaire at the beginning and the end of the course which were analyzed using the consensus model (data was also collected by traditional ethnographic methods). In addition, a control group (students from another college, studying in a content similar course) received the same questionnaire at the same times. It was hoped that the consensus model would be able to detect not only whether the students represented a culture, but also if any changes in that culture occurred over the period of the course. Over all, the students in the experimental group began the course with a strong and quite tolerant consensus (and therefore culture) which strengthened over the semester. There were also a number of changes in the consensus "answer sheet" generally in the direction indicated by the course (more tolerant attitudes). In the control group, there was a consensus but there were fewer changes in the "answer sheet" and some changes were toward less tolerant attitudes.

Khaleque, Abdul, a.khaleque@uconn.edu, University of Connecticut

PERCEIVED PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION, PARENTAL CONTROL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT OF CHILDREN: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY IN BANGLADESH, PAKISTAN, AND THE U.S.

This study explored relationships among perceived parental acceptance-rejection, parental control, and psychological adjustment in children across three cultures. The sample consisted of 431 children from Bangladesh (50), Pakistan (100), and the United States (281). The Child version of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire for Mothers and Fathers (Child PARQ: Mother and Father), and the Child version of the Personality Assessment Questionnaire (Child PAQ) were used. Results from these three nations support the following conclusions about global trends in PARTheory research: (1) Children generally experience more parental acceptance than rejection, and more moderate to firm parental control than permissive or restrictive control; (2) perceived parental acceptance is positively related to children's psychological adjustment; (3) parental acceptance-rejection alone tends to explain approximately 25% of variability in children's psychological adjustment; and (4) parental control has no independent effect on children's psychological adjustment after controlling for the effect of perceived parental acceptance-rejection.

Kleiner, Robert, robert.kleiner@verizon.net,

Sorensen, Tom

Parker, Seymour
Weinman, Bernard
Moum, Torbjorn
Bae, Berit
Klepp, Olav

INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIO-CULTURAL DETERMINANTS OF SELF ESTEEM AND MENTAL HEALTH

Rogers defined self-esteem in terms of the discrepancy between the type of person one wanted to be, i.e. his goals or ambitions, and one's evaluation of his behavior, i.e., the extent to which he realized his goals or ambitions. The increasing size of the discrepancy indicated a decreasing self esteem and increasing risk of mental ill health. In subsequent studies by these authors, properties of this measure have also been linked to different social and cultural contexts and to shared degrees of self-esteem and how these effected their mental health. This paper will provide illustrative analyses that will show how these data influenced their mental health,

Klepp. Olav,

In mental health promotion "empowerment" is a process and an outcome. Empowerment is a common process of personal development, consciousness-raising and participation in social action. Rogers used a tripod metaphor for understanding empowerment which included "self-esteem/self efficacy" factor (similar to Rotter's "locus of control"), the "actual power/powerlessness" and the third consisted of "righteous anger" and "community activism". Self-esteem and powerlessness were only two factors of the empowerment concept significantly related to mental health. Self-esteem seemed to have both trait and situational characteristics, but powerlessness was much more social situation or social context-specific. The implications of this will be discussed more fully here.

Kress, John Howard, hckress@bellsouth.net, University of Connecticut

SCARS FOR WAR: EVALUATING ALTERNATIVE SIGNALING EXPLANATIONS FOR CROSS-CULTURAL VARIANCE IN RITUAL COSTS

While males in many societies endure traumatic and painful rites, in other societies male rites are mild or completely absent. To explain these cross-cultural differences, we use data collected from eHRAF to test two sets of hypotheses derived from signaling theory: mate quality and group commitment. Our results show that when a society engages in frequent warfare, men engage in more costly rites. We argue that costly male rites signal commitment and promote solidarity among males who must organize for warfare.

Kronenfeld, David, david.kronenfeld@ucr.edu, UC Riverside

CULTURAL MODELS: A DESCRIPTIVE METHOD

Kevin Lynch provided a methodology for empirically studying inhabitants' shared conceptual representation of cities. The method allows one both to assess the degree to which a shared representation exists and to depict the interrelationships among its internal elements. The method can be applied to abstract entities (such as "a high school") as well as to concepts (such as "anthropology"). It can provide evidence for the existence of a cultural model as well as implications regarding the model's content and organization, but it cannot capture the whole of a cultural model nor the full set of relationships that characterize one.

Kuznar, Lawrence, kuznar@ipfw.edu, Indiana University – Purdue University, Fort Wayne

Nicholas Kobelja (Indiana University – Purdue University, Fort Wayne)

SIMULATING TRIBAL POLITICS: AN AGENT-BASED MODEL OF KAPAUKUAN BIGMAN COALITION BUILDING

Tribal politics result from the complex interplay of self-advancement, kin obligations, wealth acquisition and the exercise of power. Capturing the complex interactions among these factors requires computer simulations that instantiate our understanding of how singular factors operate and interact in a complex social setting. We present an agent-based model that simulates the complex formation of alliances centered around tribal bigmen, with special reference to the Kapauku of New Guinea.

Kuznicki, Jason T., kuznicki@jhu.edu, Independent Researcher

THE INSCRUTABLE NAMES OF GOD, THE JESUIT MISSIONS OF NEW FRANCE AS A MODEL FOR SETI-RELATED SPIRITUAL QUESTIONS

17th –century Jesuit missionaries in eastern Canada faced many difficulties presenting Catholic spiritual ideas to would-be converts. Foremost were the cultural barriers inherent in communicating with a people that had never had

contact with European religious or philosophical ideas. What were they to make of a culture that thought the soul was divisible, and that it ate mushrooms after death? That held that beavers, deer, and even snow had souls? That had no word for God? These difficulties will be explored with a view toward the spiritual and religious issues that may present themselves in contact with a sentient extraterrestrials.

Kuznar, Lawrence, kuznar@ipfw.edu, Indiana University – Purdue University, Fort Wayne
Nicholas Kobelja (Indiana University – Purdue University, Fort Wayne)

SIMULATING TRIBAL POLITICS: AN AGENT-BASED MODEL OF KAPAUKUAN BIGMAN COALITION BUILDING

Tribal politics result from the complex interplay of self-advancement, kin obligations, wealth acquisition and the exercise of power. Capturing the complex interactions among these factors requires computer simulations that instantiate our understanding of how singular factors operate and interact in a complex social setting. We present an agent-based model that simulates the complex formation of alliances centered around tribal bigmen, with special reference to the Kapauku of New Guinea.

Kuznar, Lawrence, kuznar@ipfw.edu, Indiana University – Purdue University, Fort Wayne

WHAT CAN WE DO? THE PROBLEM OF PRECISION IN ANTHROPOLOGY

Many anthropological concepts and theories sound profound, explanatory, and useful. However, they often lack enough precision, empirically and theoretically, to be effectively translated into action. Potential users outside of anthropology often ask, "But how do you validate that?" I will discuss the pros and cons of articulating with our broader society, and broach ways that we may make our science more precise and our concepts more valid.

L

Lancy, David, dlancy@cc.usu.edu, Utah State University

Grove, M. Annette, Utah State University

BABY-PARADING: "CHILD CARE OR SHOWING OFF?"

Father-involvement is rare, among primates, and surprisingly uncommon in human societies. Foraging societies in Central Africa are noteworthy in the very high level of father involvement. In other foraging societies there are allusions to affectionate father-infant contact but not of significant contributions to child care. By contrast, we find many examples of outright father-infant avoidance. But our paper focuses on a range of societies where fathers engage in brief, very public nurturing of their offspring, something we've labeled "baby-parading." We speculate on its significance.

Lawson, Sherri Clark, sx1135@psu.edu, Penn State University

NO PLACE TO GO: URBAN DISLOCATIONS, THE POOR AND RURAL RETREAT

When considering the movement of the poor, a great deal of attention is paid to transnational, urban-to-urban and rural-to-urban migrations. This paper argues that the spatial redistribution of poverty to rural settings is the result, in part, of a spatial governmentality that seeks to erase the poor from more lucrative urban landscapes and bar them from populating rural ones. As our findings show, when poor minority urban families relocate to poor mostly white rural communities, they may be faced with resistance, including proposed changes in zoning regulations and increased sanctions for minor offenses.

Leaf, Murray, mjleaf@utdallas.edu, University of Texas-Dallas

EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF KINSHIP FROM FIELD TO ALGEBRA.

The experimental method in its present form is not just a prescription for how to conduct a single experiment in isolation. It is a way to construct entire systems of knowledge as gapless chains and essentially open-ended and dynamic systems of experiments, whose shapes constantly vary depending on the phenomena they are trying to capture. While the idea of experiment as such is ancient, the idea of an entirely experimental system in this sense in this sense is Galilean, and it is only in this latter sense that experimental knowledge escapes the problem long recognized under the heading of the "correspondence" theory of knowledge that still infects most social theory--the idea that knowledge is something "here in my head" and reality is something "out there" and we can never be sure that they match. This paper will first summarize and illustrate difficulties of the correspondence theory of knowledge and the way Galilean experimental knowledge escapes them in principle. It will then provide an example of such a gapless system of experiments in anthropology, namely the analysis of Punjabi kinship terminology from my own field elicitation to the Kinship Analysis Expert System constructed by Dwight Read and Michael Fishcer.

Lehman, Frederic Kris, f-lehman@uiuc.edu, University of Illinois, C-U

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THEORY AND METHODS

I shall deal with data-processing methods' taking precedence over formal theory, and the Positivist basis of this position. I shall present a simple computational proof that data processing cannot out-put anything but other forms of data, that demands the construction of a theoretical hypothesis independent of data processing, to try and reduce a bewildering array of data and observation to a more perspicuous form, in order to make possible construction of an explicit hypothesis, and to test the latter — which must be sufficiently formal to make it certain how evidence might bear critically upon it.

Lewis, Kristin, kristy30528@yahoo.com, Grinnell College
Carol Trosset, ctrosset@hampshire.edu, Hampshire College

WELSHNESS IN AUSTRALIA

Welsh immigrants to Australia, and Australians with and without Welsh ancestry, were interviewed about their perceptions of the Welshness, Australian-ness, and desirability of various behaviors and values. The 87 interviews were conducted in Adelaide SA in 1995 and in Armidale NSW in 2003. Consensus analysis and other statistics were used to describe Australian sub-populations and compare results with those from interviews conducted in Wales. Interview results are considered in the context of varying levels of awareness of Welsh ethnicity in Australian culture.

Lewis, Molly, lewismol@grinnell.edu, Grinnell College

SCHOOL MEAL PRACTICES AND FOOD PREFERENCES

An ethnographic study of students in the Grinnell-Newburg School District of Grinnell, Iowa, examined the school meal and general food practices of students in grades K-12. School meals have influenced educational experiences for students since 1894. The importance of school lunches today concerns nutritional standards, multiculturalism, and agricultural sustainability. The use of school lunch observations and student (91) and parent (39) interviews indicated food practices and preferences in both home and school environments. Consensus and Chi-square analysis determined significance of rated food preferences and coded interview questions. The findings explore ideas of maturation, socialization, and education in food practices

Lowman, Lori K., LHudina@aol.com, San Jose State University

PRE-DEPARTURE PREPARATION FOR AMERICAN LACKING THE NECESSARY COPING SKILLS TO WORK OR STUDY IN THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

Data was collected from diaries and structured interview with American graduate students working in Zambia on a short term volunteer project with AIDS orphans. The results indicated that culture shock was divided in three categories: (personal adjustment in relation to socio-cultural factors, (differences in traditions, values, class system, gender roles, and pace of life)), environmental adjustments (anxiety, loneliness, disconnectedness, and helplessness). The relationship between degree of culture shock and cultural identity in America was examined. In addition, methods for improving the coping strategies of American working or studying abroad were presented in the format of a pre-departure course.

Luber, George, gluber@cdc.gov, CDC

Miriam Sabin (CDC)

Edgar Monterroso (CDC)

A RAPID ETHNOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY TO INFORM LARGE SCALE HIV SEROPREVALENCE STUDIES AMONG NORTHCOAST GARÍFUNA COMMUNITIES, HONDURAS.

A rapid ethnographic assessment methodology to inform large scale HIV seroprevalence studies among northcoast Garifuna communities, Honduras. We present an example of the application of rapid ethnographic assessment (REA) methodology to support the protocol development and implementation of a large-scale HIV seroprevalence and behavioral risk factor surveillance system (BSS) among northcoast Garifuna communities in Honduras, who have among the highest rates of HIV/AIDS in Central America. While this methodology is commonly used in formative research, we discuss its application in an applied public health setting where time and financial constraints pose unique challenges to ethnographic research.

M

Manlove, Robert F., eosforos@silcon.com, University of California at Berkely

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE BRAIN-CULTURE CONNECTION

Prior research has suggested that cultural values are dyads of basic human concerns and that there is a correlation between these concerns and activity in specific locations in the anterior cingulate gyrus. The current report summarizes recent brain imaging experiments that bear upon (a) the dual activation of the concerns, (b) the valence of the concerns in a dyad and (c) the adjustment of the expression of human concerns in the context of the individual, the group and the society. Such evidence further strengthens a model for the continual construction and adjustment of culture.

Manlove, Robert F., eosforos@silcon.com, University of California at Berkeley

THE MATHEMATICS OF ACCULTURATION

Acculturation can be described in terms of the variation of morale over time. With a new way of measuring morale with the Thematic Apperception Technique, it has become possible to construct a useful mathematical model of acculturation. Such a model predicts the nature and outcomes of four different types of acculturation: returning native, foreign adaptor, foreign partial adaptor and foreign non-adaptor. The model will also provide a deeper understanding of the process with predictions concerning the nature of acculturative success that can be tested in the field.

Manlove, Robert F., eosforos@silcon.com, University of California at Berkeley

THE NATURE AND AMELIORATION OF ACCULTURATION

Acculturation may be subdivided into four types: returning native, foreign adaptor, foreign non-adaptor and foreign partial adaptor. Curves showing the variation in morale over time illustrates each of these and defines the acculturation period. The length and severity of the acculturation period are inversely proportional to the functionality of the individual in the new culture and are reduced by the absorption of the native values and beliefs. Understanding how new values and beliefs are constructed and activated combined with field analysis of the underlying human concerns (motivation) in native behavior can greatly facilitate successful acculturation while minimizing negative affective mental states.

Markle, Gerlad E., markle@wmich.edu, Western Michigan University

McCrea, Frances, B., mccreaf@gvsu.edu, Grand Valley State University

FEMALE SUICIDE BOMBERS: A DURKHEIMIAN ANALYSIS

Scant attention has been paid to a significant emergent (and geopolitically important) phenomenon: suicide bombings. Even less consideration has been given to female suicide bombers, a group that would seem to break gender role expectations. We “interview” newspaper accounts to compose a demographic (and to the extent possible, socio-cultural) portrait of female suicide bombers. Our findings indicate a high degree of cultural and familial integration, indicative of what Durkheim called “altruistic” suicide.

Marsella, Anthony J., marsella@hawaii.edu, University of Hawaii

THE PSYCHOLOGIES OF TERRORISM

This presentation will discuss the multivariate determinants of terrorism from the point of view of differing and conflicting psychologies that have emerged across situational, cultural, and historical contexts. These psychologies are present and reflected in both terrorism orientations and acts and in counter-terrorism acts and policies

Marsella, Anthony J., marsella@hawaii.edu, University of Hawaii

CULTURE AND CONFLICT: UNDERSTANDING AND NEGOTIATING CONFLICTING CONSTRUCTIONS OF REALITY

We live in a global community in which our lives are interdependent. Our interdependency is becoming a major source of conflict as different cultures (i.e., constructions of reality) encounter one another challenging existing belief systems and life styles. While cultural differences do not have to lead to conflict, and while conflict does not have to lead to violence, attachment to unassailable to political, economic, and religious belief systems increase the probability of violent responses. It is necessary to understand the powerful role of culture in shaping our realities and mediating our behaviors. Some societies/nations are becoming major sources of violence. The challenge we face is to build cultures of peace. This can be done if we are willing to encourage certain values, build new institutions, and make peace a priority.

Martinez, Durruty Jesús de Alba, dalba@astro.iam.udg.mx, University of Guadalajara

EXTRATERRESTRIAL COMMUNICATION BY A CATHOLIC DIOCESAN PRIEST: AN EXAMPLE

OF AN EARLY MARTIAN MESSAGE

In the early twentieth century Severo Diaz Galindo, a Catholic diocesan priest and astronomer in charge of Jalisco's State Astronomical and Meteorological Observatory, addressed a public talk to high school students concerning communication with Martian intelligences. Here we review the main ideas of his talk, which was later published in a stenographic version in a paper that appeared in the *Boletín de la Sociedad Médico-Farmacéutica de Guadalajara*, including a message design for those communications.

Mathur, Smita, smathur@lkind.usf.edu, University of South Florida

Quinn, Suzanne, University of South Florida

Raycraft, Jacqueline, University of South Florida

EXPLORING THE CONTEXT AND CONTENT OF PLAY AMONG MIGRANT PRESCHOOL AGED CHILDREN

This research examines the play of migrant preschool children in order to provide an understanding of their strengths and needs with regard to play experiences at home and in school. The research is framed within an cultural-ecological perspective, which emphasizes influences of familial and socio-cultural aspects of child development. Using time sampled non-participant observations of children's play at home and at school, family and teacher interviews, this research provided informed recommendations to the participants (teacher and families) about how to support health social-emotional development and school readiness of their young children through the provision of positive play experience.

McCarty, Chris, chrism@bebr.ufl.edu, University of Florida

Jose Luis Molina, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

MEASUREMENT OF ACCULTURATION USING PERSONAL NETWORK COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE

Acculturation is broadly defined as the consequences of two cultures coming into contact. This paper presents the results of a study using a software program called EgoNet to test whether there are regularities across cultures and geography in personal network composition and structure, and whether personal network composition and structure explain a significant fraction of variance in the behavioral and attitudinal outcomes of acculturation that are not accounted for by acculturation scales alone. Data from interviews among African migrants to Spain and Hispanic migrants to Florida will be presented.

McCauley, Clark, cmccaule@brynmawr.edu, Bryn Mawr College

MORE THAN SMART BOBMS: THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SUICIDE TERRORISM

This presentation will argue that suicide terrorism is more than a cheap way to coerce a powerful state. The presentation will emphasize instead the power of suicide terrorism that goes beyond the casualties inflicted: the impact on state calculations of the likelihood of success against an enemy ready to die for their cause, the fear associated with an unfamiliar and uncontrollable threat, and especially the motivation and mobilization of terrorist sympathizers.

Moldovan, Vadim, Moldovan@york.cuny.edu, York College

Divale, William, divalebill@aol.com, York College

Nacu, Anatol, dranatol@bk.ru, Moldova State University of Medicine

Cardona-Divale, Maria Victoria, cardonamv@aol.com, Capella University

EVIDENCE OF ATTRIBUTES OF SUBCULTURE AMONG THE CHRONICALLY MENTALLY ILL IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

At the SCCR meeting in Santa Fe, the author introduced culture perspective on collectivities of the chronically mentally ill. Subsequently, 206 patients at four psychiatric institutions in the Republic of Moldova were studied for the evidence of attributes of subculture. Results of this study were based on the culture-oriented interpretation of the subscales in Rohner's Personality Assessment Questionnaire. While demonstrating consistency within the group, the chronically mentally ill showed significant divergence from "normals" in their values and attitudes.

Mustakova-Possardt, Elena, emustakova@earthlink.net, University of West Georgia

PSYCHO-SPIRITUAL DYNAMICS UNDERLYING THE PHENOMENON OF TERRORISM

This presentation explores the fragmented nature of contemporary consciousness, the pervasive global split between the human faculties of will, knowledge and love on both individual and collective levels, and the particular configurations of this split in various parts of the world, as the underlying phenomenon that can help account for the

spreading of non-state terrorism in the world. It examines the rich implications of education for unity in diversity as an approach to cultivating mindfulness of interdependence across different cultural contexts, harmonizing the development of the faculties of knowledge, love, and will, and helping people across different socio-cultural conditions move beyond limited identities and toward cooperative work for the advancement of global civilization.

N

Naito, Takashi, naitot@aol.com, Ochanomizu University

GRATITUDE AND INDEBTEDNESS IN JAPANESE FEMALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

We explored correlations of gratitude and indebtedness when receiving others' favors with prosocial motivation, obligation to repay, social extroversion (IOS-V), subjective wellness (SWLS), and disposition to experience gratitude (GQ-6). Positive feelings correlated significantly with enhancement of prosocial motivation and indebtedness correlated to obligation to repay. Positive feelings and GS-6 had significant positive correlations with IOS-V and SWLS, while indebtedness and the indebtedness scale had a significant negative correlation with SWLS, but had no significant correlation with IOS-V.

Noland, Justin, jmnolan@uark.edu, University of Arkansas

Carl F. Keller, University of Arkansas

CAMPFIRES, CATHEDRALS, AND CASINOS: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIATION IN PRECEPTIONS OF MIDSOUTH TOURIST DESTINATIONS

This study examines cultural variation in the domain of recreational tourism in the Southern US. Free lists destination attributes (success traits) were obtained from 87 respondents from various occupational subgroups in Northwest Arkansas. A pile sort task was constructed from the most salient success traits, which revealed three interrelated categories: natural resources (e.g. white water), cultural resource (e.g. museums), and commercial resources (e.g., gambling). All subgroups give cognitive privilege to natural and cultural resources over commercial resources. However, multidimensional scaling revealed considerable inter-item agreement among the success traits listed by each subgroup. We suggest that local communities can benefit economically by structuring public information according to the experimental needs relevant to the socioeconomic identities of American travelers.

Nuckolls, Charles, University of Alabama

TOWARD A SCIENTIFIC THEORY OF BOREDOM IN CULTURE

Ralph Linton long ago proposed that "the human capacity for being bored, rather than man's social or natural needs, lies at the root of man's cultural advance." Nevertheless, an anthropological theory of boredom has not been developed, at least not until Harvey Whitehouse proposed a cognitive theory of ritual "modes" that posits a specific role for boredom as a motivating factor in the eruption of imagistic cults in Melanesian cargo cults. The "modes" hypothesis, however, goes much further, and proposes a universal human dynamic whereby social solidarity and boredom are inversely correlated. When solidarity is diminished -- a result, Whitehouse says, of organized religion's "tedium effect" -- imagistic excitement erupts to restore collective sentiments. The purpose of this paper is to assess Whitehouse's theory, and more generally, to examine the scientific literature on boredom and its relevance for a theory of culture.

O

Oliver, Lisa, loliver@sjsu.edu, San Jose State University

Mathur, Ravisha, ravisha.mathur@sjsu.edu, San Jose State University

Viajar, Patty, pviajar@sjsu.edu, San Jose State University

Schinn, Marion, mschinn@lycos.com, San Jose State University

GLOBALIZATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION: DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL MASTER'S PROGRAM

Creating an international program is a challenging endeavor. It involves understanding cultural and linguistic differences as well as an appreciation of university policies and philosophy in education. This presentation will focus on the establishment of a hybrid masters program in Instructional Technology at a Central American university. Cross-cultural challenges that were faced and multicultural issues in program implementation will be discussed. Program evaluation (e.g., assessment in culturally diverse university settings) and the construction of a culturally-sensitive, global partnership will also be described. This presentation demonstrates the need in developing viable international programs to build economic opportunities in a global economy

P

Paez, Elena, elena.paez@gmail.com, UNC-Greensboro

POST-DISASTER MENTAL HEALTH AND THE STRUCTURE OF PERSONAL NETWORKS

Social support, ranging from emotional to informational to material, can be an important factor in post-disaster mental health. However, it is largely unknown whether the structure of that social support plays a role in mitigating psychological problems. We collected data on personal networks and psychological problems experienced by people affected by hurricanes and floods in both mountain and coastal North Carolina. Both quantitative and qualitative analyses suggest that degree of subgroup formation and bridging with a personal network can have an affect on disaster recovery by individuals.

Parmar, Parminder, prp104@psu.edu, Penn State University

Rohner, Ronald P., Penn State University

CHILDREN'S PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTS' AND TEACHERS' ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION AND CONTROL IN RELATION TO CHILDREN'S PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT, CONDUCT IN SCHOOL, AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN NORTHERN INDIA

Even though a great deal is known about the influence of parental acceptance and behavioral control on children's development, almost nothing is known about the influence of teachers' acceptance and control on children's development. And nothing is known about the possible joint or interactive influence of teacher *and* parental acceptance and control on children's development. Two hundred 12- through 14-year old school-going youths in India responded to three questionnaires assessing their perceptions of their mothers', fathers', and primary teachers' acceptance and control. Youths also reported on their feelings about their own psychological adjustment. Results of analyses focus on the unique, joint, and interactive contributions of parents (mothers and fathers) and teachers to youths' (both males and females) psychological adjustment, school conduct and academic performance.

Penny, Alan, apenny@cfa.harvard.edu, Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics

THE LIFETIMES OF SCIENTIFIC CIVILIZATIONS AND GENETIC EVOLUTION OF THE BRAIN

The number of currently radio transmitting civilizations depends on their lifetimes, which are generally thought to depend on cultural effects. But it is also possible that genetic changes could render the brains of the members of a civilization no longer suited for the "scientific" mode of thought appropriate for radio transmissions. Comparing archeological and literary evidence for the cultural state of Middle and Upper Paleolithic, Mesopotamian, and pre-Hellenic Greek humans with that of modern humans, and the evidence for recent genetic brain changes with their geographic distribution, it seems possible that genetic changes could be a limiting factor.

Peterson, Nicole, ndpeters@gmail.com, Columbia University

CAN WE STUDY DECISION-MAKING ETHNOGRAPHICALLY?

Studying cognition in real-world settings provides new challenges for traditional anthropological fieldwork and ethnography, but also promises a more nuanced understanding of how individuals use their sociocultural resources to navigate their environments. Using ethnographic data gathered in a Mexican national park, I analyze the role of context in decision-making, particularly how social relationships, institutional structures, and cultural beliefs support and guide individual decision-making. In proposing that the environment provides specific strategies and tools that individuals use, I suggest how ethnography can enrich our understanding of decision-making processes.

Pickens, Catherine, pickensk@grinnell.edu, Grinnell College

LIMINALITY IN CHILDHOOD SPECIAL SPACES

Childhood special spaces are frequently characterized by a sense of liminality, as defined by Victor Turner. When the children enter their special spaces, they are essentially entering a transitional zone where they exchange some of the normal restraints of everyday life for a very different sensation of independence, secretiveness, introspection and/or imagination. A series of interviews was conducted which suggest that this liminality is often manifested in the space's location and physical characteristics, as well as in the nature of the children's experience there.

Pisano, Peter, Pete.Pisano@snc.edu, St. Norbert College

Mueller, Kristin, Kristin.Mueller@snc.edu, St. Norbert College

Takahashi, Shoko, Shoko.Takahashi@snc.edu, St. Norbert College

Ngo, Paul, Paul.Ngo@snc.edu, St. Norbert College

CROSS CULTURAL AND CROSS-GENDER DIFFERENCES IN AFFECTIVE RESPONSE TO FILM STIMULI

Japanese and American college students viewed eighteen clips from an Asian Indian film. We assessed the emotions elicited by each clip and the intensity of these emotions via psychophysical scaling. Mixed factor ANOVAS

indicated that although different emotions were generated by the various clips, the emotions experienced by the Japanese and American students regarding each clip were not different. Furthermore, the intensity of the affective responses of American women and men did not differ. However, there significant differences in the intensity of the emotional responses of Japanese and American women, with the latter reacting more intensely in certain situations.

Pittman, Alexandra V., pittmaal@bc.edu, Boston College

USING DISCOURSE TO CHANGE FAMILY LAW: THE MOROCCAN CASE

This paper highlights the means by which the Moroccan women's rights movement integrated the socio-political traditions of the past and present with "subversive" claims for the future in the campaign to alter the Moudawana or family law. Moroccan activists engaged in a number of strategies such as forming regional alliances to produce an analytic and persuasive tool to address women's equality on four levels – sociological, legal, human rights, and religious – as well as using the media as a conduit for public awareness-raising campaigns. The Moroccan strategies have implications on other movements striving for family law equality in the Middle East.

Rader, Aminta M., rader_aminta@yahoo.com, Webster University

Stiles, Deborah A., stilesda@webster.edu, Webster University

FISHBOWL: PERSONAL REFLECTIONS FROM A NEW PEACE CORPS VLUMTEER IN AZERBAIJAN

A year ago, the first author was a graduate student in Missouri where she earned her living as a Mercedes Benz representative. Now she is a Peace Corps volunteer and English teacher in Azerbaijan. While living in Azerbaijan, she was also a student in an Intercultural Communications class taught by the second author. This presentation is based on emails sent "back home" by the volunteer. These emails described her "life in a fishbowl," feelings of culture shock, struggles to come to terms with her purpose in Azerbaijan, and her desires to fulfill her "role as an agent of change."

R

Rae-Espinoza, Heather, hraeespi@ucsd.edu, U.C.S.D

METHODOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE CHILDREN LEFT BEHIND

I discuss methods from research on children's reactions to parental emigration in Ecuador. I used canonical interview schedules, such as Mead's and Levy's, along with atypical techniques for anthropology. I present techniques such as a version of the thematic Apperception Test, Miller's School Behavior Checklist, Buros and Kaufman's Kinetic Family Drawing Activity, and an adaptation of adult measures such as Gullestad's Adult Attachment Interview and Vaillant's Adult Adjustment Scale. Analysis indicated children's adjustment to parental emigration through a restructuring of family roles, as emphasis on the cultural value of distributive care through extended family, and a reinterpretation of age-graded care.

Raybeck, Douglas, draybeck@hamilton.edu, Hamilton College

CONTACT CONSIDERATIONS

I examine how will we respond to the knowledge, and the inherent challenge, that there are other intelligences out there? I seek to explore that issue by utilizing analogies from Western colonial encounters with the third world to construct differing scenarios of contact. It seems likely that our own sociocultural variability may be as important as the diversity of those who may contact us. As we shall see, some cultures seem better equipped to deal with both the novelty and the probable mistrust posed by another intelligent life form.

Raybeck, Doug, draybeck@hamilton.edu, Hamilton College

Douglas Herrmann Indiana State University

ANTONYMY AND SEMANTIC RELATIONS: THE CASE FOR A LINGUISTIC UNIVERSAL

There is an enduring debate concerning the degree to which linguistic phenomena are culturally specific or universal. We review evidence that suggests that many linguistic processes are cross-culturally common, and likely to be a function of human physiology, but we also acknowledge strong evidence for particularistic linguistic phenomena relating to content and communication context. In support of our position, we examine subject responses to semantic relations in nine different cultures. Consistent with cognitive theories, we find a pronounced pattern of cross-cultural agreement concerning the manner in which antonyms are employed. In an effort to assess the interaction between judgements of semantic relations and the cultural context of subjects, we have conducted a

detailed analysis of the responses of Kelantan, Malay subjects to a set of fifteen semantic relations. The results continue to support an argument for the universality of antonymic meaning.

Robila, Mihaela, Mihaela.Robila@qc.cuny.edu, Queens College, CUNY

HISTORIC AND CONTEMPORARY TRENDS OF EASTERN EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION

Following the end of communist era in Eastern Europe in early 1990s, the regional borders opened and people were allowed to emigrate. Since then, the number of Eastern /European (EE) immigrants in the US increased considerably. However the literature on these immigrant groups is still extremely limited. This study presents a comparative review of the historic trends of EE immigration. Using the data from the 2002-2004 March Supplement of the current Population Survey the study also presents the current trends in EE immigration. The results indicate a wide diversity in human capital and adjustment outcomes among the different EE groups.

Roopnarine, Jaipaul L., jroopnar@syr.edu, Syracuse University
Krishnakumar, Ambika, Syracuse University

ACADEMIC SOCIALIZATION IN INDO-CARIBBEAN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES LINKS TO GRADE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S INTELLECTUAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Despite the fact that Caribbean immigrants number close to 4 million people in the United States, little is known about the social and psychological aspects of their lives. In this presentation, we seek to accomplish three goals: (a) provide a synopsis of the central tenets of socialization patterns in Indo-Caribbean and Indo-Caribbean immigrant families in the United States, and (b) present a partial test of a proposed family process model that examines Indo Caribbean immigrant families contributions to their grade-school children's intellectual and social development.

Rosenthal, Beth, Rosenthal@york.cuny.edu, City University of New York
Wilson, W. Cody, City University of New York

CROSS ETHNIC COMPARISONS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AND USE OF MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING AMONG U.S. URBAN ADOLESCENTS

Four U.S. ethnic groups (African-Americans, Asians, Latinos, Whites) are compared to test the assumption, widely disseminated in the literature, that ethnicity influences level of psychological distress and use of mental health counseling. The sample (n=1773) comprises adolescents who attend high school in Queens, NYC. Age urbanicity, and SES are controlled. Results: very few individuals (10%) of any ethnic group use counseling; among individuals, the higher the level of distress the more likely to use counseling; there are no differences among the ethnic groups in level of distress and the use of counseling.

Ross, Norbert, norbert.o.ross@vanderbilt.edu, Vanderbilt University
Michael R. Tidwell, Vanderbilt University

HOW WE THINK ABOUT RACE: CULTURAL MODELS AND HYPOTHESIS-TESTING.

We present research designed to explore the cultural model used by Maya and non-Maya participants in Mexico to think about ethnic groups and humans in general. The hypothesis was that such cultural models are embedded in cognitive universals. Specifically, we tested the idea that ethnic groups are essentialized like biological species (Gil-White 2001). In our approach, cultural models represent framework theories – often triggered through innate mechanisms – which people employ to reason about the world. We used a set of thought experiments, adapted from the cognitive sciences to test our hypothesis and to explore the local concepts of race and ethnicity.

Ross, Norbert, norbert.o.ross@vanderbilt.edu, Vanderbilt University
Douglas Medin, medin@northwestern.edu, Northwestern University

EPISTEMOLOGICAL FRAMEWORKS, CULTURAL MODELS AND SALIENCY EFFECTS: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC – EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH

One fruitful way to conceptualize cultural models is to think of them as framework theories that help people organize the world surrounding them. Religion, for example appears to have such a function, providing not only an overall meaning but equally important an organizational structure for inference drawing. While Anthropology, has long agreed on this specific role of culture, it has not have had the means to actually investigate them in proper ways. In this paper I present differences in how Menominee Native American and majority culture fish experts of Wisconsin approach the question of freshwater ecology. Ethnographic research provides a general idea of existing cultural models. These data provide the basis for hypothesis formulation. Experimental data test these hypotheses. Finally, tying different data sets formally together allows us to make inferences about behavioral consequences of cultural models, here in the form of stereotyping and inter-group conflict.

S

Schlegel, Alice, schlegel@email.arizona.edu, University of Arizona

LOCATING HUMAN UNIVERSALS

Once human universals are discovered, the question arises as to whether they are somehow innate in our species, or are rather simply good inventions that were widely copied until they became universal (like the domestication of the dog). I will examine this question and claim that, along with the good inventions, there are universal behavioral predispositions. I will illustrate this claim with a mental/behavioral schema that I call "the elementary structure of human society."

Smith, John W., jsmith@colgate.edu, Colgate University

CULTURAL RESEARCH IN INTERSTELLAR COMMUNICATION

We outline one method that two alien societies, in contact via radio, can use to develop a common language. Our approach helps remove the "religious aura" that any such exchange may acquire, and maintain the emotional distance needed to enable the human race to come to terms with such an event. We also discuss why, as the language grows in expressive power, the role of cross-cultural research becomes increasingly important.

Smith, John W., jsmith@colgate.edu, Colgate University

Drake, Frank, frake@seti.org, SETI Institute

REPRESENTING CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN THE VOYAGER INTERSTELLAR RECORD

In 1977 NASA launched two Voyager spacecraft to explore the solar system. Each probe carries a variety of messages to any extraterrestrial civilizations it might encounter in the coming millennia as it passes near other star systems. Based on his experience as one of the designers of this message, the author will examine the music, greetings, and pictures borne on the Voyager spacecraft, especially as they portray the diversity of human cultures. Potential contributions of cross-cultural research for designing future interstellar messages will be discussed.

Stiles, Deborah A., stilesda@webster.edu, Webster University

Ozturgut, Osman, University of Missouri at St. Louis

Hoe, Lee Ngan, Singapore National Institute of Education

Leong, Cedric, Singapore National Institute of Education

Paine, Cicely, Webster University

SOCIETAL INFLUENCES ON THE PERSPECTIVES OF ADOLESCENTS OF ISLAMIC HERITAGE LIVING IN NORWAY AND SINGAPORE

Norway and Singapore are two countries where both ethnic majority and ethnic minority adolescents endorse prosocial behavior, civic harmony, and religious tolerance. In this study 334 Muslim and 419 non-Muslim young adolescents (mean age = 13.7) described the ideal man and woman by rating the importance of ten qualities and drawing pictures of the ideal person. Muslim and non-Muslim adolescents valued kindness, honesty, and liking children but differed in how important they thought these qualities were for the ideal.

T

Tahmaseb-mcconatha, Jasmin, jmconatha@wcupa.edu, West Chester University

Mauriello, Matthew, West Chester University

Vita, Maureen, West Chester University

AFRICAN AMERICAN MEN CONFRONT RETIREMENT

Western notions of retirement are based on the view that "the golden years" are a time of rest and relaxation. For older African American men, however, retirement can present a difficult challenge. Many live in poverty, they are over represented among tax payers and under-represented among beneficiaries. This presentation focuses on a qualitative analysis of the retirement experience of ten African American men. We discuss historical, cultural, and social psychological factors which have contributed to the quality of their lives.

Tannenbaum, Nicola, nt01@Lehigh.EDU, Lehigh University

TEXTS OR CONTEXTS? ANTHROPOLOGISTS AND THE STUDY OF THERAVADA BUDDHISM IN THAILAND

Anthropologists have difficulties when analyzing religious practices in complex societies where people practice local versions of world religions. Anthropological approaches to the study of Theravada Buddhism in Thailand are

an example of this: Thailand is a Buddhist society and Thai social, economic, and political life can best be understood in Buddhist terms. I first present evidence to show this is the case and then, as an alternative, I present an ethnographic account of one Tai people's religious practices and to show the place of Buddhism within it. In conclusion I return to the problem of world religions in local contexts.

Tulviste, Tiia, Tia.Tulviste@ut.ee, University of Tartu, Estonia

CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN PEER TALK

The study addressed cultural differences in peer talk in three neighboring countries. With this aim, same-sex dyads of Estonian (n=42), Finnish (n=37), and Swedish (n=34) preschool age children were videotaped during free play and fishing game. No cultural differences occurred in the talkativeness. Estonian children used both behavioral and attentional directives significantly more, and Swedish children significantly less frequently than others. There were no gender difference that appeared across all activity settings and in all cultures.

V

Vakoch, Douglas, vakoch@seti.org; dvakoch@ciis.edu, SETI Institute and California Institute of Integral Studies

ANTICIPATING RESPONSES TO THE DETECTION OF EXTRATERRESTRIAL INTELLIGENCE: ATTITUDES TOWARD REPLYING AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FROM HONG KONG TO THE UNITED STATES

To help anticipate cross-cultural differences in response to the detection of extraterrestrial intelligence, we conducted a survey of university students in Hong Kong and the United States, yielding an instrument for assessing beliefs about extraterrestrial intelligence. Earlier analyses showed cross-cultural differences in the role of anthropocentrism, optimism, alienation, and religious beliefs in affecting attitudes about life beyond Earth. This paper examines more closely responses to individual questionnaire items, showing that Chinese were more concerned than Americans about potential negative consequences of transmitting messages from Earth, and Chinese emphasized the importance of having ordinary people help design reply messages.

Vedwan, Neeraj, vedwann@mail.montclair.edu, Montclair State University

DETERMINANTS OF THE PERCEPTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN NORTHWESTERN HIMALAYAS: CULTURE AND COGNITION IN A SYSTEMIC PERSPECTIVE

Perceptions of climate are in general inadequate representations of objective climate and weather conditions. Owing to the tremendous variability of weather over multiple time scales, it is difficult, if not impossible, to discern clear trends in the jumble of weather data confronted by an observer. Under these conditions of inadequate and, often, conflicting information, perceptions of climate are often shaped by broader socio-cultural characteristics, of which human-climate interactions constitute a subset. Therefore, the most interesting questions pertaining to the perceptions of climate are often about the linkages with other, related, domains of knowledge and practices. This paper presents the results of an ethnographic case study of perceptions of climate and climate variability of apple farmers in the northwestern Himalayas in India. Among the questions the paper addresses are: What aspects of climate are perceived as changing? How? And why are these particular aspects perceived as changing? The combination of relatively generic factors, such as visual salience of weather phenomenon, as well as social and cultural factors that may have contributed to the perception of variability is described. Finally, the implications of the perceptions of climate variability for adaptive response by apple farmers are discussed.

W

Wagner, Richard, rwagner@bates.edu, Bates College

PEACE PSYCHOLOGY AND TERRORISM: HAS 9/11 TAUGHT US ANYTHING?

Peace psychologists are dedicated to promoting the nonviolent resolution of conflict. This entails understanding the psychological bases of destructive conflict and the various alternatives to violent responses to the conflict. The 9/11 and subsequent terrorist acts have confronted peace psychologists with a new and challenging set of circumstances that test the mettle of the discipline.

Weigl, Robert, Weiglrg@aol.com, George Washington University

AMERICAN CULTURAL DYSLEXIA: SOURCES AND REMEDIES

After many years of field work with new immigrant groups in the outskirts of Washington, DC, it has become apparent that local jurisdictions have no inclination to learn about these groups. Casting attention alternately between the local scene and U.S. foreign involvements, the author has developed a typology of seven factors, arrayed from benign to destructive along a continuum, which sustain an American Dyslexia – an impaired capacity to recognize or comprehend cultural realities at home and abroad. Each of the seven factors is described briefly in terms of key features, historical origins, unintended consequences, and resulting societal barriers to learning. The author has considered exceptions to the dyslexic pattern and expandable motivations from which the

U.S. can develop tactics for remediation. Particularly impressive is the country's resistance to new learning when the costs of ignorance are so high.

Y

Young, James, Jamesyoung_1985@hotmail.com, Utah State University

THE INVISIBLE INFANT: STRATEGIES OF COPING WITH HIGH INFANT MORTALITY

Parents in the industrialized world are so confident in their infant's survival that they give it a name, purchase toys, and decorate the "nurse" before it is born. Historically and in much of the developing world, by contrast, infant/child death is commonplace. I will review an array of practices, including seclusion, delayed naming, swaddling and others that render infants immobile and mute. One function of rendering the infant, effectively, "invisible" is to shield the mother and community from the impact of its death or elimination.

Young, Sera, sly3@cornell.edu, Cornell University

Julius B Lucks, Harvard University

Gretel H Peltó, Cornell University

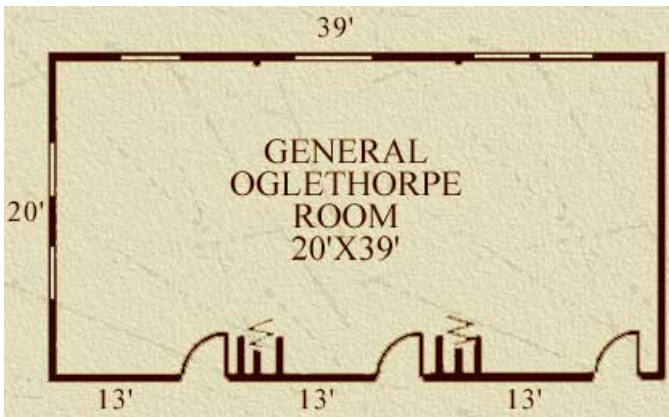
MANAGING 1,472 ARTICLES ON PICA.

Strategies for hypothesis testing with a comprehensive literature review.

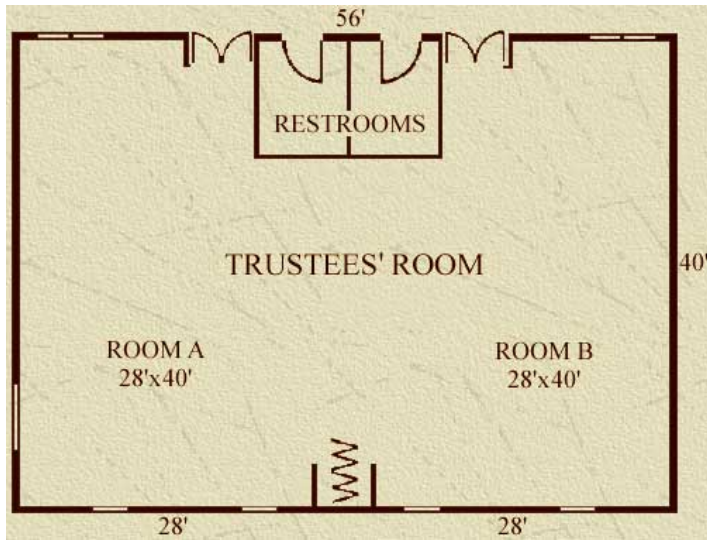
Strategies for hypothesis testing with a biocultural meta-analysis. Pica, the purposive consumption of non-food substances (e.g. clay, starch) is practiced in hundreds of societies. Some scholars argue it is culturally motivated; others posit physiological explanations. To test alternative hypotheses, I am conducting a field study (ethnographic, epidemiological, and laboratory analyses of pica substances) as well as a literature-based study. This paper describes the challenges posed by hypothesis testing using 1,472 articles. It will then outline the strategies developed to deal with them, including the management of the original articles and the development of a web-based data entry system that creates databases that can be analyzed using any statistical package.



The Mulberry Room
Seating: Classroom- 50



General Oglethorpe Room
Seating: Classroom- 35



Trustees' Room

Seating - A or B Sections: Classroom- 50

Society for Cross-Cultural Research & Society for Anthropological Sciences

See you in San Antonio in 2007



The Alamo



**Meinger Hotel, Next door to the Alamo
San Antonio, Texas**