

## Program Abstracts

**Abrines**, Neus and Diana Marre (Autonomous University of Barcelona)

*The Social Construction of hyperactivity and Attention problems in Translational Adoption*

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a mental health diagnosis that causes inattention, hyperactivity and impulsiveness (Prevalence: 3 - 10%). Higher rates of ADHD diagnosis and/or ADHD-like symptoms have been observed among internationally adopted children, but those symptoms seem to be more often present in children adopted from Eastern European countries. Several explanations have been proposed; some of them common for all the adoptees (effects of early deprivation and attachment difficulties), others more specific for children adopted from Eastern Europe, like alcohol consumption by mothers during pregnancy. In our sample (n = 235), 25 children had an ADHD diagnosis, and 21 of them were from Eastern Europe. In the case of children coming from Eastern Europe, 51% of children showing ADHD-like symptoms received an ADHD diagnosis but in the case of children adopted from other countries, only 13% received the diagnosis. The possibility of a social construction of children coming from Eastern Europe will be discussed. Higher parental expectations and/or lower tolerance to diversity regarding their child's performance in parents who adopted in Eastern Europe countries will be considered. Furthermore, these children might be constructed by the society as having a disorder more frequently than in the case of children adopted from other countries.

**Absar**, Syeda (Freelance Consultancy)

*Leadership Crisis in South Asia*

Grassroots leadership is not evolving to rule the countries in South Asia. Thus, Rahul Gandhi for India, Billawal Bhutto for Pakistan and Sajeeb Wazed for Bangladesh are being thought of as future Prime Ministers, which is dynastic by nature. People are willing to vote for Rahul, Bilawal and Sajeeb not only because of their surname, but also because it is necessary to elect persons of charismatic families to keep the nation and factional groups united. The countries are often rocked by terrorist attacks, wars, riots and street violence. India and Pakistan are nuclear powers and often at odds with each other. Historically, leaders from charismatic families are essential in the region to pacify multi-faceted tensions. The Gandhi, Bhutto and Mujib families are still solutions to many divisions and problems in their respective countries for ensuring democratic stability. Senior politicians are not so appealing as these three unseasoned sons are to the masses. Senior leaders form governments, but historical surnames help to win elections and are symbolically important for completing the tenure of the government. The paper will present historical accounts since 1971 and argue that anything other than such arrangements does not work for these South Asian countries.

**Acharya**, Soumen (National Institute of Public Co-Operation and Child Development)

*A Holistic Approach for Reducing Aggression Among School Children and Their Parents in Northern India*

The participants in this study were 500 children (aged 2 – 17 years) and their parents (aged 20-55 years) from New Delhi, India. Their aggression was studied with respect to age group of the children, life style of the parents, stress on academic achievement, the parallel system of education in India, frustration among the parents because of children's behavior, and the importance of emotional, spiritual and moral development. A holistic intervention consisted of psychologically pinpointing the problem, correcting faulty parenting styles by mediation, motivation, and ventilation, increasing self-esteem, teaching the philosophical principle of Bhagwat Gita, the use of alternative therapies such as yoga, meditation, homeopathy, and flower remedies, and diet. The holistic approach was effective in reducing aggression in children and parents.

**Acker, Gila** (York College, City University of New York)

*The Impact of Accent on College Students' Perceptions and Evaluations of Professors*

In multiethnic contexts, where one dominant language is spoken, accented speech can lead to personal perceptions of the speaker. People tend to evaluate foreign-accented speakers less favorably on attributes, such as competence, intelligence, and social status. In a response to the increased cultural diversity in higher education, I have conducted a study that investigates how undergraduates in an urban and multiethnic college evaluate ethnic minority and nonAmerican accented faculty. A sample of 166 college professors completed self-administered and anonymous questionnaires that included several measures such as students' evaluation of teaching effectiveness, foreign-accented speech of instructors, and teaching styles. Multiple regression analyses revealed that when controlling for instructors' socio-demographic variables and teaching styles, nonAmerican accented speech did not have a statistically significant correlation with students' evaluation of teaching effectiveness. Interactive teaching style was the only measure that affected students' evaluation when controlling for all the other variables. Adopting strategies that enhance effective classroom teaching may be especially useful for instructors with nonAmerican accented speech, who experience cross-cultural challenges and uncertainties when teaching in American schools.

**Adem, Teferi Abate, Carol R. Ember, and Ian Skoggard** (HRAF at Yale University)

*Climate Change, Resource Unpredictability, and Livestock Raiding in Northern Kenya*

In worldwide cross-cultural comparisons, resource unpredictability is a very strong predictor of warfare. Pastoralists living in dry land regions are very susceptible to drought and not surprisingly have a variety of traditional coping mechanisms to deal with the vagaries of adverse weather. Contingency plans include not only changing camps during different seasons, re-routing migration patterns especially when the usual routes involve security risks and/or fail to produce sufficient resources, but also livestock raiding. But what exactly is the relationship between droughts and raids? Previous research by Witsenburg and Adano in the Marsabit/Moyale districts of Kenya suggest that the most lethal raids do not occur during drought years, nor in dry seasons, but rather in better times. Analyzing weather and news media violence reports for a 10 year period (1998-2007) in the Turkana area of Kenya, we address the following questions: How do lethal raids vary by season? By drought years? Are regions with more long-term unpredictability, more prone to lethal conflict? We raise questions to address in future field work what is the effect of the number of educated but unemployed youth, what effects do new forms of communication (i.e., cell phones) have on the ability to mount large raids?

**Ahmed, Ramadan** (Kuwait University, Kuwait), **Ashdown, Brien** (University of Alaska at Fairbanks) and **Judith Gibbons** (Saint Louis University)

*Faith Development in Kuwait*

Faith Development Theory (Fowler, 1981) is one of the most well-known lifespan theories of faith development. According to the theory, which was developed in the United States and Canada, individuals progress through stages from infancy through late adulthood, with faith becoming more individualized and independent with each stage. There are two main critiques of the theory. The first is that the theory, while defining faith independent of religious belief, has an inherent Christian bias. The second critique is related to the first, namely that the theory is culturally limited to Western, predominantly Christian cultures. This presentation will explore those two critiques. Participants from Kuwait (N = 270, 80% female; mean age 20.9 years), all of them Muslim, completed measures of religiosity, faith development, social dominance and collectivism. Results reveal gender differences in faith development (women had higher faith development) and religiosity (men were more religious). In addition, the two strongest predictors of faith development among the participants were marital status (being single predicted higher faith development) and social dominance orientation (high levels of SDO predicted higher faith development). Implications of these results and a critique of the theory will be presented.

**Ahmed, Saleh and Juan Manuel Pantoja Ypanaque** ('Sapienza' University of Rome, Italy)  
*How Countries Like Bangladesh and Peru are Making Efforts to Reach United Nations Millennium Development Goals-2 by 2015: A Comparative Performance Assessment*

Education is society's main instrument for reproducing itself and a core ingredient for lasting and meaningful socioeconomic change. Therefore at the beginning of new millennium when the member states of the United Nations were trying to reach a global consensus for global sustainability and development, universal primary education was one of the rational choices for this. This paper compares the present situation of access to universal primary education between Bangladesh and Peru, where "development" takes place in reality. However, the increase in universal primary school enrolment is closely related to the national and international spending on education. At the same time issues like population growth and spatial poverty traps usually put increasing pressure on the resources allocation to education. Mostly based on secondary research, this paper highlights the macro level comparative scenarios and challenges that how countries like Bangladesh and Peru are putting their efforts and facing challenges in achieving universal primary education enrollment targets as part of their UNMDGs commitments by 2015.

**Akbari Nouri, Reza** (Islamic Azad University, Tehran Jonoob Branch) and **Maliheh AlaviPour** (Islamic Azad University, Tehran Markazi Branch)

*The Role of Psychological and Mental Feelings in Measuring Development*

In the study of states of nature and civil society, since Hobbes first stressed that people construct a civil society to gain safety and prevent insecurity, there have been many developments in societies and organizations in these societies. Finding a common point for measuring the amount of development in different societies and organizations is an important and vital matter. The purpose of this paper is to show that we must consider the psychology of citizens in a society, and that construction of different organizations and societal rules are not the only factors to be considered in the study of organizational or societal development. The study of developmental factors such as freedom, law, civil organization, conveniences, cooperation, and safety are all important for the construction of civil organizations. This viewpoint would enable the leaders of societies to both understand their citizen's expectations and predict what citizens want for their future. Such analysis would help leaders to develop programs that are relevant to both traditional goals of societal/organizational development, and also to the feelings of citizens.

**Alnaser, Fahad** (Kuwait University)

*New Patterns of Family Structure and Mate Selection in a Changing Society: A Case Study of Kuwait*

The economic, social, and political changes taking place in the Gulf Arab societies, including Kuwait, during the last four decades can be attributed to many historical, cultural, and socio-economic factors, as well as to the discovery of oil. The increase in education for members of both sexes, cultural contact with the Western and Eastern worlds, and significant inward migration of foreigners, have all led to a more heterogeneous population and open society. In my paper I will shed light on the status of family structure and patterns of mate selection in the changing society of Kuwait.

**Anderson, Jeanine** (Catholic University of Peru) and **Jessaca Leinaweaver** (Brown University)

*Movement, Mobility, and Migration as Children's Experience in Rural Peru*

Movement, mobility and migration as children's experience in rural Peru This paper reports preliminary findings from a study of children and the organization of care in six communities of the rural, coastal province of Yauyos, a few hours south of Lima, capital city of Peru. It explores categories of movement, mobility and migration as facets of children's experience that reflect their agency as well as socially determined risks and opportunities. Children have notable freedom of movement but much of this is related to carrying out tasks assigned and supervised by adults. They have a precocious command of local space and confidence in their ability to exploit it, yet they are imbued with the prestige of urban life and expected eventually to test themselves in the city. To imagine what this means, they draw on moving images: narratives of earlier generations of migrants and returnees, mass media, school lessons about distant realities, and tales of summer jobs of older peers. Such situations contrast sharply with an ethnographic

tradition of enclosed, endogamous, immobile rural communities in Peru, and they suggest the need for radical change in our understanding of childhood in these settings. The paper ends with a reflection on new theoretical directions for childhood studies in Peru and Latin America more generally.

**Aptarashvili, Ia** (Tbilisi State University; National Curriculum and Assessment Centre) and **Mzia Tsereteli** (Tbilisi State University)

*Psychological Factors of Studying Georgian as a Second Language in Schools*

Psychological factors of studying Georgian as a second language in schools. The goal of the presented research is to study psychological factors that influence Georgian as a second language acquisition in formal educational settings that might be accompanied with informal context. The theoretical background of the research is based on Muller social-cognitive model (1997). According to the research hypotheses, the questionnaire was designed for students and teachers. The research was conducted in Tbilisi public schools, where Georgian is a second language. 360 students and 42 teachers participated in the research. Student's level of knowledge was measured by their academic grades in the second language (Georgian language) and by their teachers' assessments. Results revealed some main factors that influence success in second language acquisition: integration, motivation, instrumental motivation, language skills, self-esteem, and student's school self-concept.

**Arakawa, Dana Rei** and **Corey E. Flanders** (University of Hawaii at Manoa)

*Are Variations in Gender Equality Evident in Pornography? A Cross-Cultural Study*

The majority of research on pornography focuses on its misogynistic biases and maladaptive effects, however a minority of literature contends that pornography can be empowering for women. To date, limited research has empirically examined this claim, and no cross-cultural research has been found on variations in gender equality as reflected in mainstream national pornography. For this reason, pornography from three countries was selected for comparison based on their ranking on the United Nation's Gender Empowerment Measure published in the 2007/2008 Human Development Report: Norway (1), United States (15), and Japan (54). Images containing one woman (no presence of a second party) were randomly selected from portfolios of the highest grossing pornography stars from each country, as well as from the most popular pornography websites. 180 images were selected, and each image was triple coded on both the empowerment and disempowerment scales. Data were analyzed for differences in-between countries. While there were no significant differences in the level of disempowerment between the three countries, Norway did have significantly higher levels of empowerment than the US and Japan. This finding could be attributed to the much wider variety in Norwegian pornography, e.g. greater variation in the women's age, weight, positioning, etc. Results support the literature on the existence of empowering pornography and add to the body of cross-cultural literature on this underexplored topic.

**Arfi, Khadidja** (University of Florida)

*Henna Performance and the Algerian Socialization in the Diaspora*

Linguistic/cultural socialization among migrants occurs through various means. Rituals, especially rites of passage, play an important role in retaining their heritage. In this paper, I focus on the Algerian speech community in the Diaspora (US). I investigate the Henna ritual that takes place during the wedding days, in general a women only event. Sociolinguistically and ethnographically grounded, the primary data is the *taqdi:m*, "Arabic folklore" that is presented during the Henna. The data was collected through participation in wedding celebrations in the US and in Algeria, as well as from in-depth interviews of Algerian women migrants. These interviews provide the native perspective on the use and role of the *taqdi:m* in the lives of the migrants and their children. A socio-cultural language analysis helps to recognize the particularities and the cultural meanings of verbal and non-verbal performances that are the components of the Henna. This study concludes that: 1) the socialization of younger generations in the Diaspora depends on communal involvement; and 2) the marriage narrative, embodied in performative rituals, helps to maintain inter-generational relationships, continuity between past and present, and continuity between home and migrant countries. The practice, however, is contested and remodeled to suit the Algerian American community.

**Ashdown, Brien** (University of Alaska at Fairbanks), **Judith L. Gibbons** (Saint Louis University), and **Yetilu de Baessa** (Universidad Francisco Marroquin)

*Ethnic Group Attitudes and Identity Among Guatemalan Adolescents*

The role ethnic identity plays in ethnic group attitudes is debated. Social Identity Theory posits that identification with a group leads to in-group favoritism (Tajfel & Turner, 1986). Alternatively, Phinney (1989, 1991) asserts that a strong positive ethnic identity leads to more positive evaluations of other groups. To test those theories in Guatemala - where the two main ethnic groups are the superordinate Ladinos who claim European heritage and the subordinate Indigenous peoples - secondary school students (N = 136; mean age = 16.2 years; 33% female) indicated their ethnic identification as a continuous variable on a line ranging from completely Indigenous to completely Ladino. They also completed an ethnic identity scale that measures the strength of group identity (MEIM-R; Phinney & Ong, 2007) and two scales measuring attitudes towards Ladinos and Indigenous people (ALG and AIG; Gibbons & Ashdown, 2010). Results revealed that stronger claims to Ladino ethnicity were related to positive attitudes toward Ladinos; in addition there were positive correlations between strength of identity (regardless of group identification) and positive attitudes toward both groups. The results provide evidence in support of both theories and imply that different aspects of identity may uniquely influence group attitudes.

**Baek, Seon-Gi** (Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, Korea)

*The Korean Wave: A New Trend Across Asian Cultures*

This paper discussed a new trend called the "Korean Wave," which is sweeping across Asian cultures and has cross-cultural implications. The Korean Wave is a cultural phenomenon by which South Korean mass media products have become popular across Asia since 1987. For example, since Chinese first began to view a Korean TV drama in 1987, a surprising number of Chinese became absorbed by this Korean production. Since then, interest in many other Korean mass media products has rapidly expanded across all of Asian, including Japan, Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand, etc. Many Asian audiences are now captivated by Korean TV dramas, films, popular music, etc. Over the last two decades, the popularity of the Korean Wave has cycled up and down. At first, it was the older generation of Asian audiences, especially those in their 40s and 50s, who tended to enjoy Korean media, but recently a new generation of media consumers in the teens and 20s are especially attracted to the Korean Wave. This generational shift phenomenon is called as the new Korean Wave or the Stage 2 Korean Wave. The author investigated reasons why this trans-cultural media phenomenon has occurred, and explored its cross-cultural implications.

**Barry, Herbert** (University of Pittsburgh)

*Differences Between Paired Societies Reveal Customs Compatible with Food from Domesticated Animals*

The technique of identifying differences between otherwise similar paired societies was applied to 93 pairs of societies with adjacent serial numbers in a world sample of 186 diverse societies. Adjacent serial numbers were given to societies that are relatively close geographically and similar in economic and social organization. The pair member that obtains more food from domesticated animals usually has several other customs. They include unilateral instead of bilateral descent, especially matrilineal, a migratory instead of sedentary community, less subordination of the community to higher government levels, bride-price, and more premarital sexual permissiveness. Food from domesticated animals increases the wealth, power, and perpetuity of the family that owns valuable livestock. These attributes of animal husbandry are compatible with the functionally linked customs. The correlation of food from domesticated animals with food from agriculture is negative because the pair members have similar technology. One member chooses more food from domestic animals. The other member chooses more food from agriculture. When applied to the scores for each individual society, the correlations are positive. Many societies with superior technology have both food sources. Many societies with inferior technology have neither food source.

**Bender, Andrea** (University of Freiburg, Germany)

*Effects of Climate Change on Food Producers in the Kaiserstuhl Area*

The Kaiserstuhl (in Southwestern Germany) is an extinct volcano, located in the upper Rhine valley and bordering the Black Forest. With its fertile soils and one of the warmest micro-climates in Germany, the Kaiserstuhl provides excellent conditions for extensive fruit and vegetable growing including wine. Roughly 35,000 people live in the twenty villages that are scattered across its slopes and valleys, and they strongly depend on income generated from food production. However, the upper Rhine valley is also one of the areas in Germany that will be most strongly affected by global warming. As one consequence, the probability of extreme weather events such as heat, drought, flooding, and storms will drastically increase, with severe impacts on local food production. This talk will briefly sketch the preconditions for a planned project on local perceptions and models of the respective changes, their causes, and consequences.

**Bender, Andrea and Sieghard Beller** (University of Freiburg, Germany)

*Cultural Variation in Numeration Systems and Their Mapping Onto the Mental Number Line*

The ability to exactly assess large numbers hinges on cultural tools such as counting sequences and thus offers a great opportunity to study how culture interacts with cognition. To obtain a more comprehensive picture of the cultural variance in number representation, we argue for the inclusion of cross-linguistic analyses. In this talk, we will briefly depict the specific counting systems of Polynesian and Micronesian languages that were once derived from an abstract and regular system by extension in three dimensions. The linguistic origins, cognitive properties, and cultural context of these specific counting systems are analyzed, and their implications for the nature of a (putative) mental number line are discussed.

**Bender, Andrea and Sieghard Beller** (University of Freiburg, Germany)

*The Cultural Constitution of Causal Cognition*

Causality is one of the core concepts in our attempts to make sense of the world, and this renders causal cognition a key topic for social as well as cognitive sciences. Despite an increasing awareness of the cultural constitution of cognition in various domains, however, little is known about the impact of culture on causal cognition in the physical domain. One case in point is the causal asymmetry bias, which leads people to consider one of two (equally important) entities as more important for bringing about an effect. This bias has been claimed to be so pervasive that it affects most of what people perceive, believe and linguistically express with regard to causal relations, even restricting research questions and methods. Our findings go beyond this assumption by indicating that this bias—and perceiving, understanding and representing physical causality more generally—is deeply affected by culture.

**Bender, Andrea and Sieghard Beller** (University of Freiburg, Germany)

*Culture and Cognition Across Disciplines*

Cognitive anthropology and the cognitive sciences share an interest in human thinking and behavior. Crucial for this is an understanding of the multifaceted interactions between culture and cognition, and hence cross-disciplinary collaboration. After an extended period of alienation between the disciplines, a series of initiatives have been launched recently to re-calibrate this relationship in order to promote scientific advances. Among these initiatives, an organized session at last year's SASci meeting brought together scholars from different disciplines to present what they regard as the main strengths of their respective disciplines and why and how this could be useful for each other. The main recommendation from this meeting was a request for subsequent sessions that would provide a platform for further exchange to discuss options for future cooperation.

**Bennardo, Giovanni** (Northern Illinois University)

*Cultural Models of Nature: Hypotheses and Experiences*

Climate change is one of the most challenging issues that we are collectively facing insofar as it threatens the survival of our species. The populations keenly aware of and most at risk from the effects of climate change are obviously primary food producers: farmers, fishermen, or herders. Before proposing and/or implementing any strategy directly impacting the lives of these populations, it would be appropriate to understand their cultural models of nature and the environment. This would allow policies to be grounded in

local knowledge. The kind of knowledge we intend to focus on is the out-of-awareness one, i.e., cultural models. A cultural model of nature must minimally include a number of causal relationships between fundamental and constitutive categories such as people, animals, plants, weather, physical environment, and the supernatural. Causal relationships may be intra-categorical (e.g., between people, between animals, etc.) or cross-categorical (e.g., between people and animals, between animals and plants, etc.). Hypotheses, experiences, and methodological suggestions about these cultural models will constitute the core part of the presentations.

**Bennardo**, Giovanni (Northern Illinois University)

*Cultural Models of Nature: One Beta Experience*

The literature about cultural models provides three clear methodological paths toward the discovery of cultural models. After briefly presenting and discussing them, I advance an hypothesis regarding the generation of a number of cultural models including those about nature and the environment. Finally, I present the preliminary results of a beta research project conducted in the US intended to provide some indications about the feasibility of both the hypothesis introduced and the methodological paths presented.

**Bennardo**, Giovanni (Northern Illinois University)

*Giving Directions in Tonga: Universal Strategies and Local Knowledge*

Giving directions is highly revealing of one's spatial competence and it has been widely investigated when researching universality and variation in the representation and use of spatial relationships. When giving directions in real world situations, cultural parameters co-participate in the production of linguistic production. This presentation reports about a giving directions task submitted in the field (Tonga, Polynesia) to a number of subjects. The findings of the analysis conducted on the results of the task reveal a Tongan approach to giving directions that is very effective as long as you share the localized socio-cultural knowledge.

**Betzig**, Laura (The Adaptationist Program)

*Herstory: On the Rise of Patriarchy in Historic Societies*

Where are women in history so much less conspicuous than men? The answer may have something to do with the Trivers-Willard effect. In most of the societies of prehistory, and in most modern societies, reproductive skew has been low: daughters and sons have had roughly the same opportunities to pass on their genes. But in the societies of history, reproductive skew was high: successful sons fathered an order of magnitude more children than successful daughters. The upshot is that most parents in prehistorical and modern societies do best by investing equally in sons and daughters; but that successful parents in historical societies did better to invest in sons.

**Blount**, Benjamin G. (SocioEcological Informatics)

*Socio-ecological Foundations of Personal Naming Systems*

Personal naming systems have been seen in Western scholarship as non-productive and relatively empty lexically and semantically. That perspective is a response, in part, to the medieval practice in Europe of assigning religious names to individuals, producing relatively few names for large numbers of individuals. A broader cross-cultural perspective shows that personal naming systems among small-scale societies tended to assign unique names to individuals and that the names tended to be selected from the natural and biological world. Moreover their use was heavily constrained by social factors. In effect, personal names in those evolutionarily early systems could be seen as socio-ecological indicators. Subsequent evolution into greater societal complexity was paralleled by developments in naming systems, including factors such as prestige, wealth, and kinship membership, especially in terms of lineages and clans. The introduction of surnames also served as socio-ecological indicators, reflecting ownership of inheritable property.

**Boe, Nils** (North Coast Psychiatry, Nittedal, Norway)

*Issues, Methods, and Problems in Activating Communities in an Intervention Strategy to Enhance Community Health*

In operationalizing our intervention strategy, there were at least three realities that had to be considered in the process. The first was the conceptual reality that was clean and logical. The second was the definition of the operational methods based on collective past experience. The third was the reality of the community itself and anticipating its response to your intervention. Considering their individual and interacting effects was quite complex. This paper deals with the problems that emerged and how we dealt with some of them, and some that we couldn't deal with at the time. (We hope to discuss some of them in greater detail in the discussion session.)

**Boehm, Deborah** (University of Nevada at Reno)

*Out-of-Place: Youth and Deportation in the U.S.-Mexico Transnation*

This paper focuses on the effects of deportation in the everyday lives of U.S.-Mexico transnational youth. Increased U.S. deportations of Mexican nationals are impacting young people in diverse ways. Drawing on ethnographic research among transnational Mexicans with ties to San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas, Mexico and several locales in the U.S. West, I consider the lives of teenagers and young adults as the U.S. state deports foreign nationals, the majority of whom are Mexicans, in record numbers. The cases include youth who "return" or are de facto deported to Mexico with deported parents and young people who are themselves deported. As young people are forced to move from urban centers in the United States to rural areas in north-central Mexico, they experience an exile of sorts, through which their claims to cosmopolitanism, already limited, are stripped from them almost entirely. Building on Aihwa Ong's notion of "flexible citizenship" I suggest that "inflexibility" and exclusion best describe the places as both location and position of youth affected by deportation and north-south movement.

**Bong, Mi-Sun, Seon-Gi Baek, and Okki Lee** (Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, Korea)

*The Cross-Cultural Implications of Similarities and Differences in the Use of Smart phones Between Korean and Chinese Consumers*

This study focused on differences and similarities in the use of new smart phone technology, between Korean and Chinese consumers, and discusses its cross-cultural implications. Utilization of smart phones is a cultural phenomenon for the younger generation in Korea and China. This technology has cultural implications, because it provides access to cultural products and media through various application programs. It could change the patterns of the younger generation's use of mass media products, especially in the context of the Korean Wave. Through smart phones, consumers anywhere can access Korean cultural products very easily at any place and time. There are also many differences in usage patterns and usability of this technology between China and Korea. The authors developed investigated these Issues by surveying young Korean and Chinese young consumers through face-to-face interviews, in-depth interviews and Internet interactions. Based on the results of this research, the authors discussed the patterns of usage of Korean cultural contents through new smart phones in Korea and China. We also looked at differences in access and usability between the two countries, the effects of such usage, and the cross-cultural implications of smart phone technology.

**Bongermino, Jessica** (State University of New York at New Paltz)

*A Cross Cultural Analysis of Honor Killing*

A parent is generally expected to protect, guide and unconditionally love their offspring, yet what happens in an environment when the honor of a family takes precedence over the life of an individual? Honor killings are disturbingly prevalent throughout the modern world and this paper strives to uncover how the people who these victims trusted the most became their worst nightmare. What are the social, economic and environmental pressures that would lead a parent to kill or arrange for the murder of their own child? Honor killings take place all over the world and are not strictly unique to the areas of the world that this paper focuses on. In Northern India there is a higher and more frequent concentration of honor killings that take place as opposed to Southern India. In this study I am using a materialistic theoretical approach (akin to

Marvin Harris) to analyze why there should be significant differences in honor killings in north and south India. Further, I also try to consider that this difference may be a result of the closer proximity and engagement of northern India to Afghanistan and the Middle-Eastern world, where honor killing has been and remains prevalent. Further given that patriarchy is part of the web and woof of the South Asian and circum-Mediterranean cultural area, the question remains why is there significantly less occurrences of honor killing in South India than elsewhere and what insight does this give us on the effect of the patriarchal structure that overlays this cultural area?

**Borinskaya**, Svetlana (Institute of General Genetics, Russian Academy of Sciences) and Berezkin Yuri (Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, Russian Academy of Sciences)

*Cross-Cultural Analysis of Mythological Traditions of Old and New World in Reconstruction of Ancient Migrations*

Traditionally the reconstruction of prehistoric cultures is mainly understood as retrieving material culture by means of archaeological investigations. Cross-cultural analysis of world mythological traditions allows to identify the mythological motif complexes that existed before the development of literary culture and world religions. A large-scale mapping of selected motifs was fulfilled. We traced main routes of their dissemination within Eurasia and between Eurasia and Northern America taking into account archeological and genetic data on human migrations. Two examples will be presented: a variant of myth on insects and reptiles origin (insects and reptiles come out of the opening in the ground) and a variant of Cosmic Hunt mythological motif (hunter-Mizar carries a cooking pot identified with Alcor, where Mizar and Alcor are two stars of the Big Dipper).

**Boujarwah**, Fatima A., Nazneen Anwer, Hwajung Hong, Gregory D. Abowd, and Rosa I. Arriaga (Georgia Institute of Technology)

*Cross-Cultural Comparisons of Social Expectations of Individuals with Autism and Other Intellectual Disabilities*

In this study, we explore expectations of social and adaptive behaviors in individuals with Autism and other intellectual disabilities in four cultures: Kuwait, Pakistan, Korea, and the United States. We hypothesize that culture mediates the expectations society has for these individuals. We conducted participant observation at schools and special needs centers, and semi-structured interviews with caregivers including parents, teachers, and therapists. The data in each country was collected by a researcher who is native to the culture, and the transcripts and field notes are being analyzed, using affinity diagrams and open-coding, by the team to ensure cultural sensitivity in data collection and unbiased data analysis. Preliminary findings indicate that factors such as religion, culture, and socio-economic status lead to differing attitudes towards these individuals and the expectations parents and teachers have for them. For example, whereas learning to live independently is strongly emphasized in the US, it did not emerge as a clear goal in our interviews with caregivers from Kuwait and Pakistan. We are currently developing software technologies for individuals with autism to help them practice social skills. The design of such treatment programs will be greatly informed by our findings regarding differing cultural views on socially appropriate behavior.

**Brown**, Carrie M. (Saint Louis University)

*Familial Ethnic Socialization Predicts American Indian Adolescents' Ethnic Identity*

Socializing adolescents with regards to ethnicity is a prominent component of parenting in ethnic minority families (Garcia Coll et al., 1996; Hughes et al., 2009), and research findings reveal that parental ethnic socialization plays a significant role in adolescents' ethnic identity development (e.g., Umaña-Taylor et al., 2009). These findings have been evidenced across several adolescent ethnic groups (e.g., Huynh & Fuligni, 2008), but have yet to be evidenced among American Indian adolescents. Therefore, the purpose of the present study was to examine if ethnic socialization predicted ethnic identity among American Indian adolescents. Eighty-four adolescent members of an American Indian tribe (M age = 14.51, SD = 2.49; 62% female, 38% male) completed and returned a mail-out survey that included the Familial Ethnic Socialization Measure (Umaña-Taylor, 2001;  $\alpha = .91$ ) and Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure-Revised (Phinney & Ong, 2007;  $\alpha = .90$ ). Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that, after controlling for relevant individual characteristics and ecological variables, familial ethnic socialization significantly predicted ethnic identity.

The findings of the present study lend to support to Umaña-Taylor and colleagues' (2004) assertion that familial ethnic socialization has a "pan-cultural impact" on adolescent ethnic identity.

**Brown, Jill** (Creighton University)

*Parental Ethnotheories among Aaumbo Mothers in a Social Distributed Care Taking Context*

Parental ethnotheories theory and research suggest that parenting beliefs are linked to, and underlie parenting behaviors and at the same time reflect the broader sociocultural and ecological context in which parents raise their children (Bornstein & Cheah, 2006; Harkness, Super, & van Tijen, 2000; Parmar, Harkness, & Super, 2004). The child rearing context sub-Saharan Africa is rich in socially distributed child care: a loosely woven set of assumptions and practices that include among other practices securing care for children by caretakers other than the biological mother. The current study draws on ethnographic field work as well as data from the Parental Goals and Values (Suizzo, 2007) questionnaire with 32 Aaumbo mothers in northern Namibia whom have all "fostered" out a biological child to be cared for by an alloparent. Findings revealed that separateness and agency were valued significantly less than tradition/power and achievement. The meaning of relatedness and separateness is explored within the broader sociocultural context of northern Namibia.

**Brugman, Claudia** (University of Maryland Center for Advanced Study of Language)

*Integrating Cross-Cultural Competence and Diversity Competence into Cultural Competence*

Center for Advanced Study of Language (CASL) research on models and outcomes of cross-cultural training and diversity training identified a number of parallelisms between these two areas of competence. Models of development of competence in both areas can be highly similar, as are the component competencies making up these two complex cognitive/emotive states; consequently, there are broad similarities in effective training content and methods, as well as in the outcomes of such training. In the military context, however, lack of parallelism between them can be mission-critical. The presentation describes hypothesized parallels and divergences, and outlines the challenges particular to the military developing an umbrella "cultural competence"

**Budur, Diane** (Princeton University)

*Feminist Readings of Romani Values and Their Effects on Child Development: Honor, Shame and the Phenomenology of Marimé among Brazilian Romani*

This ethnographic account pursues feminist interpretations of Romani cultural values concerning honor and shame and their effects on Romani children as observed during two years of fieldwork among the Romani in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. Continued emphasis on female virginity at marriage and arranged early marriages dissuade girls in particular from continuing their formal education beyond gaining literacy. However, in an environment of religious syncretism as found in Brazil, the "traditional" occupation of Romani females as fortune-tellers is a thriving source of profit. Romani girls are raised as apprentices in this occupation, and they are expected to be the main income producers in their families. This research seeks to understand whether being the breadwinner translates into female independence and empowerment. Analysis strongly suggests that institutionalized education should be promoted as a means for pursuing gender equality and further opportunities. So far, Romani girls in Brazil continue to live within strict rules of patriarchal ideology which elaborate taboos on girls' freedom of choice in marriage, freedom to pursue a career beyond tarot card readings, or to pursue any education at all beyond achieving literacy.

**Callahan, Eileen** (College of Charleston)

*Through the IRB Rabbit Hole, Curiouser and Curiouser*

What does the IRB look for? Where are the potential pitfalls in research with children and adolescents? What does the IRB really want from me? How can I make them understand?

**Cameron, Catherine M.** (Cedar Crest College)

*A Piece of the Pie: Residents' Perceptions of Their Place in the Tourism Economy of Turks and the Caicos*

Using interviews and survey data drawn from two seasons of fieldwork in the Turks and Caicos Islands of the Caribbean, this paper assesses the degree to which local people (called Belongers) see themselves as participants in the burgeoning tourism program. The data indicates that people who were surveyed across the six islands are generally very positive about tourism in the provision of infrastructure, goods and services, and job opportunities. There is a strong sense that tourism has improved the quality of life and, so far, not degraded the cultural and natural environment. The general optimism that is apparent, however, does not disguise a growing perception of exclusion: for example, Belongers are aware that they are lagging behind and left out. There is evidence that the government has provided some attempt at assistance to prepare people for the new service economy, but, so far, many people are not well integrated into tourism and still on the margins. The paper critically examines the problem of Belonger participation and asks whether the lack of inclusion is the result of culture lag, a dissonance between the current material conditions and peoples' work skills and attitudes. If the problem is mainly lag, what might explain it? [Community tourism, residents' response to tourism culture lag, economic inclusion]

**Campbell, Benjamin** (University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee)

*Modernization, Middle Childhood and Attention*

Middle childhood, is known, among things, as the period in which children learn to play by the rules. Since the most important rules for anthropologists are cultural rules, middle childhood can be seen as a key period in the development of enculturation. At the same time recent brain imaging studies suggest that middle childhood is associated with extended synaptic pruning and strengthening of neural connectivity that continues through adolescence and into young adulthood. Brain development is also associated with physical activity which stimulates the production of brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and the cerebellum. In this paper, I argue that modernization may alter the biocultural context of brain development and attention during middle childhood. Not only does schooling tend to increase the demand for focused attention, but decreased physical activity may have an impact on brain development as well. Furthermore, the loss of traditional cultural rules outside the school room may lead to increased psychosocial stress, with independent effects on brain development. In cultures dependent on digital technology the demands on focused attention may be even greater and physical activity levels reduced even more. I suggest that these trends have important implications for the cross-cultural study of middle childhood.

**Capaldo, Cassie** (University of Akron)

*Perceived Parental Acceptance and Rejection in Mothers*

Parental acceptance-rejection theory (PARTheory) attempts to predict and explain causes, consequences, and other relationships of parental acceptance and rejection. This theory focuses principally on parental love, its expressions, impacts and origins (Rohner, 2002). Thousands of studies in the United States and cross culturally suggest that children everywhere need acceptance and love from parents and/or other attachment figures. While a part of PARTheory is looking at attachment figures and if a bond was ever established, attachment theory seems like an excellent theory to have it relate to. Mary Ainsworth's attachment styles seem to go hand in hand with Ronald Rohner's perceptions of the four classes of acceptance and rejection. The implications of a lack of parental acceptance and a lack of positive attachment seem to have some of the same effects on children. In a study interviewing 40 mothers, using the PAR/ Control questionnaires, it was found that these mothers act towards their children showing the same amount of love or rejection in similar ways that they perceive they were shown themselves.

**Carrasco**, Miguel (University of Madrid UNED) and Ronald Rohner (University of Connecticut)  
*Relationship between Perceived Father Involvement and Children's Psychological Adjustment in a Spanish Sample: Perceived Parental Acceptance and Fathers' Power-Prestige as Mediating Variables*  
This study explores the relationship between children's perceptions of their fathers' involvement in their lives and children's psychological adjustment, controlling for the effects of perceived maternal and paternal acceptance as well as fathers' power and prestige as perceived by children. The sample was composed of 313 Spanish children (47% boys), ages 9 through 18 years ( $M = 12.05$ ;  $SD = 2.08$ ). Correlational and multiple regression analyses showed that children's perceptions of maternal and paternal acceptance significantly mediated the way children experienced their fathers' involvement. Perceived father involvement no longer made a significant contribution to children's psychological adjustment when the influence of perceived maternal and paternal acceptance, were controlled. Results varied by the *level* of children's perceptions of their parents' power-prestige. That is, the perceived acceptance of high power-prestige fathers made a stronger contribution to children's psychological adjustment than did the perceived acceptance of lower power-prestige fathers. In families where fathers were perceived to have higher power and prestige than mothers, perceived paternal acceptance made the greatest contribution to children's psychological adjustment. On the other hand, in families where mothers were perceived to have higher power and prestige than fathers, perceived maternal acceptance made the greatest contribution to children's psychological adjustment.

**Cheney**, Kristen (International Institute of Social Studies, Amsterdam)  
*Whose "Best Interests"? Revisiting African Orphan Circulation and Children's Rights in the Age of HIV/AIDS*

African traditions of fostering are qualitatively changing due to the proliferation of children orphaned by AIDS. Now, with the focus of global humanitarian intervention turned toward orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), the circulation of orphaned children through 'crisis fostering' is being used to attract aid resources to households. While they capitalize on global moral panics about the 'orphan crisis', caregivers also draw on the 'best interest' principle embedded in children's rights to argue for entitlements from AIDS and OVC programs. This presents a conundrum in which the global circulation of children's rights through benevolent humanitarianism not only increases claims of vulnerability but allows orphans' vulnerability to be exploited by adult caregivers and humanitarian organizations. In such cases, we must ask whose best interests are being served by fostering and the global circulation of children's rights. Through ethnographic investigation of the circulation of both children and children's rights, this paper exposes the pitfalls of humanitarian intervention and rights discourses. I argue that emphasis on orphans' vulnerability, at every level from the local to the global, further disenfranchises children by stripping them of the empowering potential of children's rights.

**Chrisomalis**, Stephen (Wayne State University)  
*Toward a Cognitive, Historical, linguistic Anthropology of Numerals*  
Recent research in language evolution, linguistic relativity, and cultural aspects of mathematical cognition draw attention to the need for anthropologists to re-engage with this new agenda. First, the cross-cultural study of numerals allows the investigation and evaluation of universal and particular aspects of numeration and their relationship with social organization. Because numerals have multiple modalities (e.g., verbal, graphic, gestural), examining patterns in number systems beyond linguistics allows us to evaluate to what extent number concepts can be separated from language, including universal grammar. Finally, just as the cognitive anthropology of plant and animal taxonomy contributes to ecological and environmental anthropology, the cognitive anthropology of numerals and mathematics underpins economic anthropology and the anthropology of science.

**Clark, Cindy Dell** (Rutgers University at Camden)

*Dear IRB: What You Need to Know About Kids Before You Can Protect Them*

A preliterate child might suppose that the I in IRB might could stand for the responsibility to keep an “eye” on children as research participants. The ability of the IRB to fully protect children during research has taken, in principle, a great leap forward thanks to the trend towards child-centered interpretive inquiry and increased active participation in studies by kids. More is known than ever about children’s perspectives on cultural practices, research included. Taking a brief, as-if letter form, this presentation traces implications for the IRB from the child-centered research paradigm, and its important implications for children’s active construction of their own research role. How children give permission for their own participation, how their privacy is regarded, how children are compensated, and other topics will be considered. Protecting children no longer ought to be a matter just for “research oversight” for unless IRB officials lower their sights to those still growing, the claim to protect the concerns of children may turn out to reflect adult ideas of protection more than reflecting children’s felt needs

**Coe, Cati** (Rutgers University at Camden)

*What a Minor Needs: The Differing Conceptions of U.S. Family Reunification law and Ghanaian Labor Migrants*

Two-thirds of legal migration to the United States occurs under the auspices of family reunification, in which minor children (defined as under the age of twenty-one) are given priority as immediate relatives, whereas a child who is older or married slips down the priority list of quotas. U.S. immigration law is based on a certain ideology about the family, in which minor children have a greater right to live with their parent than an “adult” child, because they require parental affection, guidance, and protection, even as American middle-class family practices change, such that children may continue living with their parents into adulthood. Ghanaian views about migration, schooling, and socialization, however, mean that the US and other places abroad are considered more appropriate for young adults, about to enter the workforce or ready for college, rather than children, for whom Ghana can provide the best locale. Migrants’ ideas about the proper development of children—what they need and require—thus runs up against those enshrined in U.S. immigration law, creating a narrow window in which children in their late adolescence join their parents abroad.

**Coe, Kathryn** (Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis) and Nancy Aiken (Independent Scholar)

*The Function of Figurines: Mnemonic Devices and Lucky Charms*

The earliest possible purposeful depictions of a humanlike form are from the Berekhat Ram site in Israel (800,000 - 233,000 BP) and from the Tan-Tan site in Morocco (500,000 BP). These are natural pebbles that some researchers claim were enhanced into human-like representations. The earliest depiction of human form that was unambiguously carved by modern humans comes from the Hohle Fels site in Germany and dates to 37,000 BP. Since that date, figurines or small figures of humans, animals, and other depictions were produced in many places around the world. During the last 150 years, archaeologists have studied these artifacts. Unfortunately, as the figurines often had been removed from sites without noting the context (e.g., temple, house, hearth, burial or midden), studies initially focused on style and execution. Comparative studies were concerned with diffusion, or the adoption of style and technique from another social group. As the working assumption at that time was that each human social group was culturally distinct, the social sciences, during the latter half of the 20th century, fell under the spell of relativist postmodern/deconstruction/post-structuralism thought and scholars began searching for “deep meanings.” The result has been a tendency to study the details and hypothesize about meaning without attempting to discover why humans have spent so much time and energy carving and modeling figurines. In order to answer the question of why humans have continued to produce and use figurines for at least 37,000 years, we ask what social advantage or advantages making and viewing or using figurines might provide across cultures. To begin to answer this question, we searched the Human Relations Area Files for papers about figurines. Based on examples from 70 different social groups we build the argument that figurines were: 1) mnemonic devices used to transmit information from one generation to the next and 2) charms used to heal or ward off evil or to cause bad luck for others. We outline the types of information transmitted using figurines and the social role of magical charms.

**Collins, Kristie** (University of Tsukuba)

*"Hatarakiman," "Around 40," and "Ohitorisama": Media Narratives of Single Japanese Women*

Nearly ten years after the debut of the successful American HBO (Home Box Office) television series, "Sex and the City," Japanese television networks have finally taken on the complex and often-controversial topic of female singleness with the dramas "Hatarakiman" (2007), "Around 40" (2008), and "Ohitorisama" (2009). Although Japan, like many nations worldwide, has observed both rising rates of divorce and scores of women opting to remain single in the past few decades, the relationship between singleness and femininity continues to conjure up a problematic social identity for many unmarried women and respectable (or desirable) representations of single women in the Japanese media have been largely absent until now. As studies point out, this invisibility of positive representations is tricky because when "social representations do not exist, or only have a negative meaning, then presentation and construction of the self becomes more problematic" (Zacijek & Koski, 2003, p. 382). This presentation will show clips of these dramas to explore the emerging discourse around female singleness in the Japanese media, and will consider how the discourse on female singleness is connected to changing gender roles in both contemporary Japanese society and to the world beyond.

**Cooper-Lewter, Stephanie Kripa** (University of South Carolina)

*Reconstructing Who I Am: Life Stories of Transnationally Adopted Women in Young Adulthood*

Over the past two decades, the largest cohorts of first generation transnationally adopted children have reached the age of majority and blossomed into womanhood. Concepts of identity, belonging, kinship, family, community, and culture are brought to the forefront as women who were transnationally adopted as children transition into adulthood presenting a unique opportunity to further explore global human interconnectedness through examination of the lives and choices transnationally adopted women make in young adulthood. This presentation examines the life stories among women of color who were transnationally adopted as children to the United States before the age of three to white parents and are currently between the ages of 25-38. Research shows historical and cultural legacies provide a foundation for self-esteem and a mirror for self-reflection in the process of forming a healthy autobiographical narrative in childhood and across the life span. Because stories have a powerful way of shaping a person's worldview, this presentation focuses on the personal narrative (or life story) to gather meaning about each woman's perception of her developing self - as she reflects upon her identity and how she has come to be who she is.

**Creighton, Millie** (University of British Columbia)

*Eduating Korean Children: Comparing Korean and Japanese Gender, Consumer, and Nationality Messages in Marketing*

This paper explores socialization messages involving gender, consumerism, and national identity in South Korean children's marketing. It analyzes advertising, consumer goods, and lay-outs of children's areas or stores, and new children's exhibit parks or theme areas of museums. It addresses children's books, and the overt and covert messages about learning, development, gender and nationalism they suggest. It compares these to similar phenomena emerging in 1990s Japan when the children's market was similarly booming and trend watchers were aware of decreasing numbers of children, also being witnessed in South Korea. This exploration of retailing, and marketing for children shows how people are socialized to be consumers in culturally expected ways, how children are socialized into new expectations of consumer lifestyles consistent with modern South Korean life, and how marketing, whether through stores or museums directed at children, also conveys messages to be internalized about consumption and gender expectations. Such marketing messages for South Korean children inculcate modern consumer lifestyles while emphasizing markers of identity based on nostalgic replications of espoused "traditional" Korean lifeways (with North Korea frequently erased). The discussion adds to an understanding of childhood interaction in consumer processes, and how childhood socialization is important to maintaining cultures of consumption.

**Cronk, Lee** (Rutgers University)

*Exploring Culture's Impact on Behavior Through the Intersocietal Transfer of Culture Traits*

Anthropologists are rarely able to predict when a culture trait will influence behavior and when it will not. This situation may be improved by experimentally transferring culture traits from the societies in which they originated to new ones and then assessing their impacts on behavior. This paper explores this possibility through a series of studies using a Maasai gift-giving norm. The impact of the norm on behavior is examined through experimental games framed in terms of the norm played by both Maasai men and American college students. The results suggest that even unfamiliar social coordination norms may easily influence behavior across societies but that this effect depends crucially upon exactly how the norm is framed.

**Cunningham, Sarah** (Oregon State University)

*The Challenge of Upholding Agency: IRB and Rural Oregon Youth*

When seeking IRB approval for studies of children and adolescents it is important to uphold their agency. This paper describes the IRB process for a study of youth (ages 13 to 35) in a rural Oregon community. This paper also describes IRB challenges to this study's use of a participatory action research method known as Photovoice, which is meant, in part, to address researcher-subject power dynamics. In this case, a central difficulty in obtaining IRB approval was the reviewer's lack of understanding of youth as social agents.

**Currie, Thomas** (University College London)

*Mode and Tempo in the Evolution of Socio-political Organization: A Phylogenetic Comparative Approach*

Perhaps the broadest pattern of human history has been the increase in the scale and complexity of human socio-political organization since the end of the last ice age. However, many questions relating to the pattern, process, and rate at which human social and political organization has changed over time still remain. Here I demonstrate how phylogenetic comparative methods, which are routinely used in evolutionary biology, can move us beyond previous debates by providing rigorous, quantitative tests of competing hypotheses. Using these techniques I show how data from Austronesian-speaking societies of Island South-East Asia and the Pacific support the idea of recurring sequences in the evolution of increasing political complexity, and that different aspects of social and political organization have co-evolved.

**de Munck, Victor** (State University of New York at New Paltz)

*Forgetting Power and Otherness: A Return to Psychic Unity of Humankind and our Fundamental Sameness Across Cultures in Space and Time*

It is fair to say that the main subject for anthropologists has been "the other" and, for the most part, anthropologists have been in a privileged and powerful position vis-à-vis the studied other. However, in studying the other the dominant theoretical perspective seems to have shifted over time from an underlying earlier assumption of psychic unity of all humans to a contemporary one of power and cultural differences. The latter perspective questions and certainly "problematizes" the basic operations of anthropologists—from theory to data collecting to analysis and to writing up their work. I would like this panel to address the other fundamental task of anthropology: recognizing the underlying similarities of socio-cultural groups regardless of the criteria used to define an "us" and a "them." I would like this panel to consist of papers that discuss approaches to psychic unity of humans both through comparative and ethnographic research methods and theories. While I recognize there is an evolutionary psychology element to this, I would like the panelists to be cultural anthropologists who seek to redress this imbalance in contemporary cultural anthropology writings/research. Consider some of the following questions: how do we recognize sameness/similarity? What are the default assumptions by which we recognize sameness? Is there a dialectical relationship between sameness and otherness that eventuates in a synthesis? What would that synthesis look like? How would this or particular takes on otherness and sameness influence theories of culture? How do we study sameness? What are the different implications of recognizing and "privileging" sameness over otherness? Do cross-cultural universals imply sameness and what kind of sameness? Can we recognize otherness and similarity at the same time with the same "other?" How do we study sameness? Why should we study sameness?

**de Munck, Victor** (State University of New York at New Paltz)

*Cultural Models of Nature in Lithuania: Along a Rural-Urban Continuum?*

In a survey of rural and urban Lithuanians in which I asked them to "list what they were most proud of about being Lithuanian," the most frequently cited term was "language" (/kalba/), the second was "nature" (/gamta/), ahead of "being Lithuanian"; "basketball"; "history"; "traditions" and the like. Lithuanians, often point proudly to their pagan past, noting that they were the last country in Europe to be Christianized, and there is a thriving resurgent pagan movement in that country. On the other hand, Veidas magazine, the Lithuanian equivalent to Time, recently had a cover article on how Lithuanians litter and act like pigs in nature. The prototypical representation of Christ in Lithuania is not crucified, but as sitting on a rock or cut tree trunk sitting, holding his head and brooding (/rupintojeles/). Here Christ is depicted as a man of the forest, a Lithuanian. In this first exploratory paper I will discuss much of this anecdotal/ethnographic material I have of Lithuanian views of nature to develop a tentative simplified model of how Lithuanians view and relate to nature.

**de Munck, Victor** (State University of New York at New Paltz)

*Sameness is to Difference as Self is to Society: An Eternal Cultural Braid*

How is the self-articulated into society structurally, normatively, and psychologically? In part that articulation is disposed through structural identities, and the cognitive capacity to see those identities from egocentric and sociocentric perspectives. Structural hierarchies can also be nested to construct identities and dyads. Using cross cultural data from Sri Lanka, Lithuania, and Macedonia I will explore the cognitive, psychological and structural mechanisms that lead to identifying "sameness" from difference, and difference from sameness. Key words: sameness, difference, cross-cultural, cognitive, egocentric, sociocentric, structure.

**Decker, Seamus A.** (University of Massachusetts at Amherst), **Mark V. Flinn,** (University of Missouri at Columbia), and **Jason De Caro** (University of Alabama)

*Experimental Psychological Anthropology: Bridging Disciplinary Divides to Ask Old Questions in New Ways*

Experimental methods are generally eschewed by anthropologists on both circumstantial and implicit theoretical bases, for example, the idea that naturalistic observations are more valid than those in experimental contexts. However, the benefits of experimental methods might be merged with those of naturalistic studies by employing experimental methods to compare hypothesized causal processes in samples representative of populations known to show interesting differences. This paper synthesizes results from initial experimental research in the Psychological Anthropology and Human Adaptation Laboratory and field-based research in Dominica. Projects incorporate methods from cognitive psychology, biological anthropology, and developmental and personality psychology to examine hypothesized linkage between childhood developmental factors and adult reward-seeking behaviors. Results indicate that childhood relationships with parents are predictive of adult vulnerability to excessive reward-seeking behaviors such as alcohol consumption and cigarette smoking. Experimental results suggest that these vulnerabilities are mediated by implicit cognitive processes previously studied in contexts of social bias and attentional bias to reward cues in addictions. Preliminary findings suggest the feasibility of experimental methods for studying cognitive mediation of behavioral predispositions in naturalistic "anthropological" research contexts, such as our ongoing field-based research on stress and health in Dominica.

**Decker, Seamus A.** (University of Massachusetts at Amherst)

*Computer Games as Educational Simulations? Enhanced Cognitive Function in Massive Multiplayer Online Roleplaying Games*

Computer gaming has undergone a massive increase in recent years with many titles being adapted for a greater variety of platforms, including online social media such as Facebook, mobile phones, and of course personal computers. Some computer games have become astoundingly complex, detailed, and realistic in simulating historical, social and psychological dynamics, suggesting the possibility that harnessing contemporary gaming engines for research or educational purposes is more promising than ever before. Some studies in educational and behavioral sciences have shown the value that game-playing can bring to educational experiences, but to date, there has been limited interest in exploring the untapped learning potential in the groundswell of gaming globally. Framed within a brief review of past research on how humans adapt to and learn from computer game playing, this paper presents data from an experimental study of cognition among habitual players of the World of Warcraft game (WWP) and non-players (NP). Results indicate that, despite a reputation for being instrumental in academic failure, WWP in this study showed no difference from NP in GPA or behavioral health indicators. Moreover, WWP showed certain dimensions of enhanced cognitive functioning, including faster reaction times, and more accurate discrimination of targets from distractors. Results of this study suggest there are psychological and intellectual benefits of game-training and suggest the possibility for more extensive use of computer games as simulations for use in research and teaching.

**Divale, William** (York College; City University of New York)

*What Makes Academic Women Tick? A Study of a Thousand Females*

A nation-wide study was conducted of 270 females who identified themselves as White, Black, Asian, and/or Hispanic. All the women in the sample had earned the Ph.D., M.D., or MD/PhD. In other words, these were highly successful women in terms of intellectual and academic achievement. The purpose of the study was to find common psychological or socio-cultural vectors that these women shared which might have some bearing on why they were successful. The women were administered several scales including the Parental/acceptance rejection questionnaire, the personality assessment questionnaire, the Type A Personality scale, and several other scales measuring academic achievement and socio-economic status. In addition some similar scales were administered to a sample of 670 college females and 231 college males in an attempt to have a bench mark to compare the high achieving females with. This paper reports the results of this study along with its weaknesses and what is needed in further research.

**Dixson, Barnaby** (Victoria University of Wellington)

*Cross-cultural Studies of Human Physique, Attractiveness and Mate Choice*

Classical sexual selection theory proposes that traits which improve reproductive success, such as sexually attractive adornments, or weaponry that enhance fighting potential, have been selected for during the course of evolution. In women, body fat accumulation around the hips, buttocks and thighs (measured using the waist-to-hip ratio: WHR) and breast morphology have both been implicated in male assessments of female attractiveness, as these traits may indicate the age, apparent health, and reproductive status. In men, cues such as muscularity, height and facial hair may be attractive to women as visual signals advertising masculine strength and physical health, age. However, adaptive claims for sexual preferences for traits like female WHR and male muscularity are difficult to validate in the absence of cross-cultural support. I will present cross-cultural data on male preferences for female WHR and female preferences for male physique and beardedness in Samoa, Papua New Guinea, Cameroon, Indonesia, China and New Zealand. I will discuss the potential for sexual selection having acted on mate preferences for sexually dimorphic traits during human evolution.

**Draguns, Juris** (Pennsylvania State University)

*Human Relations Area Files in the Context of Multimethod Cross-cultural investigation*

Human Relations Area Files (HRAF) constitute a unique, uniformly coded repository of hologetic data that has been intensively utilized in over sixty years of cross-cultural investigation. Less often have the results of HRAF research been replicated and extended by means of other, newer methods of multicultural, bicultural, or monocultural inquiry. Similarly, findings obtained within the other research approaches have only rarely been examined with the HRAF samples of world cultures. Programs of such multilateral research are proposed and illustrated, primarily within the domains of social behavior and personality. The implementation of such studies is envisaged as a potentially important stepping stone toward the construction of comprehensive interdisciplinary social theory.

**Draper, Patricia** (University of Nebraska at Lincoln)

*The Personal Name and Name Leveraging Among Ju/'Hoansi*

In the literature on names and naming, some studies have shown that having a desirable or "high status" personal name gives the person an advantage in achieving certain kinds of success in life. This effect shows up in some modern, western societies in which there is a very large pool of recognizable personal names among which a very small fraction are thought of as prestigious. I report the unexpected finding of a strong relationship between a man's personal name and his reproductive success but in a small scale, traditional, African society with a naming system that would seem to preclude such an association due to the fact that the number of possible names is relatively small and the act of naming a child is constrained by the rule that each child be named for a senior kin, often but not necessarily a grandparent. The effect of this naming rule and its operation in a relatively small but geographically widespread group whose members who have been intermarrying for generations is widespread name duplication. How could the arbitrariness of the name be linked to a person's successful rearing of children?

**Duque-Paramo, Maria Claudia** (Pontificia Universidad, Javeriana)

*Policies for Children Living Parental Migration: Challenges in Colombia*

Besides separation and suffering, Colombian children whose parents have migrated to countries such as the United States, Spain or Venezuela, live diverse and complex experiences and realities: at the same time that many of them benefit from the economic improvement of their families, they also worry for their future and face discrimination and stereotypes by media and public opinion who label them as lazy or spoiled children. Yet, in Colombia very few social policies and actions are developed to support them. This paper focuses on analyzing the challenges we have found trying to promote national and local programs and policies to address children's and families' problems and sufferings. With this purpose, based on current research about children's voices, review of the literature, and our experiences with networks on migration, I analyze the ways that children are rendered invisible, and the ways that they are represented, stigmatized, and stereotyped within their families, and the local and the national contexts. I conclude with some reflections about possible ways for overcoming these challenges and barriers.

**Echeverría, Rebelín and Isaac Ortega** (Autonomous University of Yucatan)

*Factor Validity of Culturally Relevant Prejudice Scale*

The aim of this work was to validate an instrument to measure prejudice towards socially stigmatized groups (gay, disabled and indigenous persons) culturally relevant for Mexican samples. In order to test the factor validity a principal axis factor analysis with oblimin rotation was carried out for each one of the scales conforming the instrument. For each of the three stigmatized groups, scales measured normative and individual attitudes with respect to stereotypical beliefs, emotions, and social distance, resulting in a total of eighteen scales. 564 college students from Yucatan, Mexico, responded to the instrument. A two-factor structure was found in the case of stereotypical beliefs and emotions scales: one factor including all of the positive items (correct beliefs or positive emotions), and the other, the negative items (incorrect beliefs, negative emotions). For the social distance scales, analysis indicated a one-factor structure. These structures were the same for both the individual and normative scales. Furthermore, this structure is stable over the stigmatized group considered and to individual versus normative measures.

**Ember, Carol R.** (HRAF at Yale University)

*Resource Unpredictability and Conflict in Eastern Africa: An Intraregional Comparison*

Previous world-wide cross-cultural research on the predictors of warfare found that resource unpredictability was by far the major predictor of higher frequencies of warfare in nonstate societies. Mistrust of others was another significant predictor. Contrary to what many anthropologists assume, even amongst less complex societies, taking of land and other resources is a major component of warfare, despite the ethnographic claims that people are fighting simply for revenge or over women. And the defeated often have to flee. It seems that that risk and uncertainty is a major factor in the movement or circulation of people and resources by violent means. This paper presents results of a new study of societies in eastern Africa to see whether resource unpredictability caused by drought, pest infestations, etc. has similar explanatory power in a regional comparison. The study also examines the conduct of combatants (e.g., the extent of torture, violence against civilians) to see if greater uncertainty increases the risk of those behaviors.

**Ensor, Bradley E.** (Eastern Michigan University)

*The Crafting of Prehispanic Maya Kinship*

After eight decades of research on ancient Maya kinship, ethnohistorians have failed to reach a consensus. Given the confusion, many Maya archaeologists who rely heavily on the direct-historical method with self-imposed subservience have developed a pessimistic attitude toward their ability to identify kinship and even question its relevance. However, a critical review reveals several problematic assumptions with the literature: that a pan-Maya kinship system existed, that naming and terminological systems can predict kinship-based social organization, that kinship is static, and that different social classes share the same system. Added to these is a lack of attention to epistemology. This paper argues that archaeologists are better equipped to identify and explain prehispanic Maya kinship through a political economic framework and the use of cross-culturally confirmed material manifestations of kinship behavior. As a demonstration, the Late Classic period Chontal Maya coastal community of Islas de Los Cerros, Tabasco, Mexico illustrates class-based variation in kinship behavior that can be explained by contextualizing each class within the regional political economy. Rather than relying on flawed models, archaeologists should take the leading role as producers of knowledge on the subject.

**Ensor, Marisa** (University of Tennessee)

*Children, "Experts" and Humanitarian Action: A Critical Analysis of Current Approaches*

The last few decades have witnessed a heightened interest in the consequences of disasters, conflict, underdevelopment, and other humanitarian crises on the young. Humanitarian policy and practice draw heavily upon the perspectives of mental health professionals. At the same time, the disciplines of psychology and psychiatry have played powerful roles in framing popular understandings of children and childhood. Consequently, responses to children in crises often see them only as victims, and focus on repairing the psychological and emotional trauma caused by exposure to adversity. Children's assumed vulnerability and need for protection are also frequently stressed by charitable organizations in their efforts to raise awareness of the "plight" of youngsters in crises. Expanding beyond a focus on mental health alone, child studies now approach humanitarian disasters employing the standpoints and methods of a range of disciplines. Perspectives from anthropology, political economy and human rights, in particular, have drawn attention to children's ability to act upon their circumstances and influence their own lives and those of others. These fields have also highlighted the role of resilience, agency, and vulnerability as interrelated factors that often simultaneously shape the circumstances faced by children in emergencies. Based on multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork, this paper argues that holistic, multi-disciplinary, child-inclusive approaches have the potential to furnish us with more contextualized understandings of humanitarian disasters and their consequences on the young. These understandings can thus contribute to more effectively equipping children to navigate the challenges encountered in their efforts to "rise from the ashes."

**Erkman, Fatos** (Boğaziçi University)

*Descriptive Analysis of In-law Acceptance Rejection of Married Couples and Its Relation to Intimate Partner Acceptance Rejection and Marital Satisfaction*

Discord with in-laws can contribute to marital dissatisfaction (Bryant et al., 2004). In this study data were collected with 136 Turkish couples (272 adults), on their perceived In-Law acceptance-rejection, intimate partner acceptance- rejection and marital satisfaction. The study is the first utilizing the newly formed In-Law Acceptance Rejection -Control Questionnaire (ILAR/CQ). The Cronbach's Alpha values, for the newly established ILAR/CQ, were: .97 for mother-in-law ILAR/CQ, and .96 for father-in-law ILAR/CQ (Erkman & Ozturk, 2011). The mean for perceived mother in law acceptance for the subject population was 108.20, for father in law acceptance it was 110.37, and for the intimate partner acceptance the mean was 97.10. The married couples' mean for marital conflict was 32.49, while the mean for the satisfaction level with their marriage on a scale of 1 to 10 was 8.62. When the correlation matrix was explored it was seen that the perception of acceptance from both the mother and father- in-laws was significantly positively correlated with the perception of acceptance from the spouse, and negatively with the perceived marital conflict. In terms of level of satisfaction with the marriage only perceived spouse rejection and conflict showed any significance in terms of correlations, which was negative as expected.

**Feinberg, David R.** (McMaster University)

*Voice Pitch, Mating Preferences, and Reproductive Success in a Hunter-Gatherer Population*

Research on voice preferences has primarily focused on European and North American populations. Studying voice preferences in natural fertility hunter-gather population has provided me with a unique opportunity to answer questions about human mate preferences that are unanswerable in European and North American populations. Here I discuss cross-cultural evidence for similarities in generalized and individual differences in preferences for voices.

**Fiddick, Laurence** (Lakehead University)

*Adaptations for Potential Danger: Cross-cultural Evidence from Cognition, Emotion, and Personality*

Fiddick, Cosmides, and Tooby (2000) have proposed that humans possess an evolved hazard management module. Subsequent neurological investigations have confirmed that separate regions of the brain are active when people reason about precautionary rules that fall within the domain of hazard management as contrasted with logically matched social contract rules. In this talk I present cross-cultural evidence demonstrating that people spontaneously distinguish between precautions and social contracts (Americans, Australians, Indians, and predominately Chinese Singaporeans) and that they associate violations of precautions and social contracts with different emotional reactions (British, Germans, Indians, Japanese, and predominately Chinese Singaporeans) and different personality dimensions (Australians, Indians, Japanese, and predominately Chinese Singaporeans). The results converge in suggesting that humans universally possess an evolved psychological adaptation for hazard management.

**Fincher, Corey L.** (University of New Mexico)

*The Effects of Parasite Stress on International Relations and Trade Flow*

International trade in commodities generates trade in infectious diseases, too. I considered whether geographic variation in infectious disease stress corresponds to geographic variation in trade flow because people from areas with high levels of infectious disease stress are consequently more ethnocentric, xenophobic, and philopatric than are people from areas that have low infectious disease stress. Thus, my prediction was that in regions with high levels of infectious disease stress there would be relatively lower levels of trade flow. I tested this idea by focusing on international trade in cultural products (music, books, e.g.). I found that infectious disease stress was negatively related and a variety of cultural-level measures of openness and individualism (the opposite being closedness and collectivism) were positively related to the magnitude of international trade in cultural products even when controlling potential confounds such as societal wealth (GDP), population size, or trade openness. These findings suggest global patterns of international trade are driven, in part, by differences in infectious disease stress not only because of the

danger posed by acute infections but also by the evolutionary historical construction of the social psychology that evaluates interactions with differently parasitized others. These findings have widespread implications for understanding international relations.

**Finnan, Christine** (College of Charleston)

*Developing a Sense of Self within Elementary School Classrooms: Teacher Perception and Children's Sense of Self*

The elementary school years are a critical time as children develop a sense of self. Since children spend the bulk of their waking hours in classrooms, the dynamics between the teacher and child are critical to this development because teachers' perceptions of their students are likely to impact on students' self-concept. This paper argues that, consistent with research conducted by George Spindler sixty years ago, teachers today continue to perceive groups of students, typically students who most closely resemble the teacher, as more likely than other students to be able to accomplish meaningful tasks, belong and contribute to social groups, and engage actively in challenging work. Although this advantages some groups of students, especially white, female, middle class, and academically oriented students, it disadvantages other groups of students who for generations have struggled to be successful in school. The paper, based on data collected in four elementary schools in the United States, explores the impact of teachers' perceptions on students' self-concept and questions if we can achieve educational equity without addressing perception biases that influence children's academic, social and emotional development.

**Fischer, Michael** (Kent University)

*Oranges and Apples: Simulating Interoperability for Heterogenous Data*

Both holistic and comparative research are restricted by the difficulty of integrating data across different disciplinary perspectives, even within a discipline such as social anthropology or between researchers with different ethnographic areas. Through reanimation of each data source through simulation and then 'docking' these simulations, interoperability of heterogeneous data can be greatly improved. Docking was originally proposed by Axtell as a means of establishing equivalency between somewhat dissimilar simulation models through comparing their behavior (instantiations). Using agent-based models and information theory, we can formalize 'connecting' and evaluating models whose form and purpose are quite dissimilar by interacting in a common simulated space. If this approach can be broadened to include semantic as well as pragmatic docking, it opens the way for a much broader range of data driven interdisciplinary research, as it can be used as support the integration of qualitative and quantitative data. Pragmatically, a 'docking' approach positions collaborating researchers to focus on the problems each is primarily concerned with and not their colleagues', while at the same time making each available to the other as a resource for better understanding the specific issues. Effectively, the different data sets interact with each other, establishing the overall context of use through established models associated with the data. For example, in integrating kinship, genetic and demographic data each defines important context for the other, and because each must be instantiated over the same individuals, restricts some of the theoretical variation possible when considering one domain alone. Although the connections are easy to see in this example, this is effective in most situations where different datasets can be seen as being instantiated over the same entities or within the same interactional context.

**Fitzpatrick, Jacki and Erin Kostina-Ritchey** (Texas Tech University)

*Content Analysis of Identity and Relational Themes Within Children's Picture Books about International Adoption*

International adoption is a transformative process in the identity development of children and adoptive parents (Suter, 2008). One resource which adoptive parents commonly use to address identity issues are children's books. Parents might find books to be a user-friendly tool to assist children through various aspects of the adoption adjustment. According to Anderson and Hamilton (2005), it is important to examine the themes within children's books because such books have a powerful impact on the concept of self and others. Indeed, Ayres (2004) noted that children's books can be perceived (by parents and children) as a form of law, in that books define what is right, important and true. Previously, qualitative research has examined themes of race, gender and invisibility in children's books (e.g., Anderson & Hamilton, 2005; Nilsson, 2005; Taylor, 2003). Such research has been beneficial, but has not focused specifically on

adoption books. The present study examines the identity and relational themes in 25 international adoption children's books. The study focuses on four dimensions: adults' transitions to parenthood; children's entry into families; children's birth countries; invisibility of birth/foster parents.

**Flannery Quinn**, Suzanne (Roehampton University, London, England) and Mary Lou Morton (University of South Florida)

*The Use of Visual and Literary Metaphor as a Method of Enhanced Self-assessment in Teacher Training: What We Have Learned from American Preservice Teachers Studying in School Placement in England*

This research is an examination of the ways that American pre-service teachers make sense of an early field experience in primary schools in England. The context of this enquiry is a four-week teaching practicum in primary schools in England. The pre-service teachers involved in this practicum are pursuing a BS degree in teacher preparation at a university in the US, and have enrolled in an optional teaching practicum in England delivered through a study abroad program. As a component of a self-assessment strategy aimed at enhancing the pre-service teachers' thinking in relation to the meaning of the study abroad teaching experience, the course tutors encouraged each of the pre-service teachers to develop a visual and literary metaphor that would serve as an articulation and representation of the experience of their teaching and learning experience in England. The use of the metaphor was one of several pedagogical strategies for the program in conjunction with daily journaling, formal observations, structured and open-ended discussions, and a diagnostic portfolio of teaching outcomes (based on state department of education guidelines). The purpose of this research is to examine the metaphors to gain a deeper understanding of how the pre-service teachers made sense of the foreign teaching experience, as well as to gain an understanding of the use of metaphor as an aspect of pedagogy in teacher education.

**Fonjong**, Lotsmart, Irene Sama-Lang, and Lawrence Fombe (University of Buea, Cameroon)

*Women's Resistance to Gender Discriminatory Cultural Practices of Land Ownership in Cameroon*

Land is an important factor of production in the dominantly agrarian economy of Cameroon where women constitute the majority of rural dwellers and peasant farmers exploiting the land for community welfare. Unfortunately, most of these women work on land owned by men over an undefined period. Access to and ownership of land is governed by both customary and statutory practices/laws. Customary practices regard women as chattels and thus deprive them from inheriting or buying land. Increasingly, women are gradually resisting such customs with far-reaching results. This paper is based on a primary survey of both men and women using a stratified random sampling of some ethnic communities in Cameroon conducted between 2008 and 2010. While questionnaires were administered to a cross section of the population, interviews and focus group discussions were also conducted with administrative and traditional authorities and women's leaders. The findings highlight the arguments of customary practices against women's land rights; the various forms of resistance from women; gains and challenges thereof. The paper advocates gender mainstreaming in land reforms that reflect the current gender contributions in both the private and public spheres and the need to engender customary norms within the current global context of human rights protection.

**Fouts**, Hillary (University of Tennessee)

*Pregnancy and Mother-Child Conflict among Foragers and Farmers in Central Africa*

Pregnancy is a bio-cultural process and has been studied from various perspectives. Considering cultural- and biological-oriented studies, pregnancy is clearly tied to core cultural models and frameworks and has substantial health and survival risks for mothers and offspring. Furthermore, pregnancy is likely to relate to shifts in the allocation of maternal investment, as increased investment in an unborn offspring may coincide with decreases in investment in other children. Evolutionary theorists have posited that decreases in parental investment typically result in parent-child conflict. Thus, in this presentation I will consider whether pregnancy is a time of mother-child conflict among the Aka and Bofi foragers and Bofi farmers in Central Africa. Using a bio-cultural framework, I will examine whether pregnancy status predicts variation in maternal involvement with young children (18 months to 4 years) and children's behavior (especially fussing and crying). I will also consider the potential roles of child characteristics, allomaternal support, and group subsistence patterns in predicting mother-child conflict. Further, I will identify cultural models related

to pregnancy and child care and discuss these in relation to mother and child behavioral patterns among each group.

**Friedman, Shimi** (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel)

*Who Needs Boundaries: Jewish-Muslim Shared Childhood, Adolescence in Wilderness Landscape, Israel*

In this paper I wish to present in two fascinating arenas researches I've made in recent years, which deal with children and youth in a social - political perspective. In the Muslim village of Sillwan, East Jerusalem, I examined the functioning of children within a hostile atmosphere. Around forty Jewish families live in the vicinity of hundreds of Muslim families. The purpose of this research is to show how the Jewish settlers' children live in the Muslim village, and by using their games, they clarify national and political issues in their space. Moreover, I want to show how the children from both sides are those who seek to present the reality as vague, through a unique shared childhood. The children disregard the political and social boundary. To them, it does not exist. The Jews and the Arabs understand that through the children's games, the boundaries can be re-designed. Far from Jerusalem, by distance and actors, I found wilderness landscape, which populate by Jewish and Arabs settlements. On those spaces, groups of Israeli youth operate under the nation political laws, and express youth resistance. Through their staying spreading out all over, they say to their society: we don't need boundaries here.

**Ganapathy-Coleman, Hema** (Indiana State University)

*Tradition and Colonization in Education: Asian Indian Ethnotheories and Practices*

What ideas about education, and educational success and failure are held by middle-income and low income Asian Indian parents in India? In order to answer this broad research question, this study employed an array of research methods, including participant observation, in-depth interviews, and sentence completion tasks. Twenty Indian parents (ten middle- and ten low-income) with a child between 8-14 years of age (when a child faces increased educational demands); ten teachers from public schools (five middle- and five low-income); four principals (two each from middle- and low-income schools) from the state of Gujarat, India, participated in this qualitative, ethnographic study. Preliminary qualitative analysis of the data from the parents indicated that while all parents considered education to be sacred, middle-income parents emphasized educational attainment and were simultaneously profoundly apprehensive about the penalty of intense academic pressure on young minds. The teachers and the principals identified discipline, hard work, concentration skills, memory, and the teacher-student bond as the foundations for educational success. Elements of centuries-old indigenous Indian educational philosophies and paradigms were woven through the narratives of middle and low-income parents and teachers in India despite the pressures of past colonization and contemporary westernization.

**Gardiner, Harry** (University of Wisconsin at La Crosse)

*Teaching Cross-cultural Human Development: Some Suggested Approaches*

Techniques for providing a global and multicultural perspective on topics that foster an understanding of and appreciation for development as it takes place in diverse cultures. Topics include the family, socialization, personality, issues of sex and gender, social behavior, and global business environments.

**Gardner, Peter M.** (University of Missouri at Columbia)

*Understanding Anomalous Distribution of Hunter-Gatherers*

Hitchcock and Biesele reported in 2000 that 25% of the world's traditional hunter-gatherers (1.3 million out of 5.2 million) were found in India. That is five times as many as in North America and circumpolar regions combined, over four times as many as in Australia, and nearly three times as many as in Africa. Those who ask how hunter-gatherers could survive living immediately adjacent to an ancient civilization need to recognize that Hindus view them not as neighboring peoples, but as specialists who have an economic function within the larger society and whose occupation requires that they be located near resources which they tap. This protects them from much competition or interference. Study of seven such Dravidian-speaking peoples suggests that, while long-term traditional trade may be precisely what allows their cultures to persist, (contra Parker, 1909; Kroeber, 1945; Bose, 1956; & Fox, 1969) trade has been at such a low level that we aloof outsiders can recognize them as being culturally distinct.

**Gatewood, John B.** (Lehigh University)

*Some Observations Concerning Changing Attitudes Toward Food Among the Nacerima*

This is a brainstorming, speculative paper about changing attitudes toward food among a growing segment of the Nacerima. The focus is on the underlying rationale and bases of appeal of the “locally grown food” industry, mainly from the consumer’s perspective. I suggest that this “locavore” movement grows out of more general concerns about health and healthfulness, grounded on Fauerbach’s adage that ‘you are what you eat’ and the desire to take control of one’s own health by proper behavior (rather than relying on medical professionals). And, this way of thinking involves a series of fundamental binary oppositions – such as nature/culture, natural/artificial, organic/processed, foods/chemicals, balance/imbalance, exploitation/stewardship, etc. – woven together by a growing eco-consciousness rooted in the realization that our system of industrialized agricultural and commodity distribution is based on dwindling supplies of petroleum.

**Gernhardt, Ariane** (University of Osnabrück)

*What Children's Drawings Reveal about Their Conception of Family*

What children’s drawings reveal us about their conception of family Previous research has shown, that the way, children conceive themselves in relation to others varies with socio-cultural contexts. Whereas children of urban Western families rather develop a psychological autonomous self, families in non-western cultural contexts focus more on social conventions, fostering a relational self of their children. Important features about the self-concept become visible in children’s drawings of themselves and their families: Whereas children from German middle-class families draw themselves rather tall and on a baseline, children of rural Cameroonian farming families draw themselves rather small and without using a baseline. What do these differences indicate about the self-concepts of the children? In the present study we therefore investigate, in which way and to what extent self and family drawings are influenced by the cultural self-concepts of the children. The figurative drawings of 200 children between three and six years of age, who live in diverse contexts of Cameroon, Turkey and Germany, have been analyzed. The children were asked to draw themselves and their families. The drawings were analyzed with respect to different indicators, e.g., the size and personal attributes of the person and the arrangement of family members.

**Gibbons, Judith** (Saint Louis University)

*Publishing What Editors Want From Your Manuscript*

Aimed at both new and established authors, this session will provide hints on publishing scientific research. Editors and associate editors of some of the major journals in cultural and cross-cultural research will give brief suggestions on what they are looking for in manuscripts. They will also distribute materials about the journals they represent. The majority of the session will be spent responding to questions from attendees. Journals represented in this session will include the SCCR journal, *Cross-Cultural Research*, the *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, the *International Journal of Stress Management*, and *International Perspectives in Psychology*, among others.

**Gibbons, Judith** (Saint Louis University), **Brien K. Ashdown** (University of Alaska at Fairbanks), **Yetilu de Baessa** (Universidad Francisco Marroquin, Guatemala), and **Carrie M. Brown** (Saint Louis University)

*Ethnic Stereotypes of Guatemalan Adolescents*

Guatemalan adolescents’ stereotypes of the Ladino and Indigenous ethnic groups were investigated in a Kaqchikel Maya town. 180 secondary school students (ages 12-17, 57% male) completed scales measuring their ethnic attitudes and also drew the typical Indigenous or Ladino man or woman (randomly assigned). Drawings were scored according to an established coding scheme (Stiles & Gibbons, 2000). Most drawings depicted the person alone, smiling, and working. However, adult responsibilities were depicted most for Indigenous men (93.3%), Indigenous women (78%) and less often for Ladino men (56.8%) and Ladina women (30%). Indigenous men were most often depicted working in agriculture. Symbols of success were associated almost exclusively with Ladino men (29.5%). Other people were mentioned most often on drawings of Indigenous men. Endorsing a more Ladino ethnic identification was associated with having more possessions, expressing more negative attitudes toward Indigenous and more

positive attitudes toward Ladinos, and drawings of helping others. These findings reinforce the previously reported stereotype that Indigenous people are hard-working.

**Gielen, Uwe** (St. Francis College), **Ting Lei** (Borough of Manhattan Community College), and **Jonathan Palumbo** (St. Francis College)

*A Psychosocial Portrait of Chinese American Immigrant Adolescents and Emerging Adults*

We outline some salient aspects of the psychosocial adjustment of Chinese American adolescents and emerging adults in New York City as reflected in 42 detailed interviews and 82 autobiographical essays. Although they tend to be unusually successful in educational terms, female working-class respondents in particular often reported experiences of economic deprivation, emotionally remote or difficult family relationships, intergenerational problems in communication due to linguistic, cultural, and emotional reasons, family conflicts about gender-related expectations and dating non-Asians, very high parental educational expectations, experiences of ethnic-racial discrimination by non-Asians, and feelings of personal unhappiness and depression.

**Giesbrecht, Theodore** (Giesbrecht, Griffin, Funk & Irvine, Ontario, Canada)

*Ensuring the Legitimacy and Integrity of Domestic and International Adoption by Educating and Protecting Birth Parents during the Relinquishment and Consent Stages of the Adoption Process*

International adoption garners much criticism due to allegations of child trafficking, and exploitation of uninformed or coerced birth parents arising from the failure to adequately address the pre-placement adoption processes in sending countries. This criticism may be overstated and is poorly measured, if at all. However, the fact or suspicion that any case might have an element of trading in children or exploiting birth parents is so repugnant that steps should be taken to reduce or eliminate this risk. Receiving countries have developed systems to reduce the possibility of child trafficking and uninformed consent, with varying degrees of success. The Province of Ontario can offer a world-class example of a program that can greatly reduce the risk factors. The sharing of this process with receiving countries that have weak protections, and with sending countries that have needs in this area, could have the effect of undergirding the legitimacy and integrity of those cases where it is in the best interests of the child to be placed for international adoption. Legitimate international adoptions can be one useful element, among other child welfare protection and support systems, in countries desiring to serve their children well.

**Glazer, Sharon, Sergey Blok, and Joseph Dien** (University of Maryland Center for Advanced Study of Language)

*Priming of Cultural Perspectives*

Can we use priming techniques adapted from Social Psychology to help people take the perspective of members of other cultures? CASL's research program investigates how priming a non-Western mindset improves performance on a structured analytic task. Our goals are: 1) present a comprehensive report on the basic dimensions of cultural differences in social orientation and self-construal that could be manipulated by cultural priming methods, 2) develop a survey measure that assesses cultural knowledge and self-construal orientation, and 3) deploy an empirical study on the effects of cultural knowledge and self-construal orientation on analyst performance.

**Goh, Esther C. L.** (National University of Singapore)

*"You Must Finish Your Dinner": Using Meal Time Dynamics as the Kaleidoscope for Understanding Differing Child Rearing Practices across Generations in Urban China, The Case of Xiamen*

Examining the differing ways parents and grandparents interact with the single child during meal times, this paper aims to illustrate the bidirectional and dialectical interactions among caregivers and between single children and their multiple caregivers in Xiamen. Recent cultural theory (Goh & Kuczynski, 2009) posits that dominant western parenting theories that consider parental traits as antecedent and children's outcome as dependent factors are inadequate for the conceptualization of childrearing research in urban China as parents and grandparents are integral partners in raising the single child. Instead, these multiple caregivers across two generations should be considered as a unit of analysis -- the Intergenerational Parenting Coalition (IGPC). This paper reports findings from in-depth interviews with grandparents and

parents (n = 33) from ten three-generational families and parents (n = 20) from ten nuclear families with children between six and nine years old. Grandparents unequivocally accorded supreme importance to ensuring child finishes his/her meals while parents tended to hold slightly more liberal views. These differences inevitably created higher conflict and tensions within the IGPC in three-generational families as compared to nuclear households. Children in multigenerational families were more frequently fed by adults whereas their counterparts were more able to feed themselves during meal times.

**Gordon, Theodor** (University of California at Riverside)

*Bridges and Walls: Community Impacts and Perspectives of Tribal Casinos in Southern California*

In this paper, I examine how the contemporary revitalization of tribal sovereignty, as seen especially through casino development, transforms cultural constructions of indigeneity and citizenship. Based on original research conducted in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, this paper explores how newly emerging cultural constructions articulate with the political economy of tribal casinos. Because tribal casinos operate within broader political economies, their impacts are unevenly distributed among tribes and their neighbors. Some tribes, especially those near urban centers, experience rapid prosperity, while others do not; likewise, some communities that neighbor tribal lands experience increased employment, traffic, and other impacts. The disparity of these impacts fosters both support for, and backlash against, tribal revitalization. Moreover, cultural constructions about tribes are divergent and distributed unevenly. Tribal employees, tribal patrons, tribal neighbors and others groups have access to, and participate in, different sites of discourse on tribes, where tribes are, at times, framed alternatively as nations, corporations, ethnicities, and other groups. By documenting the co-variation of tribal casino impacts and emerging constructions of tribes, I demonstrate how tribal casino development is changing the way people think about tribes, and about the boundaries of American citizenship.

**Gozu, Cunezt** (State University of New York at Albany)

*Organizational Leadership across Cultures*

Cross-cultural research has gained impetus after the globalization of businesses and has expanded in the last twenty years. The purpose of cross-cultural leadership research can be defined as to establish a framework or theory in order to determine effective leadership practices across cultures. Researchers have investigated differences in the conceptualization of leadership behaviors, beliefs about effective leadership behaviors, actual pattern of leadership behaviors in each country, and relationship of leadership behaviors to organizational outcomes. Despite the considerable research effort, leadership literature could not provide consistent and widely accepted findings because of theoretical and methodological problems. There are inherent limitations in the application of theories from one culture to another. Lack of consensus on the definitions of leadership and the culture escalates the ambiguity in the field. Underlying cultural assumptions and values make interpretations of findings very difficult. In this respect, a critical review of the literature, including major research questions and methodologies, quality of research, and suggestions for future research were discussed within the scope of the present study. Overview of the field demonstrates that far more questions than answers exist in cross-cultural leadership research and researchers should offer collaborative solutions through concerted effort.

**Gozu, Hamide** (University at Albany, State University of New York)

*Attitudes Towards Seeking Help Among High School Students: A Case Study from Turkey*

The present study explored factors related to professional help-seeking by high school students in Turkey. Gender differences in attitudes towards seeking professional help and the effects of preference for counselor gender and problem type on those attitudes were examined. The Attitudes towards Seeking Help Scale and a survey instrument concerning participants' gender, preference for counselor gender, and problem type were administered to 342 (199 female and 143 male) high school students who were randomly selected from one high school. It was found that males were less inclined to seek help, and their willingness to seek help depended on the combination of type of problem they experienced and counselor gender. They were willingly to seek help for academic problems from an opposite-gendered counselor. These results may have been influenced by cultural gender stereotypes (Addis & Mahalik, 2003; Kagitcibasi, 1982) since men and women learn gendered attitudes and behaviors from cultural values, norms, and ideologies about what it means to be men and women.

**Grace, Kevin** (University of Cincinnati)

*Townships, Sport, and Competing Philanthropies in Port Elizabeth, South Africa*

Based upon initial research conducted during the FIFA 2010 World Cup in South Africa, this paper explores the role of philanthropic recreational service in Port Elizabeth townships and the conflicts they engender.

During this global event, several philanthropies already in place sought to expand their missions by strengthening the use of sports to educate impoverished township youth in health care and HIV-AIDS awareness. The game of soccer was integral in this effort, both as a teaching tool and as a reward, i.e., tickets to World Cup matches held in Port Elizabeth that were given to children who regularly attended a recreational program and showed enthusiasm in the lessons. As part of a study abroad program for University of Cincinnati students, the focus for engagement was on using ethnographic methods and participatory analysis to understand how these philanthropies in Zwide, Motherwell, and New Brighton townships established their own missions, often to the detriment of effective interaction with the township children and leading to conflicts in language, values, and outcomes. This paper further considers how a global sports event affects a local community in terms of cultural affirmation and involvement.

**Graziano, Matthew** (New York University)

*The Real America: Who Owns the American Dream?*

Perky housewives, hardworking fathers, well-behaved children, washing machines, tidy suburban houses, automobiles, and financial security are often ways we define the contemporary American Dream of pull-yourself-up-by-your-bootstraps individualism, hard work, and success. Using Carol Gilligan's (*In a Different Voice*, 1982) Listening Guide Method of interview analysis, this paper defines alternative meanings and interpretations of the American Dream, with special focus on the underlying tension between the singular "traditional" narrative of American life and the plural, alternative "reality" of the American every day. Drawing from three, two-hour long interviews with "Rose" a white, early 30's, upper middle class woman from a suburb outside New York City, this paper will highlight certain tenets that produce an American quality of experience. I draw parallels between infertility and marriage equality, prompting the questions: What experiences are included in the American Dream? And: What experiences are notably absent? Lastly, I focus on how we can use the answers to these questions better our understanding of systemic racism, sexism, homophobia and white privilege in American culture. In conclusion, I argue that the field of Psychology can work to change the dialogue surrounding the ideas of the American Dream.

**Gregory, Karen** (Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute)

*Language Proficiency + Cultural/Regional Competence ≠ Culturally Immersed*

The purpose of this research is to demonstrate how cultural and regional studies programs coupled with language proficiency training does not produce culturally immersed personnel. Military commanders are demanding military personnel be able to expertly read a foreign country's social landscape which will, in turn, arm them to properly combat irregular forces. This research draws upon previous research and policy guidance, first-hand experience, and available training, education and cultural immersion programs. Careful examination of the military's current approach to developing cultural competence and language proficiencies has proven to be a move in the right direction, but has also proven to be minimal. Through showing that cultural and regional studies and language training are inadequate to meeting the current demand in the operational environment, this research highlights the importance of cultural immersion training.

**Grimes-MacLellan, Dawn** (Earlham College)

*IRBs and International Research with Children and Youth*

IRBs and international research with children & youth while IRB approval of research with children and youth aims to provide assurance that an ethical obligation to protect young research participants is achieved, this process is complicated in international contexts by differing cultural understandings of research methods, of decision-making processes and of locus of control. A typical IRB requirement of American research projects such as actively seeking parental permission for minors to participate in research, for example, can be culturally inappropriate in certain international settings. In schools in Japan, for example, teachers are often considered the authority whose permission is required, and directing requests elsewhere can constrain or even thwart research projects entirely. This paper will discuss research with children and young adolescents in Japan, focusing particularly on informed consent, to highlight some of the ways in which the research process is impacted by differing cultural understandings of appropriate means of ensuring that research ethics and informants are safeguarded. It further calls for discussion as to whether the continuing protection of young informants in ongoing qualitative research is ensured by a static vetting process such as an IRB approval and how best this ethical obligation might be achieved in international contexts.

**Grotowska-Leder, Jolanta** (University of Lodz)

*Does Feminization of Poverty Exist in Poland?*

The risk of poverty is gender specific. Women are to a larger extent affected by poverty. The paper deals with the understanding of the concepts of female poverty and feminization of poverty and investigates whether the problem of feminization of poverty in Poland exists. The term “feminization of poverty” on the macro scale refers to the situation of women: (1) on the labor market (higher women’s unemployment rate, women’s problems with returning to the labor market after giving birth to a child), (2) related to their incomes/old age benefits (lower earnings/old age pensions of women). A relatively new area of research on feminization of Polish women is micro-scale studies on the level of poor households’ functioning. Results of both quantitative and qualitative studies prove that Polish female poverty is different to male poverty, not only in terms of the basic poverty correlates (i.e. unemployment, household structure, marital status), but also when it comes to experiencing poverty within poor households. In poor families, except for the common responsibilities of a wife and a mother (such as cooking, cleaning, child care), a woman overtakes the roles traditionally attributed to husbands and fathers; she organizes and secures means to satisfy her family’s needs (looking for a job, applying for social benefits, borrowing money).

**Grunzke, Rebecca Zellner** (Independent Scholar) and Andrew L. Grunzke (Mercer University)

*The Dragon and the Butterfly: The IRB Approval Process and the Child's Voice in Sensitive Research*

Research concerning delicate topics almost inevitably raise ethical and legal issues, especially when such research involves human subjects who have not yet reached the age of majority. This paper considers how the politics of the IRB approval process, which has been established to protect the physical and emotional safety of research participants, may consequently limit the participation of children and adolescents in research having potential sensitivity, such as sexuality, juvenile crime, domestic violence, drug use, mental health, and family court.

**Grunzke, Rebecca Zellner** (Independent Scholar)

*Not Just Another Brick in the Wall: Alternative Childrearing Tasks of Unschooling Parents*

This research contextualizes the practice of consensual learning and alternative family lifestyle within the cultural domain of childrearing tasks and compares the alternativity of unschooling, conventionally homeschooling, and schooling parents. Semi-structured interview protocols adapted for online administration were employed to collect qualitative and systematic data and to test five hypotheses. First, cultural domain analysis confirmed the existence of a cultural domain of childrearing tasks with a cohesive set of core elements. Second, consensus analysis indicated a cultural consensus among unschooling parents and parents whose children are educated with more conventional curricular models; however, observational data confirmed the hypothesis that unschooling parents are culturally distinct. Third, property

fitting revealed that underlying categorical dimensions of childrearing tasks include how alternative they are and how much decision-making power is afforded to the child whose parent practices the task. Fourth, Guttman scaling analysis revealed that alternative childrearing tasks form a unidimensional continuum by which the practice of certain highly alternative tasks can predict the performance of less alternative tasks. Finally, a comparison of the number of alternative childrearing tasks performed by unschooling parents, their conventionally homeschooling peers, and parents whose children attend school revealed that unschoolers practice more alternative childrearing tasks than their conventionally schooling counterparts. Moreover, homeschooling parents are more similar in their parenting practices to schooling parents than unschooling parents, a finding that suggests parenting style may be a more significant curricular influence than educational setting.

**Guzman, Jennifer** (University of California at Los Angeles)

*The International Negotiation of Weight Gain in Indigenous Mapuche Children's Medical Care in Southern Chile*

Chile has already experienced the globally advancing epidemiological shift wherein infectious diseases have abated and chronic diseases are on the rise. In response, Chile's public medical care for children closely monitors for signs of overweight (Carrasco, 2004). At the same time, indigenous Mapuche farming families cyclically face food insecurity (Clark, 2004). This paper analyses talk-in-interaction to examine how medical staff and Mapuche parents negotiate Mapuche children's weight gain and food intake. Data are from video recordings of well-child consultations at a rural primary care center in Southern Chile. Findings describe how participants launch talk about weight problems, constitute hierarchies of evidence, and proffer and receive dietary advice. Discussion reflects on the discursive constitution of healthy and unhealthy weight gain for rural Mapuche children, who are growing at the intersection of national public health discourses and local norms for healthy development.

**Habashi, Janette** (University of Oklahoma)

*Multiplicity of a Dialectic Palestinian Paradox with International NGOs*

To understand the dialectic paradox of the NGOs' relationship with Palestine, it is imperative to historically contextualize the intersection between missionary efforts, international and local politics, and the community's responses (resistance and receptive) to such agendas. Prior to 1948, missionaries, in the guise of humanitarianism, sought to build hospitals and schools to attract non-believers and to create a network of influence and a system of dependency. In 1948, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) was developed as a response to the exodus of Palestinians due to the establishment of the Israel state. The role of UNRWA was enforced during the Israeli invasion of Palestinian territories in 1967. UNRWA is a relief organization that provides education and healthcare services, but its existence embodies a political stance for the locals. In the 1980s, the Palestinians developed a sustainable community model of NGOs in resistance to the Israeli occupation. These grassroots NGOs created community education, improved agriculture and shaped the boycotting model of resistance. This organic community movement was supported by the Palestinian leftist political party that created alternatives for local healthcare and education. The movement was disrupted after 1993 when local NGOs became dependent on international funding.

**Hagues, Rachel** (University of Georgia)

*Eliminating Gender Discrimination at the Village Level: Example of a Small Tanzanian Community*

Culture and language are essential in transferring societal gender expectations and norms. However, these "norms" can also perpetuate inequalities and injustices because of their "traditional" status. In particular, much of sub-Saharan Africa holds to deeply rooted gender roles that are embedded in tradition and culture; these still do not consider women equal with men. Rather, these traditions both perpetuate the notion that men have the right to abuse and take advantage of women, as well as keep women from realizing their right to pursue justice. Globally, rape and violence towards women and girls has become so common that in many countries it is not even questioned; culture can not only justify gender inequities, but can go so far as to justify discrimination and rape. Multiple charters, treaties, etc. have been created to bring equality to all people; many of which are focused on gender. The challenge lies in implementing these policies on the village level, when culture and tradition contradict. In this presentation, I will discuss a partnership in

Ukerewe, Tanzania, where women are empowering girls to realize their value and worth at a young age and causing long-term change for their future.

**Hall IV**, Joseph H. (Lynn University) and Katrina Carter-Tellison (Lynn University)

*Madam President? Some Observations on Cultural Change and Continuity in Navajoland Elections*

The purpose of this research is to examine cultural stability in the political status and role of women among the Navajo (Dine'). Traditional Navajo social organization consists of matrilineal clans, with matrilineal post-marital residence preferred. Thus, Navajo women have had relatively high status compared to women in the broader United States culture. Has the political role of women changed? While women have been elected to tribal council over the years, there has never been a female tribal president. This summer, the August, 2010 primary election was discussed with both male and female Dine' tribal members, to assess their attitudes towards having a female President of the Navajo Tribal Council. Despite the strong matrilineal role of women in the tribe, not all interviewees seemed prepared to accept a female Tribal Council President. Additionally, others seemed to embrace the concept of a female president, but rejected the specific female candidates for varying reasons. As a result of these interviews, and an analysis of the vote, the political role of women seems to remain traditionally strong. Ultimately, one female council member is running against the sitting (male) council Vice President, with the winner to be determined in the general election in November.

**Hansen**, Cynthia and Patience Epps (University of Texas at Austin)

*Social Relationships as a Lexical Source for Numeral Terms in Amazonia*

Due to the relatively high degree of etymological transparency found in the numeral systems of Amazonia, it is possible to see the range of lexical sources from which the numeral terminology emerges. In this paper, we present the range of strategies used to create numeral terms below 5, based on an extensive survey of the numeral systems of close to 200 Amazonian languages conducted by the authors. More specifically, we discuss a strategy that is well-attested in Amazonia but that is not attested elsewhere in the world: a 'relational' strategy where terms for 4 (and sometimes 3-10) are built using a social relationship term, such as 'sibling' or 'companion.' We propose that this strategy mirrors a gestural counting strategy found throughout the region where fingers are grouped in pairs.

**Havill**, Valerie (Gainesville State College), Blanka Colneric (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia), and Maja Zupancic (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)

*Parents' Free Language Descriptions of Children with Disabilities*

The Five-Factor Model (FFM) of personality is a useful taxonomy to classify parents' descriptions of children in different language communities. In the present study, we included children with disabilities as they are often neglected in studies of personality development. Eighty-two Slovenian children and adolescents (M age = 8 years) with cognitive disabilities were described by their mothers and fathers separately. In the USA, 63 parents described their child with disabilities. A coding scheme developed in previous international research (Havill et al., 1994) was used to categorize the expressions generated by parents. Over 70% of descriptors were coded within the FFM demonstrating that this taxonomy is useful for categorizing characteristics of individuals with cognitive disabilities. We specifically wanted to examine the proportion of positive and negative descriptions and use of the 15 subcategories as they compared to a sample of typically developing children in seven other nations (N = 2,416). Agreeableness received the most descriptions (one third) in parents of children with cognitive disability. Fewer descriptors were coded in the Openness/Intellect category. Conscientiousness received the lowest proportion of descriptors. Parents of children Most of the responses outside the FFM were coded in the Illness, Handicaps, and Health category.

**Heft LaPorte, Heidi** (Lehman College CUNY) and David Strug (Yeshiva University)

*The Impact of Parental Pre-migration Trauma on the Jewish Children of Operation Peter Pan*

Over 14,000 unaccompanied children left Cuba for the United States between 1961-1962 in Operation Peter Pan. Their exodus and resettlement is well-documented. Four hundred of these children were members of Cuba's small Jewish community. We describe the pre- and post-migration experiences of these Jewish children. The trauma experienced by the parents of these children in their countries of origin (e.g., Poland, Turkey) had a transgenerational impact on their children's lives, which was felt both before and after those children left Cuba. The parents of the Jewish children who left the island were primarily Ashkenazi Jews who migrated from Western and Central Europe to escape the Holocaust, or Sephardic Jews from the former Ottoman Empire to escape political and social turmoil. Traumatic memory requires several generations to play itself out. In some instances, psychosocial conflicts associated with traumatic memory went unresolved. This has implications for understanding how respondents think about their past and on their interactions with family, friends and community. Data come from qualitative interviews with approximately 30 Jewish Peter Pans ranging in age from 58 to 67.

**Heidbrink, Lauren** (DePaul University)

*Intersecting (Im)possibilities: Migrant Youth, Family and the State*

This paper explores how the emergent juridical category of "unaccompanied alien child" complicates the construct of personhood defined by U.S. immigration law. Contemporary immigration law recognizes the identity of a child only inasmuch as she is a derivative of the actions, legal status, and presence of her parent(s). Because children are not seen as autonomous individuals from birth, but as beings that families must socialize into mature adults, children do not maintain an independent position in relationship to the state. The legal identity of the unaccompanied child becomes both contingent and dependent: an "impossible subject" who cannot exist in juridical accounts of personhood due to her illegal presence in the U.S. and her paradoxical position as an alone but dependent minor. This paper traces how unaccompanied migrant youth cross physical, social and metaphoric borders and reside in overlapping spaces of impossibility - be they social invisibility, illegality, or independence - through their negotiations of a complex legal and institutional network and, in turn, the ways these networks position youth at the intersection of the state and the family.

**Heissler, Karin** (UNICEF)

*Re-thinking "Trafficking" in Child Labour Migration in Bangladesh: The Role of Social Networks and Their Policy Implications*

Networks have long been identified as playing a crucial role in the labor migration of adult males and females. Even though there has been no in-depth look at the operationalization of networks in child labor migration, the contacts used in the labor migration of girls and boys are often portrayed negatively, as traffickers. Findings from ethnographic research undertaken in Bangladesh reveal that the emphasis among policy makers on trafficking demonstrates a misreading of girls' and boys' migratory processes. While some exploitation may occur, it co-exists alongside social and economic relations of protection.

**Henry, Hani** (American University in Cairo, Egypt)

*Integrating Spirituality into Psychotherapy: The Egyptian Perspective*

This study examined the methods Egyptian therapists use to integrate spirituality into their psychotherapeutic work with spiritual clients. Many researchers have argued that spirituality is often linked to problems that spiritual clients bring to psychotherapy, the solution of these problems, and the larger social and cultural context in which these problems were created. Accordingly, it may be useful for therapists, who conduct psychotherapy with these individuals, to be open, sensitive, and tolerant as they respond to spiritual issues. The current literature suggests that therapists can integrate spirituality into their clinical practice, either implicitly or explicitly, depending on their comfort level and spiritual orientation to life. Implicit integration of spiritual issues denotes the therapists' respect and encouragement of spiritual forces that influence the client without using spiritual resources in their intervention or initiating discussions about spirituality. On the other hand, explicit integration of spirituality emphasizes its role in the effectiveness of

therapy, links psychological theory with spiritual guidance, and uses spiritual resources, such as prayers, in interventions. A thematic analysis of interviews conducted with Egyptian psychologists and psychiatrists revealed their explicit and implicit methods of integrating psychotherapy.

**Heying, Shirley** (University of New Mexico)

*Education and Resilience: Guatemalan War Orphan's Use of Advanced Education to Overcome the Long-term Effects of Genocide*

The genocide carried out in the period of "la violencia" in Guatemala (1978-1983) left over 200,000 children orphaned. Most of these orphans came from poor, indigenous families who were devastated physically, emotionally and financially during and following the genocide. Faced with extreme adversity, many families had no choice but to transfer legal custody of their orphans over to the state or to locally-run programs. For 16 years, I have worked with a permanent-residence orphanage located in the central Highlands that was initially founded to care for war orphans. Based on recent ethnographic fieldwork I conducted in collaboration with this orphanage, I found that many of the formerly enrolled war orphans (who are now adults) have not only overcome the adversity caused by their orphan status but have also achieved tremendous goals regarding education. This paper presents the ways in which the war orphans raised in the Highlands orphanage have used advanced education as an effective tool for overcoming the economic challenges that being orphaned (even as adults) present. In a nation-state where access to advanced education is limited for the masses, the orphans' abilities to access, navigate and achieve success in advanced education is both remarkable and inspiring.

**Hoffman, Diane** (University of Virginia)

*Agency and Vulnerability among Haitian Child Migrants*

This paper considers the debate on child agency and vulnerability in the context of the *restavek*--Haitian child domestic laborers--who frequently migrate both from rural to urban settings or within rural areas in Haiti in search of better opportunities. Widely constructed in the media and child rights advocacy literature as invisible victims of society, this analysis considers the ways in which Haitian constructions of childhood and kinship intersect with the *restavek* practice and offer a different view of children's work and learning that highlights child agency. In particular, using theories of situated learning and identity, this paper makes the case for exploring the world of Haitian child migrants as one in which the negotiation of visibility and invisibility are active processes, mediated in part through negotiated kin relations and identities constructed through practices connected to work and learning. Implications for understanding the tensions between vulnerability and agency in the anthropology of childhood are addressed.

**Hogbacka, Riitta** (University of California at Berkeley)

*Can Inter-country Adoptions be Open? Experiences of South African Birth Mothers and Finnish Adoptive Parents*

Open adoption meaning mediated or direct contact or exchange of letters and photographs between birth and adoptive families is nowadays regarded as "good practices" in Western domestic adoptions in many countries. Inter-country adoptions, on the other hand, have until now been conducted as if the children were orphans following the principles of a "clean break." My paper examines the possibilities and challenges of openness in inter-country adoption by analyzing the lived experiences of South African birth mothers and Finnish adoptive parents. I will look at how meeting, contact and exchange of information between these parents influences and is influenced by their different locations and positions.

**Honeywell, Shannon** (State University of New York at New Paltz)

*Is Faking Orgasm also Faking Intimacy?*

What is the evolutionary and cultural function of orgasm and why do humans fake it? Does faking orgasm de-authenticate the intimacy of sexual intercourse or reinforce its ideals within the context of western romantic relationships? I have explored these questions through an internet based questionnaire (N= 1,000 completed questionnaires) and subsequently through in-depth interviews. Through my data I have examined the cultural and psychological aspects of "faking the orgasm" and why both men and women do it. The results support and challenge ideas posed by evolutionary psychology concerning sex and mate

selection and expand on our understanding of the individuals' perception of orgasm and its place within sociocultural ideals. This research sheds light on an area that has been underrepresented in the academic world, particularly in the case of the male fake orgasm. It shows that although the fake orgasm can be tied to its evolutionary and biological underpinnings it has also developed into an expression of social and cultural ideals. The orgasm fosters involuntary muscle contractions and a flow of hormones that mobilize an emotional response. It is from here that cultural ideals become applied to orgasm and generate it as an integral part of sex in western society. Orgasm acts as an arbitrator for sexual success, a potential prerequisite to its end, and can impact the sexual ego of partners. The fake orgasm attempts to obstruct the psychological conflicts that occur when orgasm does not happen and can be used to quicken the end to a sexual interaction.

**Howell-Carter, Marya** (Farmingdale State College)

*Does Mixed-Race Heritage Make a Difference? Perceptions of African-American/Caucasian Biracial Individuals*

While research examining the intrapsychic experiences and behavioral outcomes of biracial people has yielded mixed results, the literature examining others' perceptions of biracial individuals is almost non-existent. This presentation will report on two studies examining others' perceptions of African-American/Caucasian biracial job applicants. Study 1 examined perceptions of biracial versus monoracial minority group members on several work-related dimensions. Results indicated very little difference in perception on these dimensions based on race alone. Trends in the data indicated that African-American subjects rated biracial job applicants lower than either Caucasian or African-American applicants. On several "personal" variables (liking the applicant, getting along with the applicant, and choosing to hire the applicant) the mean score for biracial people was almost a full point lower than African-Americans or Caucasians when rated by African-Americans. In Study 2, participants were primed with stereotyped beliefs about monoracial African-Americans before completing the same work-related perceptions ratings. Findings were similar to Study 1: on most dimensions, applicant race had very little impact on ratings. However, significant differences by applicant race were obtained on the same "personal" work dimensions: African-Americans continued to rate biracial individuals lower than either other African-Americans or Caucasians. Implications are discussed.

**Hurwicz, Margo-Lea** (University of Missouri at St. Louis) and **Jack A. Ketola** (Obvious Systems, LLC)

*On the Replication of Uniformity, the Organization of Diversity, and Diversity that Resists Organization: Data Simulation to Explore the Sensitivity of Consensus Analysis*

Consensus Analysis makes it possible to assess the degree to which a group of people share cultural knowledge in a specified domain. The procedure involves a factor analytic approach to a matrix of each person's answers to a set of questions about the domain. Excellent results are achieved when most of the people in the group agree on most of the answers, for example when excellent students are tested on course material that they all have studied effectively (medical students on anatomy). Good results are achieved when the people share a lot of knowledge in a domain, but some are less knowledgeable (poorer students), or some belong to a subculture that shares different answers to some of the questions (ethnic group members on treatments for the common cold). In the case of subcultures (ethnic cold remedies), a better fit of the cultural consensus model can be achieved by separating the groups based on a priori attributes (self-reported ethnic identity) and running separate analyses. The result is better goodness of fit in each group separately in the context of adequate goodness of fit when the groups are combined. However, poor initial results are achieved in analyses when there are 2 strong models that do not overlap in the group responding to questions about the domain (democrats and republicans on the proper role of government in health care delivery and financing). In cases like this, the only way to get good results is to separate the groups for analysis. In this paper we present analyses of data simulated to represent each of the above-mentioned situations, and assess the levels of within and between group agreement necessary to move from one situation to another.

**Jacobson, Ken** (University of Massachusetts at Amherst)

*(Learning) Disability: Profit Driven Social Construction?*

While questioning the inclusion of mental disabilities in disability legislation, this paper will also look at several broader questions. What are the educational and/or life style costs and benefits of labeling people socially constructed as “not like us” or as “disabled”? Does the fact that large numbers of people make a living because of this labeling jaundice their ability to honestly evaluate those costs and benefits? It looks at that inclusion from two culturally distinct perspectives: England and America. It uses over ten years of e-mail comments from two British based disability chat groups as ethnographic data to document the scope to which financial incentives drive a more than cottage industry. Then it considers the American IDEA legislation and whether it has led to proportionately more children being labeled as “disabled” than in England. Interview and participant observation data of several American ten year old students will illustrate both the harm of labeling the ease with which it is accomplished in that country.

**Jankowiak, William** (University of Nevada)

*Changing Morality of Dating and What it Says about Youth, China and Modernity*

The discourse of love and sexual expression has moved out of China's urban shadows and into its commercial arteries. In this paper, I will explore the cognitive models of love and rules for sexual expression as they were found in urban China twenty years ago and how they are being redefined in contemporary urban settings. Specifically I will explore the significance of China's shift from a courtship to dating culture. I will do this by providing results of my dating survey as well as in depth interviews that involve urban males and females responding to a series of questions concerning intimacy and marriage.

My primary sample population will be China's youth (17-25). However, I will also focus on the notions of love, people's expectations of what to do once love arises, as well as male and female sexual practices. In addition, I will examine middle age men and women's motivation for sexual affairs. By comparing the two age cohorts, I will be able to assess the presence of cultural continuities and changes in individual life-orientations across the generations.

**Jenson, Jennifer** (University of Lethbridge)

*Raising a Caregiver: Saraguro Babies' Agency in Sleep Practices*

Most anthropological literature on childhood has concentrated on school-age children and youth; relatively few have considered physically dependent and verbally inarticulate infants as cultural actors. This paper proposes that North American and British anthropologists have largely neglected infants as anthropological subjects because their own adult-centric cultures are relatively dismissive of babies - demanding adult control over infants, prioritizing adult needs, and expecting spatial separation. However, infants' aptitude in constructing culture is more evident in societies with less parental intervention in children's actions, where babies are welcome everywhere and their autonomy is respected. Based on ethnographic fieldwork among the Saraguros of Ecuador, this paper highlights infants' and toddlers' agency. Communicating and collaborating with parents and daycare workers, babies shape both their own care and the daily life of adults, even while engaging in “biological” activities like sleep. Finally, this paper considers Ecuadorean childcare in the age of “the rights of childhood” where manuals and administrative policies lay out “correct” napping procedures and sleep location based on mestizo sensibilities. The paper argues that Saraguro babies can even partake in political acts, resisting the erasure of indigenous childrearing patterns by national and global interventions.

**Ji, Kyeong-Jin** (Seoul National University), **Kangyi Lee** (Seoul National University, South Korea), **Miyoung Sung** (Seokyeong University, South Korea), and **Seung-Hee Son** (Purdue University)

*Preschoolers' Behavioral Regulation Assessed by the Head-to-Toes Task and Emotional Problems – A Study of South Korea*

This study investigated socio-demographic predictors of preschoolers' behavioral regulation and examined predictive relations between behavioral regulation and emotional problems. The subjects were 263 children aged 3-6 years from 6 preschools in Seoul, Korea. Behavioral regulation was assessed using a recently developed direct measure called the Head-Toes-Knees-Shoulders task (Wanless et al., in press), which improved shortcomings of existing observational instruments. Children were asked to play a game that requires them to perform the opposite of what is instructed verbally. To assess children's emotional problems, teachers completed the Preschool Behavior Questionnaire (Behar & Stringfield, 1974). Data were analyzed by correlation analysis and multiple linear regressions. Findings showed that child age and

day-care experience positively predicted behavioral regulation. After controlling for socio-demographic variables, behavioral regulation negatively predicted each aspect of emotional problems (aggression, hyperactivity, and fearfulness). The results showed that day-care experience and number of siblings as well as child age was a predictor of behavioral regulation; the longer preschoolers experienced day-care services, the higher their average scores of behavioral regulation. Children who had a large number of siblings had high behavioral regulation scores. Moreover, this study connected behavioral regulation, measured directly with an observational task, with emotional problems evaluated by teachers.

**Jordan, Fiona** (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen, Netherlands)  
*Introduction: Evolutionary Cross-Cultural Anthropology*  
Introduction to symposium.

**Jordan, Fiona** (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen, Netherlands)  
*Testing Co-evolution in Counting and Culture*

Across the world, languages vary in their ways of enumeration. Some languages, but not others, have dedicated linguistic mechanisms for counting certain objects and/or large numbers. Numeral classifiers are words or affixes to nouns that are used for counting certain classes of objects, such as “animate things” or “coconuts”. Specific counting systems go a step further and count specific classes of objects by units greater than one, such as (e.g.) pairs or twenties. Examining Oceanic languages, Bender and Beller (2006a,b) have advanced the idea that numeral classifiers and specific counting systems are object-specific, refer to culturally-salient semantic domains, and are often used to enumerate large quantities. Here we test their hypothesis that these linguistic features may have co-evolved with aspects of socioecology, specifically, norms of redistribution such as chiefly tribute that are found in socially stratified societies. We use comparative data across a sample of Austronesian ethnolinguistic groups, lexical phylogenies of these languages as a model of population history, and statistical methods from evolutionary biology to (a) reconstruct the most likely model of history of counting systems and social structure and (b) test for causal co-evolutionary processes. Using phylogenetic approaches not only allows us to control for Galton’s Problem but allows us to test these language-culture co-evolutionary hypotheses in a framework that delivers estimates of the processes of cultural change. These results speak to broader issues regarding the flexibility of human numerical cognition, as well as shed light on the specific development of counting systems within the Austronesian cultural context.

**Jue-Steuck, Jennifer** (University of California at Berkeley)

*Rebirthing the Nation: How Transnational Adoption Bridges the Motherline and Mirrors Social Capital across Communities*

This talk explores social capital and the science of social networks through a transnational adoption lens and the notion of the Motherline. Jungian psychologist Dr. Naomi Lowinsky argues that “Mother is the first world we know, the source of our lives and our stories. Embodying the mystery of origin, she connects us to the great web of kin and generation. Yet the voice of her experience is seldom heard in our literature” (Lowinsky 1992, xi). In the case of adopted people, “Mother” (Birthmother) is often absent. Not only is she absent, she is socially *dead*. Ties severed legally and physically, she becomes a figure of sociological “haunting” (Gordon 1996). I ultimately argue that adopted people must form their own multiple Motherlines throughout life, and it is this project of constructing, exploring, and writing one’s various Motherlines that become not only the lifelong project, but multi-generational and global project, of transnational adoption. How can an adopted person participate in the lifelong *mirroring act* of “looking backward to their mothers and forward to their daughters,” as Dr. Lowinsky writes (Lowinsky 1992) when so often there is little or no access to Birthmother to begin with?

**Justeson, John** (State University of New York at Albany)

*Zero's Beginnings: The Mayan Case*

This paper addresses linguistic and (Mayan) historical evidence concerning the origins of a numerical concept of zero. Comparative linguistic evidence suggests that zero is not part of basic numerical cognition; rather, it develops out of computing practices of mathematical specialists. Specifically, while zero is often assumed to be prerequisite to the invention of positional notation, it seems on the contrary to emerge as a notational device within such systems. This is clearly the case in Mesoamerica. A system of place-value notation arose in Guatemala and Mexico among Mayans and epi-Olmecs by 36 BCE, with no symbol corresponding to a zero coefficient. Although data is limited, circumstantial evidence is consistent with the following scenario for the emergence of a numerical zero: Mayan calendar specialists developed discourse practices, associated with calendrically-timed ritual events, that used the word "lacking"; the associated dates were represented in a new, non-positional system of notation, which replaced positional notation except in calculating tables; the sign for "lacking" was transferred from the new notation into these tabular positional notations; as a side effect of the algorithms that specialists used to add and subtract positional numerals, the "lacking" symbol was reinterpreted numerically.

**Kanzler, Steffen** (University of Muenster Institute of Business Administration)

*Success Factors in Cross-Cultural Collaboration – Investigating a Chinese-German Nanotechnology Research Project*

In times of globalization and rapidly developing R&D systems, the importance of international collaborative research activities increases, leading to a growing number of heterogeneous collaborations. This study investigates success factor and barriers regarding a nanotechnology collaboration of Chinese and German scientists. Particularly, we analyze cultural differences that might indirectly influence success factors of the collaboration process. Therefore, quantitative data was obtained from professors and PhDs regarding influencing factors of the relationship quality (e.g., satisfaction, outcome fairness and willingness to collaborate in the future) like the ability to observe the other party's action, the understanding of the transformation process and equal payoff valuation. Furthermore, we employ a moderator analysis with the factors individualism/collectivism, cultural sensitivity and guanxi to analyze the influences of cross-cultural differences. Our results reveal only slight differences between Chinese and German researchers. Thus, the question arises if the effects of national culture are outweighed by a shared or similar organizational culture of academic scientists. Finally, the obtained results provide theoretical as well as practical implications for cross-cultural collaboration processes.

**Karnilowicz, Wally** (Victoria University)

*Psychological Interpretations of Identity and Culture: The Recovering Drug Addict*

While identity and culture have been discussed in social science and organizational disciplines it is an emerging and increasingly important area within social psychology. This paper highlights an interpretation of identity from the social psychological perspective through the experience of the recovering drug addict in contemporary Australian Society. It adopts a constructivist epistemology in interpreting the cultural symbols and associated interactions central to what it is that identifies the recovering addict. The paper also considers the role of "Psychological Ownership" and the related notion of the epiphany in the experience of recovery.

**Kato, Chiharu** (Michigan State University)

*Cultural Reference, Expected Repatriation and Adapting Multiple Identities among Japanese Third Culture Kids*

Third Culture Kids (TCKs), first coined by Useem (1976) refers to children who relocate overseas and spend their formative years other than their passport country. Their developmental path can be uniquely different from that of immigrants for their expected return, and relatively high socio-economic statuses. A small case study with 7 Japanese Third Culture Kids revealed that their world-views and associating beliefs and behaviors are constructed in parallel, which allow them to adapt to the social worlds of school and peers in the host country, school and peers at Japanese Saturday school, and home. In contrast to the previous studies that documented the adjustment problems among American TCKs, my study participants

did not show adjustment problems despite their limited English abilities. Instead, they recognize the different norms and rules in each above-mentioned social worlds, and adapt in parallel, without being torn apart from being different in each worlds. Interview data suggested Japanese cultural norms and practices may ease the tension of being different in each social world. It is also suggested that established expatriates' community and schools provides support system. Implication includes possible cultural differences between documented problems of American TCKs and Japanese TCKs, and advantage of expatriation during mid-adolescence.

**Kelley, Maureen** (University of Washington)

*Should International Adoption be Part of Humanitarian Aid Efforts? Lessons from Haiti*

Child victims of humanitarian crises galvanize human empathy and resolve like nothing else. The plight of Haitian orphans following the recent earthquake led to a call for expediting international adoptions as part of the relief effort. Yet leading international humanitarian aid organizations recommend against international adoption or the transfer of children out of the. This policy reflects the guiding principles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption, placing priority on securing the safety and survival of the child in the affected country and preserving family integrity through reunification in country. Ongoing controversy surrounding the predicament of orphans in Haiti reveals the underlying tensions between the ethical appeals driving current policy. Striking the best balance between multiple ethical appeals within the worst of real world constraints requires continued reflection on the fit between ethics, policy and challenges on the ground. A program for incorporating international regional fostering is offered as a strategy for balancing the exigent needs of children and families in country with longer-term considerations of child development and cultural identity.

**Kennedy, Margaret** (Creighton University) and **Jill Brown** (Creighton University)

*Voodoo and Its Influence on Mental Health Beliefs and Treatment in Haiti*

This poster examines pre and post-earthquake Haiti and the Haitian view of mental health with Voodoo as a cultural framework in health care. Through understanding the history, beliefs, and practices of Voodoo and determining the implications of the Haitian view on mental health disorders, we can begin to provide a tangible theory of treatment ineffectiveness in mental disorders in Haiti. Psychosis, schizophrenia, depression, catatonia, and zombification are described. I examine the Health Beliefs Model (Rosenstock, 1966) focusing on Haitians' self-constructed beliefs about their own health and about their susceptibility and severity of the described conditions. When examining the Haitian view as connected with the Health Beliefs Model it is clear that due to the Voodoo religion and the widely accepted view of health disorders as being a curse from an outside force, the model needs to be reexamined in order to address Haitian culture. The disjunction between traditional Haitian beliefs of determinism and the self-efficacy component necessary in the Health Beliefs Model is discussed.

**Khaleque, Abdul** and **Ronald Rohner** (University of Connecticut)

*What Happens When You Feel Like Everyone Rejects You?*

The purpose of this study was to examine the effects on adults' current psychological adjustment of perceived acceptance or rejection by mothers and fathers in childhood and by intimate partners in adulthood. The sample consisted of 1,709 adults (35% male and 65% female), including 1,645 individuals in the multiple acceptance group and 64 in the multiple rejection group. Respondents were selected from a total sample of 2,236 adults in 10 countries. Measures used were the Intimate Partner Acceptance-Rejection/Control Questionnaire (IPAR/CQ), the Adult version of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection/Control Questionnaire for Mothers and for Fathers (Adult PARQ/Control: Mothers and Fathers), and the Adult version of the Personality Assessment Questionnaire (Adult PAQ). Results showed that significantly more women than men experienced multiple acceptance, and significantly more men than women reported multiple rejection. Regardless of gender, the majority of respondents in the multiple acceptance group reported healthy psychological adjustment, whereas the majority of respondents in the multiple rejection group reported severe maladjustment.

**Khattak**, Hazrat Noor (University of Peshawar, Pakistan)

*Problems and Prospects of Rural Development in Nowshera*

Past explanations of why rural people respond as they do to external development interventions have emphasized the role of key limiting factors or critical characteristics (Transportation, communication, wealth, education, land tenure, etc.) which are thought to influence peoples' behavior in predictable ways. Efforts to promote transportation, communication systems, agricultural system and education in eight neighboring villages near Bahadar Baba district Nowshera revealed that variation in participation did not reflect clear patterns based on existing household or village characteristics. Instead, specific responses to interventions reflected a complex, but interpretable interaction between existing socio-economic factors and historic trends or events. Characteristics like the degree of local knowledge, security of land tenure, transportation, communication and community cohesion affected peoples' participation, in general, but their specific influence was neither predictable nor consistent between and even within individual villages. An appreciation of the specific historic context was often sufficient to explain these variations. The following historic trends and events were found to have important consequences for peoples' participation) The Village Agricultural and Industrial Development (V-AID) Program, Comilla Experiment to rural Development, integrated rural development program, Agro villes, People works program, The Basic Democracies System (BDS), The Rural Works Program, Local Government & Rural Development Department (LG&RDD). The research thesis concludes with a preliminary checklist of questions intended to assist researchers and development agents to discover relevant and interesting historical information about rural villages.

**Kim**, Kyoung-Ah (Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, Korea) and Seon-Gi Baek (Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, Korea)

*Changes of the Korean Wave and Its Popularity between the 1990s and the Present in Asian Countries*

The purpose of this study was to investigate what kinds of changes occurred in the nature of the Korean Wave between the 1990s to and the present day. The authors compared the context of the Korean Wave in the 1990s with trends in the current decade, and searched for differences between these decades. It was found that there were many changes in the nature of the Korean Wave between the 1990s and post-2010. First, there were changes in the main genres of the Korean Wave over time. In the 1990s, TV dramas, films and popular songs generally initiated the Korean Wave, whereas female vocal groups and Internet games are at the heart of the latest Korean Wave. Second, in the 1990s it was middle-aged Asians who tended to favor the Korean media, while nowadays it is the young generation of Asians who are most interested in the Korean media. Third, in the new stage of the Korean Wave, audiences in Asia tend to take part in many cultural activities in Korea, rather than to just to watch and enjoy Korean mass media products in their lands. Finally, the authors discussed other changes in the Korean Wave over the past twenty years and speculated as to their cross-cultural implications.

**Kim**, Su Yeon (Yonsei University)

*The Characteristics of Married Immigrant Women in South-Korea and an Exploratory Study of What Factors Affect Their Life Satisfaction in an Alien Environment*

This research intends to explore and understand the characteristics and difficulties of married immigrant women in South-Korea. There has been a rapid increase in the number of married immigrant women from China, Mongol, Vietnam and other South-Asian countries since 2000. The globalization trend is obvious in Korea, but Korean culture was not ready for multi-cultural society, which has caused many problems and issues. The following results were found through an in-depth study, using the data from "A National Survey of Korean Multi-Cultural Families" administered by the Ministry of the Health and Welfare of South Korea in 2009. More than half of immigrant women in South Korea live in poverty, suffer from psychological problems, and experience low levels of life satisfaction in comparison to the average woman in Korea. Hence, this study attempts to identify what factors can influence life satisfaction in an alien environment without language capability. In particular, this study focused on the effect of "mutual exchanges with others from their same countries." The results indicate that "mutual exchanges" have a positive effect on life satisfaction levels, with other variables such as age, family income, number of children, and length of stay controlled. This finding suggests the need to consider not only improving language capability and social skills for immigrant women in South Korea, but also supporting consanguineous relationships within their

own communities. We explore and compare cases from other countries in similar situations, and conclude that further research on this topic is needed.

**Kistler, Ashley** (Rollins College)

*Celebrating Aj Pop B'atz': Maya Heroes and Cultural Revitalization*

Cross-culturally, hero figures serve as role models, encoding important cultural information, including the beliefs, morals, and practices of the communities who admire them. Serving as moral exemplars and providing historical lessons, heroes often serve as the cornerstone of one's cultural identity. In the Maya area, stories of hero figures, such as Tecún Umán, El Q'anil, and Aj Pop B'atz', serve as models of indigenous personhood that assist their communities in on-going efforts to rebuild their cultural identities following centuries of marginalization. Thus, this paper examines the role of Maya heroes as symbols of indigenous heritage that ground their communities' participation in the Maya resurgence movement. Specifically, this paper focuses on how the Q'eqchi'-Maya of San Juan Chamelco use stories of local hero and town founder, Aj Pop B'atz', to legitimize their role in Guatemala's political landscape. I argue that stories and celebrations of Aj Pop B'atz' help Chamelqueños to connect with their history and define the morality, belief, and practice that will define their future. While this paper focuses on the case study of Chamelco, this paper will explore the role of heroes world-wide, thus contributing to our panel's theme of the universality of human nature.

**Kleiner, Robert** (Temple University)

*Socio-cultural Imperatives and Basic Theory in Applied Research*

This paper focuses on the origins of the theoretical perspective that has evolved in the development of our orientation to and design of our community studies in recent years and reported on to some degree in earlier meetings. This perspective has evolved from the research work done in different disciplines concerned with basic research and/or clinical/applied interests. Placing the research activities in the real community requires a necessary interest in the role of respective cultural and/or sub-cultural milieus. It will also raise some of the problems involved in doing so.

**Kohut, Michael R.** (Vanderbilt University)

*The Limits of Evolution Standards in Tennessee*

A great deal of research has been done on teaching and learning evolution, but the vast majority has been limited by a narrow focus disembodied from the greater sociocultural context in which the theory is taught. My research on evolution in middle and high schools in Tennessee seeks to ameliorate such problems through a research design based in Sperber's epidemiological approach and methods that combine structured interviews adapted from cognitive and educational psychology and ethnographic observations. I spent two years at sites across the state, from the capitol in Nashville to the Appalachian mountains in the east, during implementation of new state science standards intended to expand coverage of evolution to earlier grades than ever before. I found that, in most cases, the intent of state policy-makers was subverted by a combination of factors. Evolutionary concepts were either ignored, downplayed or contradicted by creationist critiques. In this presentation, I will give an overview of the research project and discuss the reasons the new evolution standards failed to have their intended effects, citing not only religious beliefs but also cognitive, institutional, and political factors.

**Korotayev, Andrey** (Russian Academy of Sciences) and **Julia Zinkina** (Russian Academy of Sciences)

*A Trap at the Escape from the Trap? Some Demographic Structural Factors of Political Instability in Cross-National Perspective*

The "Malthusian trap" is a rather typical situation for pre-industrial societies when the growth of output (as it is accompanied by a faster demographic growth) does not lead in the long term to an increase in per capita output and the improvement of living conditions of the majority of population that remains close to the bare survival level. The escape from the "Malthusian trap" is shown to tend to generate in a rather systematic (although paradoxical) way quite serious political upheavals. The main finding is that the escape from the Malthusian trap tends to generate an explosive growth of the young urban population. On the other hand, such an explosive growth tends to correlate with high levels of sociopolitical instability. The empirical test

(employing the UN demographic data and Matthew White's database on the internal warfare) has indicated that we actually deal here with a rather strong ( $Rho = .59$ ;  $Gamma = .74$ ) correlation that is significant beyond any doubt ( $p < .0001$ ). The identification of demographic structural mechanisms that generate such upheavals has made it possible to develop a mathematical model of the respective processes. The forecast of political instability in African countries in 2010–2050 produced on the basis of this model is presented.

**Kromidas, Maria** (University of Bridgeport)

*Within and Beyond Colorblindness: Playing with Ideologies of Race in New York City*

Based on 14 months of ethnographic research with 9, 10 and 11 year old children in a diverse New York City school and utilizing a fine-grained sociocultural linguistic analysis, I examine talk and interactions where racialized bodies came into play. Discourse surrounding bodies, especially racialized bodies were sources of both danger and pleasure and directly confronted the school's authoritative ideology of colorblindness. Much of colorblindness' main discursive work is directed towards denying the enduring significance of race in the present. While fully familiar with colorblindness, all of the children were equally acquainted with unofficial racialized and racializing discourses permeating their lives, a dissonance that created peculiar predicaments for students of various positionalities. I examine how this was worked out in the informal arena, where the ability to evoke bodies and race in a manner that did not arouse ire or was humorous and playful was a sophisticated skill. Despite their humor and playfulness, these practices provided a standpoint to critique and interrogate the existing racial order and evince the everyday politics at work in children's play.

**Kronenfeld, David B.** (UCR; Kronenfeld Design)

*Symposium on Simulation*

Simulations represent the main experimental device available to most of anthropology. Simulations can be analog or digital; they can be done by hand or by machine. The idea is to replicate what are hypothesized to be the major/significant components of some activity, mechanism, or situation, and then to see how well (and in what ways) the outcome of the simulation matches the outcomes in the modeled real life situations. When one has a reasonably good match (it will never be perfect) one then expands the simulation to a wider range of more or less known situations; if the match remains good, one then can apply the simulation, as an experimental technique, to novel situations that are of some theoretical interest. The simulation can be useful for isolating key parameters and testing their robustness as well as for exploring a variety of situations. A successful simulation does not prove that the modeled event or process actually worked that way in nature; its entities and processes are not shown to be necessary. What the simulation does prove is that the given entities and procedures are sufficient to produce the given outcomes. A successful simulation then represents a kind of plausibility claim. In this session we have a number of different kinds of approaches to simulation aimed at a variety of empirical problems. Our aim is to illustrate something of the range, usefulness, and limitations of various simulation approaches.

**Kronenfeld, Jerrold E.** (Kronenfeld Designs) and David B. Kronenfeld (University of California at Riverside; Kronenfeld Designs)

*The Study of Message Latency on a Distributed, Agent-based Simulation Platform*

Critter Simulation III is a computer simulation infrastructure designed to support agent-based research. The fundamental paradigm of the architecture is that each entity is represented by an independent process. Each entity process maintains its own internal state. It simultaneously updates its state with time, publishes any external changes in its state, and monitors the changes in the external states of other active entities so as to build its (possibly incomplete) picture of the world around it. The simulation environment is run in scaled real-time. Internal state changes and the publishing of external state changes are not time tagged but are generated according to the internal "clock" of each entity. The communication architecture is designed to support multiple, independent entities residing on each computer platform, multiple computer platforms forming a local area network, and multiple local area networks residing on a wide area network. In such an environment, the understanding and modeling of message latency across the different topological links is important to understand in order to prevent artificial biases. This paper reports on the results of a study to characterize the latencies inherent in this architecture. Statistics will be collected

against different architectural configurations and loading levels. Implications for the configuration of individual entities for any study will be discussed.

**Lamorey, Suzanne** (University of North Carolina at Charlotte)

*Home Visiting in Two Cultures*

In this paper we examine the intersection of culture and practices in the context of conducting parent/child support programs. In the United States, as well as in countries around the world, parent education services are provided to at risk families by social service agencies using a home visiting model. We expanded upon our prior experiences in developing and evaluating home visiting programs in order to search for different cultural interpretations of family support service delivery systems. In seeking an insider's views of the roles and functions of home visiting across cultures, we visited several home visiting programs in Ankara, Turkey, and used a semi-structured interview format to elicit the reactions of 35 Turkish home visitors to a video of a home visit in an American home. We also asked 30 American home visitors to respond to the same semi-structured discussion about the same video. The resulting analysis of the culturally-revealing interviews provides new interpretations of the meaning and function of family support programs.

**Lancy, David** (Utah State University)

*Cross-cultural Perspectives on Agency across the Lifespan: Infancy*

I have characterized the dominant society as a "neontocracy" -- kids rule. Contemporary parents afford their offspring a great deal of agency in the attention given to their needs, portion of the family budget that is spent on them and in the degree to which parents' life-styles and behaviors are altered as a result of these considerations. In contrast, most of the rest of the world resembles a gerontocracy, where children reside at the bottom of a social pyramid with ancestors and elders at the top. This paper will advance the analysis to a more refined level by examining agency at different points in the life span, initially focusing on infancy. I will review the treatment of infants, beliefs about their needs and the best way to accommodate them and the impact of a newborn on family life. The review leads to the conclusion that infants are granted little agency or power in the majority of the world's cultures past and present.

**Le Guen, Olivier** (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen, NL)

*What Can Gesture Tell Us About Conception of Time and Space: A Case Study from Yucatec Maya*

In many languages, the abstract domain of time tends to be expressed linguistically through metaphors built on the domain of space. Consequently, the representation of time often acquires a spatial property: directionality. But does time have to flow in any specific direction? This paper argues that in Yucatec Maya, time does not flow in any particular direction but instead is conceptualized as cyclic. Several types of data are presented to support this claim. (1) In Yucatec Maya, the extensive linguistic resources for talking about time render spatial metaphor marginal. When space-to-time mapping occurs, linguistic and gestural elicitation reveals that speakers tend to represent time flow as a circle that completes itself. (2) Ancient and current artifacts to measure time are built on a cultural conception of time that flows as cycles. (3) Non-verbal results from an experimental task show no preference for any direction of time flow and a tendency for non-directional ordering of events (e.g. in a piled-up form). (4) Finally, an analysis of co-speech gesture in natural speech shows few gestures produced with time references. It is proposed that use of the geocentric frame of reference constrains the production of time gesture inhibiting the use of a left-right or front-back time line.

**Lee, Kyung-Rag and Seon-Gi Baek** (Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, Korea)

*A Comparative Study of Taiwanese and Chinese Audiences' Responses on the New Korean Wave*

This study compared differences in acceptance of the Korean Wave between Taiwanese and Chinese audiences, and discussed the cross-cultural meaning of this contrast. Taiwan and China are two important countries who have expanded the Korean Wave across the whole Asian continent. Nonetheless, it is sometimes reported that an opposition movement against the Korean Wave occurred in these two countries. Accordingly, the popularity of the Korean Wave rapidly decreased. However, recently the young generation in these two countries began to favor new Korean mass media products even more than the past. The authors investigated the reasons why the new Korean Wave happened in these two countries,

and looked for differences and similarities between the Korean Wave as experienced in China and Taiwan. We developed survey instruments for Taiwanese and Chinese and collected data by face-to-face interviews, in-depth interviews, and Internet interactions. This paper finally discusses how the new Korean Wave could occur in the context of an anti-Korean Wave movement in these two countries, comparing and looking for differences in this cross-cultural phenomenon between China and Taiwan.

**Lee, Lauren and Mary Christiankis** (Occidental College)

*Ethnography of Imaginative Play: The Exploration of Gender Identity at the Age of Four*

Using yearlong ethnographic film footage taken from pre-school children's free time, this paper documents the ways that young children explore and enact gender during imaginative play. Previous Sociological and Psychological research asserts that during play, children reenact their social worlds and perform real-world gender scenes from everyday life. However, the data in this study demonstrates how play is explorative and negotiated between peers. Film footage taken from the children's free-play time illustrates that through imaginative play, children reward and punish prevailing notions of gender through inclusion and exclusionary tactics. Pre-school children enact a situated power hierarchy that spans both imaginary and more realistic play time. Ultimately, the data shows how during imaginary play, children can transgress gender boundaries through play, while simultaneously reifying hegemonic gender performances.

**Lehman, F. K.** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

*Two Modeling Problems about Consensus from Recent and Current Fieldwork on the China-Burma Borderlands*

First, how to model the interaction between different cultural systems where one of them (Shan/Dai) serves effectively as a mediator between different understandings of, jade as a market item. Jade is valued in Chinese as not a gemstone but as an art-carving stone; in Burmese as a gemstone (for jewelry). Obviously jade, which comes in various colors and textures, can be, in one case highly valued on the China side, but near worthless on the Burma side, where, if not green and clear, it is of no real use, but that same raw stone can be of high Chinese value for art carving. The Shan, for clear historical reasons, are comfortable thinking in the Chinese cultural way and in the Burmese. Thus they serve centrally in this market as "cultural brokers" allowing the market to function smoothly having regard to prices. The second is how to use chaos theory in modeling how foreign notions about drugs and HIV affect Jinghpo-Kachin behavior on this border. The central issue here is what counts as an "attractor" in the Jinghpo discussions about the matter that can lead to consensus; how, in such modeling one defines consensus itself.

**Leidman, Mary Beth and Zachary Stiegler** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

*Then and Now: A Content Analysis of Media Used in the Presidential Election Campaigns of Kennedy and Obama*

New technologies and their services continue to proliferate at an unprecedented rate, suggesting that the need for an effective understanding of incorporating new and mixed media in political campaigning. The presidential elections of 1960 and 2008 were both products of their era's use of electronic media. This discussion compares these two revolutionary campaigns using content analysis in terms of similarities of character, rhetorical mastery and social status as displayed on television and in other related media categories. Ultimately, the purpose of this analysis is to discern what trends exist in the mixed media approaches of John F. Kennedy and Barack Obama. This examination of the media utilized in both elections can serve as a future template for campaigns as it continues to evolve. A side-by-side visual and aural comparison of both presidents elect and their opponents will be viewed.

**Leidman, Mary Beth, Matthew McKeague, and David P. Keppel (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)**  
*The Creation and Usage of Avatars to Increase Classroom Engagement*

The challenges in education always include questions of how to increase student interest, especially in subject matter not always viewed as currently relevant. Avatars within the classroom setting can serve to increase curricular engagement. This discussion creates a theoretical and applicable construct, which explores a methodology for usage of avatars by both teachers and students to increase meaningful, cultural, and dynamic interaction between these two divergent populations. Student avatars often serve as the vehicle in which to play and explore in an online environment. These avatars are often meticulously created and customized by the users to reflect their preferences, cultural backgrounds and personalities. Thus, this virtual world environment can become both multi-cultural and cross-cultural reflecting the backgrounds of the avatar's creator(s). Emotional connections formed between the user and their avatar can push the user towards feeling as if they are the avatar. The connection furthers as avatars interact with other avatars and "real" people potentially resulting in friendships and/or easier communications between virtual identities which can transcend cultural differences, and in some cases can reach or supersede the level of intimacy and social incentive of those in the "real world." It is the capitalization of these relationships which can serve to increase student interest and comfort in curricular pursuits when utilized efficiently.

**Letteney, Susan (York College, City University of New York)**  
*Fathers with HIV Disease and Disclosure to Children: Reported Experiences*

To explore the relationship of psychological distress, social support and the biological aspects of HIV disease to fathers' disclosure to children. Methods. The study was exploratory, descriptive, and correlational, measuring all variables simultaneously. Data were extracted from a larger study of 101 urban parents with HIV disease. Findings: Disclosing fathers with HIV disease may have unique characteristics related to disclosure. Disclosers were more likely to be unemployed, have more vigor, report some social support and more HIV-related symptoms, and were less confused than non-disclosing fathers. Disclosing fathers were more likely to tell older children, regardless of sex of the child. Hispanic ethnicity was significantly related to mood state and social support, but not to disclosure. The most compelling finding was the relationship of HIV-related symptoms to disclosure among fathers with HIV disease. Data collected on these biopsychosocial variables will be presented and discussed Implications: Health care professionals should assess HIV-related symptoms, levels of vigor, confusion, emotional support and age of children when counseling HIV positive fathers considering disclosure to their children.

**Letteri, Richard (Furman University)**  
*After Mussolini/After Mao: A Comparative Study of Italian and Chinese Film*

In his seminal work on cinema, Gilles Deleuze argues that Italian Neorealism launched a new type of modern cinema that offered a new experiences of space, time and sound that dramatically altered our perception of the world. Deleuze finds the origins of this new cinema in both the Italian Neorealists' rejection of Fascism and their attempt to develop a new filmic style that would take cinema beyond the classic Hollywood style. This paper will argue that, in their attempt to represent the social, economic and cultural conditions of Post-Mao China, many New Chinese filmmakers have developed a cinematic style. This should come as no surprise, because, as this paper will show, there are a great many similarities between the various social problems that resulted from the capitalist economic practices thrust upon the Italian and Chinese people during the periods of the economic boom ("œil boom") and economic modernization respectively. The paper will then compare a variety of filmic techniques reflective of Deleuze's modern cinema that were employed by various Italian and Chinese filmmakers in an attempt to represent the social problems and political impasse of Italy and China in the quarter century proceeding Mussolini and Mao.

**Levchenko, Polina** (University of Minnesota)

*Isolated Wives? Eastern European-born Women who Marry US-born Men*

International marriages between Eastern European-born women and US-born men face a greater power imbalance between husbands and wives, according to previous qualitative studies. I use nationally representative data to explore the bigger picture and to describe more systematically the types of differences that exist between these spouses, if any. Specifically, I use two nationally-representative samples of the US population to study women born in Eastern Europe and who immigrated to the US same year as they married (proxy for K1 fiancé(e) visas), their US-born husbands, and any children in the families. The data include 442 families from the 2008 and 2009 waves of the American Community Survey disseminated by IPUMS-USA. To understand differences between the spouses that may impact the spousal power imbalance, I study the age difference between spouses, history of previous marriages, information on children, SES-related variables, state of residence and availability of Eastern European ethnic communities. The results of my research will provide much-needed context to the idiosyncratic stories about a few couples in which the wife is isolated to understand whether or not these are issues faced by most Eastern European-born women who marry US men.

**Li, Xuan** (University of Cambridge)

*Bridging Tradition and Modernity: Father-child Affection in Chinese Families*

Despite recent advances in fatherhood research across cultures, our understanding of Chinese fathers - the largest population of fathers in the world - is limited. The current study explores the affective dimension of father-child interaction in Chinese families, while exploring the assumption that the behavior of Chinese fathers is influenced by culture traditions that discourage affective expression. Rich qualitative and quantitative data yielded from multiple informants in 19 recently immigrated Chinese families provided detailed descriptions and interpretations of the ways Chinese fathers behaved towards their children. In general, these Chinese fathers showed a moderate level of paternal nurturance and thought they were more affectionate than those in previous generations. However, some fathering traditions remain, such as 1) reservation of affection, 2) rationality over emotionality in affection expression and 3) cross-domain compensation for paternal control. While paternal authority in the family appears to have been retained, Chinese fathers today try to cooperate with their wives in reaching the delicate yet strategic balance between parental warmth and control. This study also identified some correlations among paternal affection, child birth order, and paternal educational background. Significant between-informant disparities were also found.

**Little, Christopher** (University of Toronto)

*Children's Agency: Reflecting on the Concept with Melanesian Data*

For some time now, social studies of childhood have attempted to emphasize the agency of children by examining their experiences and their capacity to help shape the circumstances in which they live. Though this shift to examine children as subjects, rather than objects, is desirable given the way in which the lives of children had been neglected at the level of subjective experience and action, it is not unproblematic. My concern with the concept of agency, as deployed in social studies of childhood, is two-fold. The first is that when illustrating agency becomes a research objective, agency becomes a sort of fact that scholars assume prior to and regardless of field conditions. The second, closely related concern is that I suggest that the concept of agency relies upon a number of Western assumptions, which may be smuggled into research and erroneously attributed to the cultural groups among whom scholars work. In this paper I discuss these issues in light of the Melanesian view of agency, showing how it varies from Western conceptualizations, and illustrating the significance of such distinctions to scholarship. This points to the need for scholars to study local notions of personhood and agency while studying children's agency.

**Liu, Chu-Li** (Tunghai University) and **Faye Mishna** (University of Toronto)

*Female Earthquake Survivors' Reconstruction Strategies: A Culturally-Sensitive Perspective*

This qualitative study investigated the experiences of Taiwanese female earthquake survivors regarding how they successfully reconstructed lives. Research procedure was informed by grounded theory. Sixteen Taiwanese females, who had survived a major earthquake in 1999, no longer received government aid and reconstructed self-sufficient lives, aged 19 to 55 years old, were interviewed. The findings indicated that

strategies embedded in Taiwanese culture, which emphasizes children as the first priority for mothers, and the importance of refraining from leading an excessively comfortable life and of adapting to impermanence of life, participants successfully reconstructed their lives. Furthermore, participants with quite different levels of financial and social support resources were able to successfully reconstruct their lives. By adopting the gendered division of household work, - men work outside and women work inside - embedded in Taiwanese culture, participants with plenty of resources managed to reconstruct their lives; whereas, by adopting Taiwanese females' unique toughness and support through religion participants with scarce resources also managed to reconstruct their lives. The findings suggested that by adopting strategies embedded in Taiwanese culture participants successfully reconstructed their lives, including recovering from psychological suffering. Implications for incorporating cultural knowledge to help female survivors recovering from natural disaster are addressed.

**Low, Bobbi** (University of Michigan)

*Gender Equity Issues in Evolutionary Perspective*

As men's and women's work and social roles have converged in modern times, questions of gender equity arise: Are women promoted as promptly as comparable men? Paid as well? Here I examine men's and women's roles, and the sexual division of labor, first across traditional societies, where divisions of labor are common often do not "favor" either sex. In sexual matters, however, men tend to control and dominate women in traditional societies. In modern nation-states, men's and women's opportunities range from essentially indistinguishable (several Scandinavian countries) to favoring men strongly. The level of Human Development Index, calculated by the UNDP, allows calculation of relative equality, both in general social issues, and in political and economic realms; it is strongly correlated with gender equity. In addition, when a major religion exists (i.e., when more than 55% of people are regarded as being of one religions persuasion), large differences can arise.

**Lützelberger, Therese** (European University Institute)

*Independence or Interdependence in the Family: Norms and Meanings of Leaving the Parental Home in Italy and Germany*

A growing number of recent studies indicate that the delayed residential independence of young Southern Europeans compared to their Northern age-mates cannot only be explained by different economic and institutional conditions. This paper contributes to the explanation by exploring possible cultural factors. Using the documentary method for the analysis of 40 semi-structured biographical interviews with university students and parents in Italy and Germany, I am able to identify two substantially different patterns of norms and meanings: one pattern prioritizing the independence of the young, the other pattern supporting the interdependence of family members. The first pattern is perceived as more dominant in Germany, the second as prevailing in Italy. In the first, leaving home is seen as a relevant step promoting personal maturity. In the second, leaving home is only accepted for 'inevitable' reasons related to job, education or family formation. I am able to show that these two patterns do not directly derive from current economic and institutional conditions, but are handed down from the older generation, also with the help of social sanctions. This suggests that they constitute an independent factor in the explanation of the different timing of leaving the parental home in the two countries.

**Lützelberger, Therese** (European University Institute)

*Leaving Home or Staying: Young People's Strategies for Coping with Change and Uncertainty in Italy and Germany*

The scope of this paper is to explore the meanings underlying the strategies young people adopt in two diverse cultural contexts of Europe for coping with augmenting future risks and uncertainty in times of rapid social change. While young Italians increasingly seek shelter in the parental home, a large part of young Germans tend to strive for residential independence and spatial mobility. My findings from the analysis of 40 semi-structured biographical interviews with university students and parents in Italy and Germany reveal that both forms of behavior constitute risk-reducing strategies which result from different interpretations regarding the role of the family. Whereas the Italian strategy is based on confidence in the experience and unlimited protection of the parents, the German strategy promotes early independence because the parental capacities of guidance and help are perceived as limited. A second Italian strategy resembles the

German interpretation, but ascribes the limitations of parental guidance to recent social change. The German interpretation, instead, appears to be grounded in an institutionalized perception of weak family ties. The results suggest that different traditions of strong and weak family ties influence the selection of strategies for coping with rapid social change and uncertainty.

**Lyon, Stephen** (Durham University)

*On Brothers and Sisters: South Asian and Japanese Idea Systems and Their Consequences*

The role expectations of cross siblings varies across culture. Such expectations, while not rigidly prescribing actual behaviors nevertheless influences relations between brothers and sisters in observable ways. In South Asia, a cultural rhetoric of sororal sacrifice and support coupled with fraternal protection are commonplace. While such noble sibling roles are regularly transgressed they remain powerful idioms of the relationship and transgressions require appropriate cultural justification. In contrast, Japanese rhetorical roles lack such explicit sacrifice-protection expectations between cross sibling interactions and instead include more competitive and conflictual idealized models of cross sibling behaviors. Looking at narrative accounts of cross siblings in ancient texts in South Asia and Japan as well as contemporary rituals and observed sibling interactions, this paper argues that the cross sibling relationship must be understood as part of an assemblage of cultural idea systems which inform behaviors, beliefs and attitudes in individuals.

**Maltseva, Katja** (University of Connecticut)

*Cross-cultural Comparison of Values by Means of Quantitative Methods*

A considerable body of data has been amassed on values structure and transmission. However, despite the extensive methodological investment in values studies, there is little quantitative evidence of significant cross-cultural variation in values (cf. D'Andrade, 2008; Schwartz, 1992). It is often remarked in the literature (Kitayama, 2002; Peng et al., 1997) that a quantified comparison of values across societies is impossible due to the loss of culture-specific meaning in quantitative procedures (unlike, for example, when using vignettes). By using ratings data from three samples (American, Swedish, and Ukrainian) and multi-items scale method I show that it is possible to compare values data and detect meaningful cross-cultural differences in values across societies.

**Manago, Adriana** (University of California at Los Angeles)

*Shifting Values for Gender Roles and Relations among Maya Women: Qualitative and Quantitative Evidence Across Three Generations and from Some of the First Professional Maya Women in Chiapas*

Maya communities in Southern Mexico are transforming from agrarian ecologies to increasingly urban and commercial ecologies with higher levels of technology and education. According to Greenfield's (2009) theory of Social Change and Human Development, this kind of ecological change shifts cultural values from collectivism to individualism. In this paper, I hypothesize that socio-demographic shifts engender individualistic values that are applied to values for gender. Qualitative evidence for value change comes from life narratives of four middle-aged Maya women, some of the first professional indigenous women in Chiapas. Their stories illustrate how adapting to sociodemographic changes moved them to adopt individualistic approaches to female empowerment, marked by a desire for autonomy and gender egalitarianism. Quantitative evidence comes from assessing values across three generations of Maya women, and among adolescent girls with various exposure to sociodemographic change, particularly formal education (Total N = 78). Results show significant differences across generations and between high school and no high school girls, with high school girls most likely to endorse independent, gender egalitarian and equivalent gender role perspectives. Data suggest transforming power dynamics in gender relations occurring at the level of the family among indigenous populations in Chiapas in response to social ecological change.

**Marti, F. Alethea** (University of California at Los Angeles)

*The Logic of Proper Behavior: Peer Construction of Moral Norms among Zinacantec Maya Young Women*

Peer socialization is a powerful force, especially in communities which have undergone considerable social and economic change over the course of a single generation, such as the formerly agricultural Zinacantec Maya in highland Chiapas. Drawing upon recorded naturalistic conversational data, this paper will examine how unmarried young women verbally create understandings of moral selves through complex logical arguments which critique and defend each other's past actions. Participants make strategic use of *enthymemes*, arguments with unstated and accepted premises about moral behavior, to create shared and competing models of the proper (and modern) unmarried Zinacantec woman. By ratifying or contradicting specific instances of (miss) behavior as premises in their arguments, participants seek to reinforce or adjust the validity of the unstated enthymemes in order to co-construct a general moral model of the Zinacantec unmarried woman which strikes a balance between values of previous generations and the desires and requirements of their current lives.

**Matuck, Artur** (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil)

*Human-computer Creative Interfaces and the Emergence of E-authors*

As the computer enlarges its range of action, a new "culture" is emerging that consists of a hybrid human machine interaction. This challenges the idea that humans are the sole authors, the only beings capable of thinking, creating, and reasoning. The new hybrid systems can be defined as human-machine interfaces resulting from the human design of computer systems that attain autonomy in the structuring of complex signs. Computer systems able to organize information into highly complex clusters may eventually surpass human ability to generate original artworks, challenging the human creative prerogative. The prospect of artificially-programmed "authors" challenges artists' identities as they have been traditionally defined. In the process, a series of questions emerge. How are artists and writers reacting to forms of artificial intelligence, media technology, and software, that can actually be seen as new "authors"? How are they seeing their role before artificial entities such as Aaron, the visual "artist" programmed by Harold Cohen, or the computer-generated "authors" of French "meta-writer" Jean-Pierre Balpe? The lecture will present and discuss the work of contemporary meta-artists and the artificial "authors" they have created.

**Maynard, Ashley** (University of Hawaii)

*Anthropological and Psychological Notions of Children's Agency: Examples from the Zinacantec Maya*

In Developmental Psychology, Agency was defined by William James as the idea that one can be the cause of an effect. More recent notions of the self, Theory of Mind, and Executive Function have morphed the idea of agency into one that is assumed to be a universal aspect of development, apparently resulting from maturation. Anthropological data complicate the notion of agency with data concerning social roles, hierarchies, language, culture, settings, and systems. A marriage of psychological and anthropological methods can reveal a more nuanced picture of agency. Children have developing selves with agentic powers, such as curiosity and an ability to manipulate objects in the world; they often go beyond the input given, even diminished or imperfect input. Data from Mayan children in Chiapas, Mexico from both rural and urban settings shows how demonstrate efficacy and independence that come with development as they simultaneously manage status hierarchies, gender roles, and other culturally defined positions. These data show how the agency of the child is constrained and enabled by multiple layers of interactions and intersubjective relationships.

**McAteer, Carole, Kimberly Davidson, Linda Traum, and Hillary N. Fouts** (University of Tennessee)

*Finding the Child in the Slums of East Africa*

The voices of children living in the slums of East Africa are rarely represented in social science and public health studies, aside from studies focused on street children. For example, research primarily portrays children in the slums through adult perspectives related to families' struggles with health issues, the economic constraints and strategies of parents, and policies and practices of the education system (e.g., Amuyunzu-Nyamongo & Nyamongo, 2006; Ngongo, 2007; Gage, 1997; Mugisha, 2006). In this poster, we will present the results of a survey of research focused on families in the slums of East Africa. From this

survey, we will construct a portrait of how children in East African slums are portrayed in current research and argue a need for future studies to employ child-oriented perspectives and consider child agency.

**McCabe, Marta** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

*Navigating Two Worlds, Negotiating Two Cultures: Parenting Experience of a Central European Immigrant Mother in the U.S.*

In the current era of “new immigration” (Rong & Preissle, 2009) in the U.S. most educational research focuses either on Latinos or on Asian immigrants. The experiences of white immigrants today are being overlooked (Robila, 2007), their cultural differences remain hidden to both the research community and to the society at large. The available research suggests that eastern European immigrant parents struggle to reconcile the two cultures (Nesteruk, 2007), however, we don’t know in what ways this struggle impacts their parenting practices, why they decide to parent in a certain way, etc. My study explored the specific dilemmas a white immigrant mother had to negotiate while raising her children in a land that is foreign to her. I conducted several in-depth semi-structured interviews with this woman to learn the particularities of her cross-cultural parenting experience. She struggles to raise her children to be competent members of the U.S. society as well as appreciative of Slovak culture and language. Three main themes emerged: 1) Conflict in cultural values and practices 2) Dilemmas, priorities, and compromise making, and 3) Cultural misunderstandings. This study, providing a deep insight into an immigrant mother’s daily struggles, helps us locate significant questions for future research.

**McCarthy, Sherri** (Northern Arizona University)

*Teaching Culture: The World of Experience*

Presentation of strategies (e.g., exchange activities, web-based interactions, field trips and speakers forums) that have proven successful in helping students, in a wide range of courses, understand the influence of culture on learning, development, values and actions.

**McCauley, Christopher and Robert Moore** (Rollins College)

*Understanding French Slang and Social Boundaries*

This poster discusses the existence and position of argot, or slang within the French language. There are several characteristics of slang that define how it is used in different contexts, although it is sometimes difficult to define exactly what argot constitutes. This poster discusses the definition and identifications of French slang as well as common French, jargon, and colloquial vocabulary. Additionally, the appearance of word games of the French language are considered here and proposed as types of French slang. One of the key functions of argot is to define the boundaries of social groups.

**McConvell, Patrick** (Australian National University) and Anne Kandler (University College London; Santa Fe Institute)

*Simulation of Language Shift among Small Hunter-Gatherer Groups*

Hunter-gatherers have not only shifted to farmer languages but also throughout prehistory have shifted to spreading languages of other hunter-gatherers (McConvell, 2001). This paper begins the task of modeling how such hunter-gatherer language shifts are patterned, starting off with a continuous diffusion model developed for larger non-hunter-gatherer populations (Kandler, 2009; Kandler et al., 2010). However, if population size becomes too small (as in the case of hunter-gatherer languages where population size varies from a few thousand down to less than a hundred) those kinds of models do not reflect the random element induced by the small population size. Therefore we develop an agent-based model and focus especially on distinctive features of hunter-gatherer languages (such as small population size and high mobility). Usually another factor -- status or prestige -- is added to language shift models, but this can be difficult to interpret for egalitarian hunter-gatherers. In a preliminary way we look at some data on hunter-gatherer groups which have apparently undergone language shift to attempt to refine the model.

**McConvell, Patrick and Ian Keen** (Australian National University)

*The Typology and Prehistory of Australian Aboriginal Kinship Systems*

This paper reports on some of the main conclusions of the AustKin research project (Keen, Koch, & McConvell, forthcoming) which has been building up a database of the kinship terminologies of indigenous Australia and investigating how the terms and systems evolved, ethnologically and linguistically. We present a typology and map of the systems found throughout the continent which differs from that provided by Radcliffe-Brown (1930/31) and Scheffler (1978/2009) in some respects. We then go beyond what earlier authors have done and reconstruct sequences of transformations which have yielded more recent from older systems. This is backed up by linguistic evidence of reconstructed proto-forms and changes of meaning, particularly in the very large family Pama-Nyungan and its subgroups. The notion of system used here is based on terminological equations, not including marriage, descent and such broader social categories as moieties, sections and subsections. Keeping these parameters analytically separate enables us to then compare them with kinship typology and transformational sequences, to see what correlations may exist.

**Moldovan, Vadim** (York College, City University of New York)

*Remembering the "Glory Days": Conversations with Mental Health Practitioners of the Soviet Era*

This paper reports on the study which is a follow-up on the preliminary research of the impact of ideology on the Soviet psychiatry and several years of ethnographic studies conducted at the psychiatric wards in Moldova. In this present study conducted in collaboration with the Medical University in Moldova, we interviewed 27 psychiatrists and psychiatric nurses who practiced during the Soviet era. The interview protocol contained open-ended questions designed to elicit recollections of how the patients and mental health professionals fared under the Soviet system. Preliminary results sketch a picture of a complex system of delivery of mental health services that accomplished a high level of vocational engagement on the part of the patients and a relatively high level of satisfaction among the personnel. A representative sample of Soviet era psychiatric journals was studied for the evidence of the influence of ideology on practice. The level of complexity and efficacy of the Soviet psychiatry is particularly impressive when compared with the present state of mental health services in Moldova.

**Moore, Robert L.** (Rollins College)

*Slang, Swearwords and the Swell-cool Divide: The Question of Cultural Depth*

All cultures can generally be analyzed in terms of what might be called "depth." For example, one aspect of culture can be described as deep relative to another in light of a various features, some of the most obvious being (a) pervasiveness throughout numerous of areas of social thought and behavior (e.g., religious ritual and economic activity), (b) accessibility to many or most of the people in a given society, and (c) relative duration. Linguistically swearwords and slang provide a test case of this deep vs. shallow dichotomy. In several different cultural contexts, including American English and Mandarin Chinese, for example, these distinguishing criteria demonstrate that swearwords and slang share a number of traits, but the former can be clearly shown to have "depth" that the latter lack. Cultural traits exhibiting depth are aligned with functions whose significance differs from those of the more shallow aspects of culture.

**Munroe, Robert L.** (Pitzer College) and Mary Gauvain (University of California at Riverside)

*Theory-of-mind Performance in Young Children: A Four-culture Study*

Nearly 200 young children from four culture-groups were administered a test that attempted to measure the child's understanding of other people's states of knowledge. This test involved a false-belief task, which has formed a major part of recent inquiry into what is called \_theory of mind\_. The main finding replicated a central Western and non-Western outcome, to wit: At about age 5, children come to understand that their own knowledge is not necessarily known by other people. Also among the results were regularities related to modernization and education. The discussion includes not only a consideration of the overall findings but also some puzzles that remain unresolved at this time.

**Murphy, Maureen** (Haiti Medical Mission of Wisconsin; Lake Delton Integrative Medicine Clinic)

*Psychological Resilience of the Haitian People*

Dr. Murphy, MD, founder and president of the Haiti Medical Mission of Wisconsin, will lead us on a journey through the recent history of Haiti and its impact on the psychological resilience of the Haitian people. Her work in Thiotte in the southeast corner of Haiti over the last 15 years has offered her unique insights into the strengths and challenges of Haitians. Dr. Murphy will use the recent riots over the country's contested elections in November 2010 as a rare example of the Haitian populace refusing to tap this resilience as a coping mechanism.

**Neubauer, Tamara** (University of Vienna, Austria)

*Pomo – The MacGuffin of Anthropology: Postmodernism as an Epistemological Category or an Empty Label*

Not only the master of suspense Alfred Hitchcock had a soft spot for MacGuffins – vague but also mighty elements that are much sought-after, yet never to be found – scientific communities are not immune to it either. If anthropology has a MacGuffin, its name is postmodernism. “Pomo” may be many things - label for things disliked, marker of identity for scholars, umbrella term for interdisciplinary developments after the late 1960s – but is it also a useful concept to accurately describe and differentiate epistemological differences within anthropology? This presentation deals with dismantling “postmodernism” by looking at how scholars from various positions on the nomothetic/idiographic-continuum define the category and use it as a criterion of demarcation. On the basis of expert interviews, conducted over the course of my fieldwork among the anthropologists, I discuss whether concepts and categories associated with the term “postmodernism” are of a social quality, used within scientific communities to define and delineate groups, or whether they can indeed be considered to be of epistemological value, serving as means to differentiate modes of knowledge production. The purpose of this presentation is to examine stereotypes of “pomos” and “scientists” as natural enemies in order to arrive at a more accurate and differentiated delineation of cultural anthropology's contemporary scientific landscape.

**Neubauer, Tamara** (University of Vienna, Austria)

*To Measure is to Know – Or is It? Discussing Concepts of Measuring, Comparing and Explaining Culture*

Explanatory approaches and counting are not among the most popular things in cultural anthropology at the moment and methods tend to be essentialized; often resulting in the perception of anthropological approaches as inherently qualitative and idiographic in contrast to quantitative sociological approaches. On the basis of a short input presentation, this conversation hour will explore different concepts of measuring, comparing and explaining culture, encouraging the audience not only to talk about individual viewpoints but also to report on ongoing debates in other disciplines and fields of study.

**Ngo, Dung** (University of Wisconsin at La Crosse)

*Teaching Culture: Students' Perspectives*

Data collected from a focus-group study of 25 college students at a mid-west university will be presented. Their thoughts and reflections on learning about cross-cultural issues for the first time will be illustrated and discussed. A summary of students' suggestions for teachers who teach culture will also be presented. Finally, the presenter will share his personal successes and failures in teaching culture in the classroom.

**Ngo, Paul** (St. Norbert College)

*Statistical Methods for Identifying Socio-cultural Properties of Communities that Relate to Health and the Problems When They Change Over Time*

In determining the strategy for intervention programs, it is necessary to know what aspects of the particular community structure that should be the focus of attention. This can be derived from theory and/or from data gathered from the community population itself. Factor Analyses procedures were used to identify such structural dimensions that were related to mental health and quality of life in the first surveys in the communities (T1). These provided interesting findings but later surveys (T2) to evaluate the intervention programs showed that the first dimensions were not evident or of the same importance. Thus the changing factors had to be understood in the context of the effects of the intervention on these factors and on the changes in the communities themselves.

**Ogembo, Justus** (University of New Hampshire)

*Disturbed Environmental Balance and Emerging Cultural Meanings in Kenya*

Culture is an organic whole that consists of a people's integrated patterns of adaptation to their natural environment, of socialization, and of ideological attunement. In Kenya, each component of a society's natural environment -- landform, vegetation, animals, weather and climate -- bears existential significance for the society's overall cultural flavor and meaning and is therefore part of the society's cultural model of nature. I hypothesize that a people's experienced significant disruptions in the rhythms of any of the components of its natural environment will be reflected in their re-interpretation of their dominant ideology to justify their response to the consequences of those disruptions. For this, I draw on my familiarity with Gusii, southeastern Kenya who encroached upon their cool natural environment, destroying its vegetation and clearing it of wild animals. Anopheles mosquitoes thrived in the subsequent warmer climatic conditions. Malarial deaths, and even subsequent erratic weather patterns, would be interpreted in terms of malevolent witchcraft that thrives in the absence of the now disappeared herbs and certain animals whose parts would be used by sorcerers to ritually control witchcraft or by rainmakers to ritually make the weather patterns more predictable.

**Oliver, Lisa** (San Jose State University)

*Promoting a College-going Culture in Multicultural Communities*

Multicultural, ethnically diverse, communities with lower socioeconomic levels have a need to cultivate a college-going culture because there are potential first generation college-goers in every grade. However, with parents who have never attended college themselves, these young students often do not have the support and basic information that is needed to build a foundation that reinforces and sustains potential college aspirations. By having young children (i.e., Kindergarteners, 1<sup>st</sup> graders) begin to think and talk about what they want to do when they grow-up, and providing information about colleges (e.g., majors, financial aid, college visits, etc.) to these students and their parents, dreams can be fostered and supported starting at a younger age. This presentation will illustrate how utilizing a service-learning project in a graduate multicultural counseling course to promote a college-going culture within culturally diverse communities impacted cultural beliefs and biases. Through this service-learning project, multicultural knowledge, skills, and awareness were developed and nurtured. In addition, children and their families were supported and provided with much needed information that can have a lifetime impact. Overall, this activity has been an effective cultural learning experience for all parties involved; significant multicultural lessons learned from an assortment of semesters will be shared.

**Otto, Hiltrud** (University of Osnabrück; Lower Saxony Institute for Early Childhood Education and Development)

*Children's Photographs of Their Family's Daily Life*

Children with different cultural backgrounds grow up with different prevailing cultural models, i.e. value and belief systems that influence how environments are perceived and experienced. This study wants to illustrate cultural differences in Turkish migrant children and German children living in the same German town by examining the photographs they take and their personal narratives of these photographs. 15 German and 15 Turkish migrant children aged 4-6 were given disposable cameras to snap what they considered important to portray their family life. Afterwards we interviewed them, asking for reasons why they took a particular picture and what the picture is supposed to tell about their family. The photos proved to be a starting point in learning what is important to the two groups of children and gave clues to their concerns and identities. The narratives provided insight into their shared values and belief system. The study reveals some fascinating patterns across the two groups of children's photographs and narratives in terms of how the two groups of children compose their family and their daily life.

**Page, Randy** (Brigham Young University), **Sunhee Park** (Kyunghee University), **Jiraporn Suwanteerangkul** (Chiang Mai University), **Hyunju Park** (Kyungwon University), **Maria Kemeny** (Brigham Young University), and **Lynn Philipps** (Brigham Young University)

*Cross-cultural Analysis of the Meanings of Smoking in Thai and Korean Adolescents*

The purpose of this study was to assess meanings of smoking in a sample of Thai adolescents and in a sample of Korean adolescents, determine association of these meanings with current smoking, and identify differences in meanings between Thai and Korean adolescents. Approximately 3,600 Thai and Korean secondary students completed the Meanings of Smoking Index-2. Logistic regression was used to determine association of current smoking with the 19 specific meanings measured with the MSI-2, and also differences in the magnitude of meanings of smoking between Thai and Korean students. Current smoking was most highly associated with helps to deal with stress, gives me something to do, helps deal with anger, gives more energy, and don't like to refuse when someone gives me a cigarette. Korean adolescents were more likely than Thai adolescents to endorse that smoking makes them look cool, helps to deal with stress, helps to deal with anger, and helps to relax. Thai adolescents were more likely to endorse that smoking makes them look good, helps to get more friends, keeps from being bored, and keeps from eating too much. These findings can give direction for smoking prevention programs.

**Patico, Jennifer** (Georgia State University)

*Children's Food as a Lens on the Intersection of Parenting Ideologies and Structural Pressures in U.S. Working Families*

Popular exposés of the industrial food complex, food safety scares, and increasing alarm about childhood obesity all point to the fact that food - seemingly the most basic of a family's needs - is in fact a charged field for both public and household scrutiny. Whether they are most concerned about meeting basic nutritional needs or notions of organic wholesomeness, parents must reconcile their concerns for healthful, safe foods for their children with considerations of the resources it takes to make the "right" choices for them - scarce resources of money, attention, and time. How does food provisioning reflect parents' ideas about the personal and physical qualities they should create in their children (longevity, beauty, individual capacities of taste)? How might these imagined selves find expression in specific nutrients, dishes, or products (from organic produce to cartoon-adorned snack foods) parents deem desirable or adequate and/or in the time and care food preparation is understood to entail? As I embark upon an ethnographic study based in a gentrifying area of urban Atlanta, I intend to explore how local debates about children's nutrition may highlight divergent priorities across class and race among working families; and, perhaps more importantly, how ideas of "wholesome food" and "good nutrition" could be a language through which such social distinctions are voiced, negotiated, and perhaps naturalized in diverse, "progressive" school districts.

**Paugh, Amy** (James Madison University)

*Playing with Languages: Children's Code-switching and Agency in Dominica, West Indies*

In Dominica, a process of language shift from Patwa (a French-Afro creole) to varieties of English (the official language) has been ongoing over several decades. Rural caregivers claim that Patwa hinders children's acquisition of English and thus restricts social mobility, and forbid them from speaking it; however, adults value Patwa for a range of expressive functions and frequently code-switch around and to children. Children increasingly use English, but speak some Patwa for particular functions during peer play when away from adults - such as to intensify their speech, control others, make moral evaluations, and enact adult roles. Drawing on over 20 months of ethnographic fieldwork in Dominica, this paper examines these kin-based peer groups for how they create a rich verbal environment in which children are socialized through and to use a diverse linguistic repertoire. During peer interaction, children display their emerging sensitivities to how the languages index particular social identities and activities, while they also manipulate dominant ideologies to negotiate their own local politics and social hierarchies. The paper illustrates how children are active agents in their socialization, not simply passive recipients of "adult" culture or merely doing what adults tell them to do, despite possible sanctions - if they were, they would only speak English. Through their play, children act as agents of both language maintenance and language change.

**Peregrine, Peter N.** (Lawrence University)

*Public Defecation - A Universal Taboo?*

If you have ever walked a dog you know they happily defecate with you watching. If you walk two dogs you might notice that the other dog doesn't seem to care much if the other dog stops to defecate, and might even be defecated on if they are especially inattentive. Humans, on the other hand, don't defecate in

public, and, if one sees another human doing so, they often respond with considerable alarm. A cross-cultural study of human defecation practices suggests a remarkable sameness—we do not defecate in public, and we typically have spatially-segregated areas for defecation. This paper presents the results of that study, and suggests a few possible reasons why humans do not defecate in public.

**Pettigrew, Olivia** (UNC at Greensboro)

*Children's Support Networks after the 1999 Landslides in Teziutlan, Mexico*

There has been an increasing interest in researching social networks in regards to disaster recovery; however, there has not been a large focus on children's networks. This study examines the relationship between personal networks and types of social support received by young women who were children when they experienced the 1999 landslides in Teziutlán in the state of Puebla in Mexico. I conducted my research in the small resettlement community of Ayotzingo at the edge of Teziutlán, where many affected people relocated after the disaster, including children. I interviewed seventeen young women about their experience in the disaster and about the people they looked to for support, paying particular attention to network diversity and type of social support received (material and emotional). The results indicate a fair amount of network diversity in terms of types of relationships, gender, and closeness. As far as social support, emotional support was the most frequent type received as children. If material support was reported, it was most often among family members of the network rather than non-family relationships.

**Phillips, Nora** (Texas Tech University)

*Native American and Caucasian-American Parents: Aggravation and Mental Health Symptoms*

The Native American population is underrepresented in family research, and yet rates of alcoholism, teenage pregnancy, and substance abuse are much higher than the national average. This study used secondary data from the 2002 National Survey of American Families to compare Native American and Caucasian American parents on parental aggravation and mental health scores. Other factors included were age and gender of the parent, parental education, household size, and whether or not the parent had a spouse or partner. Although the overall model was significant, age was the best predictor of both parental aggravation and mental health. Gender was a significant predictor of mental health score, but not parental aggravation. Implications of this study, as well as future directions, are discussed.

**Purandare, Swapna** (University of Tennessee), **Hillary N. Fouts** (University of Tennessee), and **Rena A. Hallam** (University of Delaware)

*Factors Influencing Teacher-Child Interactions in Early Childhood Classrooms: Comparing Research in India and the U.S.*

The number of children enrolled in early childhood classrooms is increasing globally including both the U.S. and India, and the quality of care provided in child care is a concern in both the countries. Teacher-child interactions in early childhood classrooms are an essential element to the quality of programs and child outcomes. In this poster we will review research related to teacher-child interactions in India and the U.S. and explore cross-national variation with respect to factors that predict the nature of teacher-child interactions in each country. A preliminary review indicated that group size, teacher training and teachers' job satisfaction were predictors of teacher-child interactions in early childhood classrooms in the U.S. but not in India. Factors that influenced teacher-child interactions in India were curricula, resources available and cultural models related to age hierarchy. We will discuss the findings of our review by identifying implications for defining and measuring quality in programs in both countries, and explore contextual methods for conducting cross-national research of early childhood classrooms.

**Purkuti, Shyam Kumar** (Dalit Development Center)

*Research of Environmental Governance for Socio-economic Aspects of Child Marriage: A Case Study of Dhalkewar VDC of Dhanusha, Nepal*

The research attempts to understand socio-economic aspects of child marriage with a case study of Dhalkewar VDC of Dhanusa district in Eastern Nepal. The study covers all the nine wards of Dhalkewar VDC with the sample of 182 women from the 148 sampled household. The proportion of marriages for women below 18 years of age is highest among the Terai dalits (79.4%), followed by Terai middle caste

(75%), hill high caste (52.4%), hill ethnics (45%), and hill dalits (44%). These statistically significant differences suggest a relationship between women's marriage age and caste/ethnicity. Women's marriage age also differs in terms of their religion, e.g., Muslim women have the lowest marriage age (16 years), followed by Christian (16.3 years), Hindu (16.8 years), and Buddhist (18.7 years). The proportion of marriages for women below 18 years of age is higher among the women from nuclear families (65.5%) than for women from extended families (58.7%). However, the observed difference is not statistically significant, so girls' marriage age does not differ by family type. The proportion of marriages for women below 18 years of age is highest (65.6%) in middle-size families (5-6 members), followed by small-size families (63.2%), and large families (56.5%). The difference is not statistically significant so women's marriage age does not differ with size of family. The proportion of marriages for girls below 18 years of age is higher in agriculture households (65.2%) than non-agriculture household (61.2%). Further, women married before 18 have more children than those married after 18.

**Qirko, Hector** (College of Charleston)

*Costly Altruism and Kin-Cue Manipulation in Institutions*

Human altruism in non-kin, unreciprocated contexts is difficult to understand in evolutionary terms. Memetic, costly signaling, and other theories have been developed, in part, to explain it. However, traditional Neo-Darwinian theories such as inclusive fitness remain a potentially useful means through which to illuminate this behavior. This paper reviews cross-cultural data on two examples of costly institutionalized altruism, celibacy and suicide bombing. Irrespective of the varied individual motivations associated with such sacrifices, reinforcing altruistic commitment in recruits is a necessary institutional goal. Thus organizations, whatever their geographic, cultural and ideological differences, use similar methods to reinforce commitment. One set of practices, involving patterns of association, phenotypic similarity, and kinship terminology, appears to focus on kin cue-manipulation. By means of such institutional "kinship deceit" organizational membership ties are recast as familial, and so are likely to reinforce commitment to altruistic behavior by appealing to human predispositions to favor genetic relatives.

**Rae-Espinoza, Heather** (California State University at Long Beach)

*Transnational Attachment Bonds: Reactions to Parental Emigration in Ecuador*

Cultural values prominently shape psychological adaptations and social adjustments for children. Rather than widespread assumptions of child distress that are prominent in literature on the children of emigration, in my fieldwork in an elementary school in Guayaquil, Ecuador the majority of children did psychologically adapt and socially adjust to parental emigration. Cultural representations of transnational attachment allowed many children to view their geographically distant émigré parents as emotionally present by emphasizing continuing ties, downplaying transitional periods, focusing on age-graded care, and disconnecting family from the domestic unit. With data from three years of fieldwork with the children who stay after parental emigration, I describe the fit of the culturally-constituted reaction to parental emigration for both psychological and social purposes. Multiple factors shape reactions to parental emigration, including larger discourses stigmatizing parental émigrés, the quality of substitute care, and importantly the role of peer culture at elementary school. These factors permeate the children's representations in middle childhood when across cultures children are theorized to be seeking their fit in the larger cultural context for social recognition beyond their family unit while maintaining the family at a core of their self.

**Rae-Espinoza, Heather** (California State University at Long Beach)

*Transnational Attachment and Peer Culture at Plaza Sesamo: A Reaction to Maternal Neglect and Parental Emigration in Ecuador*

Cultural values prominently shape individual psychological adaptations and social adjustments for children.

Rather than wide-spread assumptions of child distress that are prominent in literature on the children of emigration, in my fieldwork in an elementary school in Guayaquil, Ecuador the majority of children did psychologically adapt and socially adjust to parental emigration. Cultural representations of transnational attachment allowed many children to view their geographically distant migrant parents as emotionally present by emphasizing continuing ties, downplaying transitional periods, focusing on age-graded care, and disconnecting family from the domestic unit. With data from three years of fieldwork with the children who stay after parental emigration, I describe unique circumstances in the reaction to parental emigration with a case study of culturally-coded maternal neglect. Multiple factors shape the case's reaction to parental emigration, including larger discourses stigmatizing parental migrants, his mother's emotional adjustment to his father's emigration, and importantly the role of peer culture at the elementary school.

These factors permeate the individual defense of the case presented here in middle childhood when children are theorized to be seeking their fit in the larger cultural context for social recognition beyond their family unit while maintaining the family at a core of their self.

**Rakfeldt, Jaak** (Southern Connecticut State University), **Dave Sells** (Yale University), and **Michael Rowe** (Yale University)

*Citizenship Training for Persons with Co-occurring Disorders: A Randomized Trial*

Informed by Vygotsky's activity theory, and the "Social Capital" literature this project explored the impact of a peer-support, group intervention upon the quality of life for persons with mental illness and/or co-occurring substance use issues. Methods: The participants (N=68) were randomized into either the citizenship, peer-support group intervention condition (n=39), or into the standard treatment as usual (TAU) (n=29). The experimental condition consisted of a community-oriented group intervention stressing citizenship training and peer support that augmented their standard clinical treatment consisting of clinical and jail diversion services. The TAU group members received only their standard clinical and jail diversion treatments. The research question explored the impact of such a citizenship training and peer support intervention upon this population in terms of their perceived quality of life (QOL). Results: The findings suggest that quality of life scores improved significantly over a twelve-month period for the citizenship training and peer-support condition participants. Conclusions and Implications: The implications of these findings may be to suggest that such community-oriented programs, may help persons with co-occurring disorders to improve the quality of their lives, and perhaps, therefore, to help them to reintegrate more effectively back into their communities as full-fledged citizens.

**Rangaiah, Babu** (Pondicherry University, India)

*Eco-cultural Influences on Pictorial Depth Perception*

The present study investigated the influence of eco-cultural contexts on pictorial depth perception with special reference to domestication of livestock. Berry's (1987) eco-cultural model was employed in selecting the samples and interpreting the results. Five groups of tribes and non-tribes were selected for the study and seventy subjects were selected in each group. One group of tribes had domestic livestock and another group of tribes did not have domestic livestock. Hudson's pictorial depth perception test was used. It was expected that the tribes with domestic livestock would perceive more three dimensions in pictures compared to the tribes without domestic livestock. The results were not as expected. The effect of livestock domestication was not found in the present study. Non-tribes consisted of rural and urban samples. Both literates and illiterates were used in urban sample. Present study showed a significant sex difference and men perceived more three dimensions in pictures. The study showed clear trend in the scores on three-dimensional perception with urban literates on the top, followed by urban illiterates, rural illiterates and tribes (both groups) fitted the eco-cultural model.

**Raval, Vaishali V.** (Miami University of Ohio)

*Runaway Street Youth in India: Active Players in Shaping Government Efforts Towards "Rehabilitation"*

Much like other parts of the world, community factors (i.e. poverty, lack of social cohesion) and familial factors (i.e., abuse and neglect, substance use) have been reported as contributing to youth running away in India (Mathur, Rathore, & Mathur, 2009). A typical trajectory for runaway boys in particular is to flee their home town using railway, survive for weeks to months on railway platforms by selling refreshments, and eventually getting caught by the railway police who escort them to government-run shelters. Although the major goal of these institutions is to rehabilitate the boys back into their family and community, a majority of the boys run away again after returning home. Insights gained from short-term ethnography of one such group of runaway youth in Gujarat, India will be discussed, which indicated that the youth themselves play a critical role in shaping rehabilitation outcomes. Equipped with their knowledge of institutional policies, staff hierarchy, and experience of institutions in multiple cities of India, these youth actively participate in decision-making about their lives. Any efforts towards policy development or change pertaining to runaway youth need to consider the perspectives of these youth.

**Raybeck, Douglas** (Hamilton College; Amherst College)

*Red Hair, Blue Eyes, and Other Mysteries*

For decades, physical anthropologists, evolutionary theorists, sociobiologists, and others have labored to produce a credible explanation for the spread of recessive characteristics through populations. In particular, blond(e) and red hair and blue and green eye color, which do not seem to confer any adaptive advantages to the possessors, have been singled out as curiosities worthy of explanation. Following researchers such as Mark Schaller and Corey Fincher, I argue that a combination of migration and disease can explain the spread and perpetuation of highly visible recessive characteristics in several locations. Simply put, there can be good reason for a population to recognize who has been sleeping with whom. Given the nature of the prehistoric surmises, there can be neither proof nor falsification without a time machine.

**Reid, Laura, Alexandra Broustovetskaia, and Ayşe Çiftçi** (Purdue University)

*International and Minority Students' Experiences with Discrimination in American Higher Education Institutions*

There is a significant increase in the number of international students (Institute of International Education Open Doors Report, 2009) and ethnic minorities (U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2009) attending American colleges and universities. Even though there are major differences in their college experiences, there is one shared experience that both groups potentially face: discrimination. International and ethnic minority students may face discrimination that can hinder their college success (Pieterse, Carter, Evans, & Walter, 2010). Discrimination refers to "treatment or consideration of, or making a distinction in favor of or against, a person or thing based on the group, class, or category to which that person or thing belongs rather than on individual merit (dictionary.com, 2010)." This poster presentation utilizes the PsycINFO and PsychARTICLES database and the search words "discrimination" and "college student" to give an overview of the literature on discrimination from 1980 - 2010 with international and minority student college student populations. The differences between international students and ethnic minority students and their struggles will also be discussed and implications and recommendations for counselors and others in helping professions working with international and ethnic minority students will be provided.

**Reid, Patrice** (Defense Language Office), **Kizzy M. Parks** (K. Parks Consulting, Inc.), **Karen J. Gregory** (Human Resources Technology, Inc.), and **Daniel P. McDonald** (Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute)

*Integrating Cross-cultural Competence and Diversity Management as a Leadership Tool*

Little attention has been geared toward the integration of cross-cultural competence (3C) and diversity management into a single program of instruction for military leaders. Although 3C is not a novel idea to leaders, it is yet to be adopted as a leadership tool whereby cross-cultural and diversity management competencies can be harnessed through an integrated course. For this reason, the aim of this paper

serves to provide a synthesis of past theoretical 3C-related- and diversity management research which arguably serves as the foundation for the cultural learning and development of essential cross-cultural competencies and diversity management competencies. This paper also seeks to provide valuable training methods that can be used to hone cultural learning, as well as harness diversity management competencies. Understanding the interplay between diversity management competencies (for e.g., strategic thinking, business acumen) and cross-cultural competencies has significant implications for the design of a learning strategy for military personnel. The proposed course of instruction therefore seeks to improve 3C and diversity management knowledge and capabilities with respect to irregular warfare. As well, this instruction serves to develop innovative and adaptive leaders thereby preparing them for current and future missions.

**Reinhart, George R.** (University of Maryland)

*Assessing Regional Proficiency*

The Regional Proficiency Assessment Tool (RPAT) is being developed to ensure the Department of Defense (DoD)'s ability to meet regional proficiency operational and surge requirements by documenting regional proficiency levels of military personnel. The RPAT will build on the body of work contained in DoDI 5160.70, Management of DoD Language and Regional Proficiency Capabilities. The paper will illustrate three interrelated components of the RPAT: (1) the interaction between proficiency domains and skill levels proscribed by DoDI 5160.70; (2) the methodology used in the development of the RPAT; and (3) the data elements used in the construction of the RPAT algorithm.

**Reynolds, Jennifer** (The University of South Carolina)

*Kosher Beef and Young Cuates in Postville, Iowa – Before and After the Raid*

This paper examines how cultural concepts of childhood were being negotiated and reworked before and after a legal battle ensued over the discovery of undocumented under-aged minors laboring in Agriprocessors, a kosher meat processing plant that commanded the world's market share in kosher fresh beef products. A few minors were unaccompanied youth, who migrated from the highlands of Guatemala to send remittances home to their families. The majority, however, were migrant youth who followed their parents in the settlement process; they dropped out of school to work in the plant under assumed names. Negotiations over the proper place of these youth took place informally within kin and community networks until Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents (ICE) raided the plant on May 12, 2008. A legal battle ensued and public discourses on childhood shifted in response to the formal process; the plant manager was charged with 9,311 counts of child labor violations, all of which he was later acquitted. The study draws upon ethnographic observations and interviews before and after the raid, media reportage, and court transcripts in tracing the shifting contours of cultural and legal battles over childhood and (trans)national belonging in the United States and Guatemala.

**Rogers, J. Daniel, Claudio Cioffi-Revilla, and Sarah Wise** (George Mason University)

*Modeling Human-environmental Interactions in Inner Asia: Households to Empires*

The history of Inner Asia is marked by the emergence of a series of empires beginning with the Xiongnu at 200 B.C. and culminating with the Mongol empire of the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Unlike early complex societies that emerged along with agriculture in the river valleys of China, the Near East, Mesoamerica, and Andean South America the major polities of Inner Asia developed political systems on the steppe grasslands based on concepts of mobility, expansive scale, extra-local interactions, non-fixed property, dispersed control hierarchies, and the economics of multi-resource pastoralism. Pastoralism represents a complex adaptive system that has existed in Inner Asia for thousands of years and remains the major mode of production today. Archaeological and historical sources provide evidence for a resilient, but highly volatile adaptation capable of supplying the social and economic foundations of extensive empires. The contrast between the steppe polities and those that emerged almost everywhere else offers the opportunity to expand theories of how complex societies develop and change. Using diachronic data from written sources and from three archaeological projects situated along a north-south transect spanning the Mongolian steppe zone two object-oriented agent-based computational models were developed that build upon extant social science models to generate the emergence of multi-scale networks over space and time. The scale of the project extends over the last 3,000 years of human history, extending to the present

day. One focus of the research is analysis of potential social dynamic and collective behavior responses to climate and political changes in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The challenges of contemporary environmental change highlight the need to assess the potential for long-term sustainability and resilience in a variety of social systems. Two models have been created to explore interactions at the household and local level (HouseholdsWorld) and at the regional level (Hierarchies). Both models are written in the MASON system for simulation modeling, utilizing platform independence in Java, guaranteed replicability, and separate of computation from visualization. HouseholdsWorld is spatially referenced to specific landscapes in Inner Asia. GIS capabilities are integrated with biomass and other characteristics utilized by households that “live” on the landscape and move their herds in search of grass, in accordance with seasonal changes, weather events, and complex social networks. In Hierarchies the basic units are the regionally discreet social groups on the scale of large lineages or other socially constructed units with emergent control hierarchies. Through differential resources and management characteristics confederations emerge with increasingly complex political networks and large integrated territories. The more expansive on federations become hierarchically integrated and have many of the characteristics of historically known empires. Results from the HouseholdsWorld model show the characteristic volatility of pastoralist economies in response to weather events (droughts and snow storms) and the periodic emergence of new steady states approximating long periods of sustainability. The characteristics of sustainability are highly influenced by emergent local level political territories and specific lineages that accumulate wealth that is sometimes perpetuated for generations, analogous to the emergence of aristocratic lineages as noted in the historical sources. At the regional level emerging polities in the Hierarchies model initiate wars, consolidate territories, and sometimes disintegrate. Strategies for success illustrate the viability of specific forms of hierarchy complexity.

**Rosen, David M.** (Farleigh Dickinson University)

*Child Soldiers: The Emerging Tensions Between Research and Policy*

Although children have served in armed forces and groups for centuries the term “child soldier” began to appear as a special legal and policy category in the 1970s. The term arose in connection with efforts by humanitarian and human rights groups to restrict and/or bar the participation of children in war as combatants. Current discourse about child soldiers is focused on the need to offer an umbrella of protection to “children” and derives from the widely held belief that the recruitment of child soldiers is a uniquely modern form of child abuse and exploitation. What began as a relatively narrow concern with protecting children who served as combatants in armed forces and armed groups has evolved into an international effort to sever a broad range of connections between children and the military. This paper examines the current research on child soldiers in a wide variety of social and cultural contexts. It argues that empirical research offers mixed view of child soldiers which is frequently at odds with the often strident views of policy makers and the law. The result is a growing gap between law and policy and the actual circumstances of child recruitment.

**Ross, Norbert** (Vanderbilt University)

*Categories, Category Based Induction and Cultural Learning*

In this paper I explore categorization and related reasoning strategies as possible candidates for guaranteeing persistence of cultural knowledge across time and individuals. I will argue that categorization and related reasoning strategies provide a form of latent cultural knowledge, providing a framework for an active knowledge generation and agreement in the absence of a teacher - learner environment. The talk will start out by challenging anthropological theories of learning and propose cognitive mechanisms to fill in some of the gaps in our theories.

**Ross, Norbert** (Vanderbilt University)

*Cultural Models of the Environment: Change, Persistency, and Conflict*

In this paper I will explore issues of change and persistency in cultural models of nature. How do people perceive their environment? What produces change and persistence in these models and how might differences in such models lead to conflict. I will be providing examples from my research among different Maya groups of Mexico and Guatemala as well as from research among Menominee and Euro-American fishers and hunters in Wisconsin.

**Rotabi, Karen** (Virginia Commonwealth University)

*Strengths and Weaknesses of US Implementation of the Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption*

The Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption (HCIA), developed to promote the best interests of the child and prevent child sales and theft, requires agencies to become approved providers to work with convention nations (i.e. US-China adoptions). Impacted are at least several hundred adoption agencies based in the US as Hague Accreditation is required for adoption service providers. The presenter has worked as a Hague Evaluator for accreditation and, as a result, has analyzed the problems related to implementation of the standards at the agency-level. Overlaid is that which is known about adoption fraud, specifically child sales and theft in combination with agency standards. This provides a way of considering the inter-relationships as related to the goal and requirements of the HCIA. System strengths as well as the top ten problems/weaknesses will be presented, ranging from macro concerns to more agency specific child welfare practices. New vulnerabilities in Africa and specifically Ethiopia will be discussed with unintended policy consequences as one implication of Convention implementation.

**Rotabi, Karen** (Virginia Commonwealth University School of Social Work)

*From Intercountry Adoption to Global Surrogacy: The Next Human Rights Crisis for the Women of Guatemala*

Since the Millennium, approximately 30,000 children were adopted from Guatemala. After extreme criticism and international pressure for reform, Guatemala has essentially closed its system and it is not expected to resume sending large numbers of infants and young children overseas. However, the demand for babies persists and the combination of fertility technology and decline in intercountry adoption may be the perfect storm for the next human rights crisis in the nation. Already established in India, global surrogacy brings new fears of baby farming in Guatemala where women are exceptionally vulnerable in the context of violence and poverty. What may have seemed like science fiction, pregnancy camps with controlled nutrition and health care, is emerging in a medical tourism market which is pitched as a win-win solution for all involved. A case example will be presented with policy analysis, including human trafficking policies and the need for new regulatory standards.

**Rowe, Trudy and Susan Letteney** (York College, City University of New York)

*A Global Perspective: Cultural Factors Related to Adults' Disclosure of HIV Status to Family Members*

The purpose of this poster is to present a literature review on studies about factors which are related to adults' disclosure of HIV status to other family members in the regions of Asia, Europe, North America and Sub Saharan Africa. Methods: The Academic Search Complete and the SocINDEX databases were used using the key words: "HIV +Disclosure + Culture +Truth Telling". Findings: Twenty-six articles were found from the years 2000 to 2009 on the topic of Culture and HIV disclosure. Race, ethnicity, status, class and perceived stigmatization may influence the individual's decision to disclose. The culture of mass media has the potential to shape the individual's decision to disclose. Sexuality and HIV are viewed as taboo in various cultures which may create a reason for non-disclosure. Individuals who considered themselves religious disclosed their status to only members of their religious community. Religion appears to play a role in disclosure of HIV status within various cultures. Implications: Religion may play a significant role in disclosure and may be understudied. A study exploring the relationship between religion and disclosure will answer the question whether religion plays a significant role in HIV disclosure.

**Sachdeva, Sonya and Douglas L. Medin (Northwestern University)**

*Levels of Universality in Moral Cognition*

The importance of including cultural perspectives in the study of human cognition has become apparent in recent decades. Cultural differences across a range of cognitive processes ought to be viewed as sources of information about how cognition works rather than as odd anomalies or exotic exceptions that can safely be ignored. One of the domains in which cultural influences on cognition are still underestimated is moral reasoning. In this talk we hope to discuss some of the challenges that still exist in trying to understand cross-cultural variability in moral values and the processes which underlie moral cognition. We briefly review some empirical work that brings culture into the study of morality and discuss what work still remains to be done.

**San Román, Beatriz (Barcelona Autonomous University; AFIN Research Group)**

*"I Am White...Even if I Am Racially Black"; "I Am Afro-Spanish"; Subjectivation and Identification in Transracial Adoptions: Between Queer and the Third Space*

Intercountry adoption and immigration developed at the same time in Spain which offers an interesting frame to explore the blurring of the frontiers of culture, and nature in the discourses of difference and belonging. Drawing on ethnographic data, this article explores the understanding of racialization in the discourses of adopting families and professionals. The culture of the countries adopted children and immigrants come from acquires different meanings depending on who is being referred. The qualitative data from the life stories of transracial adult adoptees in Spain are used to explore how the racialization of their bodies is (re)negotiated in their subjectivation processes. The conclusions point out the failure of closed categories to content and hold the diversity of subjective positions and cultural identities in a globalized world, and suggest that the emergence of complex identities -in which individuals recognize themselves as belonging to different ethnic groups -needs not only physical proximity among the different groups but also relational.

**Saucier, Gerard (University of Oregon)**

*Which Human-attribute Concepts Arise Most Ubiquitously Across Languages?*

Previously it has been unclear which human-attribute concepts are most universal across languages. Relevant would be a study of mutually isolated languages to identify common-denominator concepts. We studied dictionaries of twelve languages, representing diverse cultural characteristics and language families, from multiple continents: Maasai, Supyire Senoufo, Khoekhoe, Afar, Mara Chin, Hmong, Wik-Mungkan, Enga, Fijian, Inuktitut, Hopi, and Kuna. A composite list of every person-descriptive term in each of these dictionaries was examined to determine the content (in terms of English translation) most ubiquitous across languages. Here we present 28 single-word concepts used to describe persons in all 12 languages. We show that personality-attribute concepts related to morality (character) and competence appear to be as cross-culturally ubiquitous as "basic emotion" concepts, although a vast number of other concept-types appear highly subject to cross-cultural variability.

**Schnute, Marion (University of Hildesheim; University of British Columbia)**

*Indifferent But Not Different? The Role of Social Services for the Transition from Youth to Work and Adulthood in Canada and Germany*

While the development of stronger labor market relationships and the provision of occupational skills in the style of the German apprenticeship model have become key concerns in the Canadian debate about youth unemployment, a higher community orientation and individual need orientation - for several years significant characteristic of Canadian social services - are highly discussed in Germany. Yet, with regard to the shared problem of growing social service drop-out and absenteeism rates, studies on both sides of the Atlantic have been insufficient when explaining social service success or failure. To explore how young people perceive and integrate social services in their transitions, and if transitions vary between social service types and countries, 57 biographic narrative interviews with youth from Vancouver and Hamburg were conducted. To capture youth's knowledge of social services and other sources of support that could have been difficult to articulate, the interviews were complemented by visual social network cards. Study outcomes show, that while the majority of the produced visual images in both countries excluded any social service representations, key themes like "be-longing and Belonging", "In-Out and Out-In" and "In-

Dependence and Independence” present in visualizations and narrations suggest that the perceived significance of services for youth goes beyond feelings of indifference and “alienation and stigmatization” (Solga, 2005, p. 289) and processes of “cooling off” (Oehme, 2008) and varies along experiences of “personification and objectification” and “voice and silence.”

**Schulze, Pamela** (University of Akron)

*Life Satisfaction in American Youth: Father Involvement, Ethnicity, Urbanicity, and Other Considerations*

It is well established that father involvement is positively associated with various positive outcomes in children (Rohner, 2002). Father involvement is associated with children experiencing overall life satisfaction and less depression (Field et al., 1995; Furstenberg & Harris, 1993; Zimmerman et al., 1995). However, many children in the United States grow up without a relationship with a biological father. A secondary data analysis of the 2001- 02 Health Behavior of School Aged Children (HBSC) Survey will identify variables associated with life satisfaction among youth who report having no relationship with their biological fathers. Results suggest that outcomes that are structured by race, social class, educational experiences, and urbanity.

**Schwarzer, Sina** (University of Osnabrück)

*Global Impression Judgments on Family Drawings from Children with Different Cultural Backgrounds*

The present study investigates if family drawings from children with different cultural backgrounds arouse different global impressions in the eye of the beholder. Therefore we asked 57 German and 43 Cameroonian students to state their global impressions of 20 family drawings from Cameroonian children and 20 family drawings from German children via a semantic differential scale. The 3-6 years old children were recruited from Cameroonian Nso-farmer families and German middle class families. It was hypothesized that the family drawings from the Nso children, who predominantly develop an interdependent self-conception, generate a different global impression in the eyes of the beholders than the family drawings from the German children, who predominantly develop an independent self-conception. Additionally it was hypothesized that the Cameroonian and the German students differ in their ways of judging the drawings. Results confirm our hypotheses in so far as family drawings from German children are judged as e.g., strong and powerful whereas Cameroonian family pictures are perceived to be more gentle and quiet.

**Shah, Chandni and Ayşe Çiftçi** (Purdue University)

*Mental Health, Psychology and India: Implications for Indian Immigrants in the United States*

There were 1,519,157 Indian immigrants in the United States in 2006, 34.4% of which arrived in 2006 or later (Terrazas, 2008). Professionals in all areas will be interacting with these families. In addition to focusing on cultural factors such as collectivism, acculturation, and discrimination, there needs to be consideration of contextual factors from their life in India to better understand and meet their needs. Based on the literature, pertinent current mental health and psychology in India can be grouped into six trends including the rise of organized psychology, integration of traditional and western psychology, education, globalization and migration, marriage, relationship violence, and recent traumatic events (Arulmani, 2007; 2009; Boyle et al., 2009; Carson et al., 2009; Chandra et al., 2009; Chowdhury et al., 2001; Dutt, 2007; Jain, 2005; Myers et al., 2005; Prasad, 1994; Raney & Çinarbaş, 2005; Wolf, 1998;). This presentation will provide an overview of these trends and the historical and current status of psychology as an organized field in India. The purpose of this presentation will be to discuss the implications on Indian immigrant families based on the literature and make recommendations for professionals that may be working with them for optimum outcomes and working relationships.

**Sharma, Leigh** (University of Iowa) and **Lee Anna Clark** (Notre Dame University)

*Personality and Intimate Partner Aggression in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, India*

The goals of the study were threefold: (1) to examine the psychometric validity and internal consistency reliability in a sample of Hindi-speaking Indian women of a broad assessment of intimate partner aggression (IPA) that previously has been used in multiple languages in the public health domain; (2) to examine the extent to which the trait structure of a widely-used personality measure conforms in a sample of Hindi-speaking Indian women to the personality structure that has been found in many other cultural and geographic groupings and across many languages; and (3) to examine relations between these Indian women's personality traits and their experience of IPA, including physical, psychological and sexual IPA. A sample of rural, north Indian women (N = 251) were recruited and asked to complete several psychological measures, including one of personality and one of their experience as a recipient of IPA. The data obtained suggest that the structures of IPA and personality in this sample are consistent with those commonly found in western samples. Further, the personality and IPA structures found in this sample showed consistent relations, suggesting that personality may be related to women's experience of IPA, but in ways that differ somewhat from western samples.

**Shimizu, Hidetada** (Northern Illinois University)

*Empathy and the Cultural Model of Nature in Japan*

In a casual conversation about Japanese sense of self and morality, a Japanese colleague told me that the best way to motivate Japanese people to do the right thing is to appeal to their sense of empathy (*omoiyari*). To illustrate her point, she told me an anecdote that telling people not to put out their garbage on wrong days did not keep them from doing so, while telling them "other people were troubled by your behavior" did so immediately. Likewise my research with high school students in Japan indicated that: 1) when asked to describe who they were, the overwhelming majority of them did so in reference to their mutually empathic relationships with others (e.g., My mother tells me that my teacher told her that I am friendly to others); 2) their sense of morality was most often described in terms of a linguistically conventional phraseology, "Not cause other people trouble." In my presentation, I will discuss ways in which existing literatures on Japanese cosmology and religion also appeal to empathy as a basis of how a person is to perceive and relate to the world. Together, I will build a tentative, empathy-based model of nature and environment in Japan

**Silver, Lauren** (Rutgers University at Camden)

*Living in the Gap: Adolescent Mothers Negotiate Child Welfare Policies*

Michael Lipsky and others examine the effect of social policy on the experiences of the "street-level bureaucrat", as well as the individual's role in molding, shifting, and reconstituting policy on the ground (see e.g., Lipsky 1980; Smith & Donovan 2003). Lipsky's influential work (1980, xii) suggests that organizational conditions make it impossible for "street-level bureaucrats" to practice in ways that meet public agencies' official missions. Yet, few researchers consider how youth themselves negotiate policy as well as the unforeseen lived experiences of child welfare policies. This paper is drawn from two years of ethnographic fieldwork with adolescent mothers and their caseworkers, as they navigated a large, urban, U.S., child welfare system. While Lipsky considered bureaucrats, I offer an analysis that cuts across levels, as I explore the service strategies of youth as well as ground level caseworkers and upper-level administrators. I argue that ethnography enables policymakers, researchers, and practitioners alike the opportunity to understand how policies are experienced in a local setting. Furthermore, this approach reveals the cultural and institutional contexts that influence the negotiations of youth and their providers.

**Sinervo, Aviva** (University of California at Santa Cruz)

*Cops and Vendor's: Children Negotiating Police in Cusco's Plaza de Armas*

In the streets and central plazas of Cusco, Peru, child vendors sell souvenirs and postcards to tourists. Yet their work is monitored and often limited by patrolling national and municipal police officers, as well as city-contracted security forces. Child vendors are targeted by different officers because they are children, based on concerns about abandonment, child labor, and delinquency, and because they are ambulante vendors working informally and illegally in the historic and touristic city center. Children and police negotiate one another utilizing strategies ranging from avoidance to compromise. Fear and playfulness jointly inform the

ways that children react to, and narrate, their encounters with police. In turn, both police and children discuss how knowing who are “good” versus “bad” vendors/officers allows flexibility of practice, enabling all actors to deal with the contradictions behind and between policies that target transgressions of childhood and dictate sanctioned use of public space. This paper briefly explores the premises about childhood and children upon which these policies are based, and then discusses how children and police interact, with a focus on children’s creative tactics for engaging the moral economies and politics of space.

**Sorensen, Tom** (University of Oslo)

*Community Socio-cultural Factors and Relation to Psychological Health: Implications for Intervention and Strategy Effectiveness*

The present study has used the concept socio-cultural integration to describe properties of a local community that may be related to people’s psychological health. Starting with the concept that a cohesive society is psychologically healthy for its members, we will compare different community properties that are dimensions of socio-cultural integration. Initially, analyzing data for socio-cultural properties of communities were related to psychological health, all the communities were combined because they were all rural communities. However it was also clear that each community had its own profiles of strengths and weaknesses in these properties which required being considered when deciding on the strategies to be used in each community. We also had to show how do deal with unfulfilled expectations.

**Speer, Annika** (University of California at Santa Barbara)

*Verbatim Theatre as a Feminist Method: Examining Practitioners' Performance and Reflexivity*

In researching for his 2008 book *Sweet Tea*, E. Patrick Johnson gathered narratives from southern black gay men, a rural and frequently marginalized population. Johnson adapted his book into a staged reading titled *Pouring Tea* (2009), which he then modified into a one-man verbatim theatre show *Sweet Tea* (2010).

In the book and the staged reading, Johnson does not incorporate his own story. However, in the verbatim play, Johnson adds himself as a character, recounting his personal experience of coming out, and sharing his own negotiation of religion, sexuality, and identity. This paper uses E. Patrick Johnson’s work as a lens to explore the ways verbatim theatre practitioners can employ self-reflexivity and address positionality within their performances. By privileging a multiplicity of accounts (including the practitioners’, and rejecting the notion of meta-narratives, verbatim theatre can simultaneously gain more complexity and transparency. Verbatim theatre is itself a method; it employs a number of the same techniques as research- conducting interviews, collecting oral histories, and sifting through these dialogues -in order to construct a narrative. In this paper, with an emphasis on self-reflexivity, I argue for the potential verbatim theatre holds as a feminist method and thus an interdisciplinary tool for education.

**Sprinkle, Nicholson** (UNC at Greensboro)

*Physical Distance of Relationships and Post-Katrina Recovery*

In the context of an acute disaster like Hurricane Katrina, how important is it to have relationships beyond the neighborhood or the city where you live? In this study, sixty individuals selected randomly from one neighborhood in New Orleans were asked in December 2008 to provide information regarding the impact of Hurricane Katrina on their lives, what kind of support they received from institutions, family and friends, plus what ties there were between people in their personal networks. The average distance that interviewees lived from individuals they considered close friends was correlated positively with the percent of Katrina-induced economic loss that was covered by the government or insurance, suggesting that far-flung networks support people’s ability to cope, recover, and access resources. Also supporting the thesis that distance matters was the finding that overall economic loss was correlated negatively with the average distance the interviewees lived from the same individuals.

**Stryker, Rachael** (Mills College)

*"You Are God's Plan for the Orphan": Emerging Evangelisms and United States Adoption Culture*

Christian evangelism sometimes generates moral panic about children, childhood, and family, as well as race, gender and nation to underwrite the circulation of children through adoption -- panic that can result in adoption practice that blurs distinctions between charity and commerce; rescue and removal; and

circulation and trafficking. But new forms of evangelism are emerging in the United States that mobilize more than moral panic to center domestic and international adoption in the Christian agenda. The Christian Right now adeptly galvanizes technology, media, religious corporate and political networks, and popular culture to proselytize the circulation of children in the face of what it understands to be a war between the consciences of religious people and a secular (often atheist) elite. This paper, based on archival and ethnographic research into several U.S. faith-based organizations or coalitions including Focus on the Family, Rick Warren's Saddleback Church, The Cry for the Orphan campaign, and The Abba Fund, examines some narratives, ethics, church practices, and fiscal and social networks that are emerging to justify and execute the large-scale circulation of children through adoption into evangelical communities. It concludes by considering the value of researching evangelism as an important knowledge regime that not only shapes U.S. adoption culture, but underwrites new forms of humanitarian efforts involving children around the world.

**Sun, Luning** (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom), **Junhui Ye** (Zhejiang University, China), **Hui Zhang** (Zhejiang University, China)

*A Comparative Study on Foreign Language Learning Burnout between Chinese and German Undergraduate Students*

Learning burnout is the passive mental state students hold towards the learning process displayed in the form of long-term exhaustion and diminished interest. The present study focuses on the experience of foreign language learning burnout of undergraduate students. To measure the burnout level, the Foreign Language Learning Burnout Inventory (FLLBI) was developed based on a sample of 80 students from Zhejiang University, China. Four factors were derived: mental burden, emotional exhaustion, repellency, and disinterest. A detailed comparison was conducted using FLLBI with two other samples from undergraduate students from Department of German Studies and Culture, Zhejiang University, China and Department of Sinology, University of Wuerzburg, Germany. The results showed that Chinese undergraduate students scored significantly higher than German students on all the four factors, indicating a higher burnout level of Chinese students. Factor analyses were further performed, suggesting distinctive underlying burnout models that may contribute to the difference between students from the two cultures.

**Tahir, Muhammad Azam** (University of Balochistan)

*Bullying among Prison Inmates in Pakistan: An Exploration of the Problem*

The study attempted to redefine bullying, its nature, scope, and dimensions in cultural perspective of Pakistan. Direct and Indirect Prisoners Checklist (DIPC modified) © Ireland 1999 and Rehabilitation in Correctional Settings Attitude Scale (RICS) © Rice, 1970 were used in the study. Randomly selected (400) male and female prison inmates from all four Provinces' major prisons of Pakistan participated in the study. Study was conducted in the cultural context of a collectivist society, like Pakistan (developing country), while the previous studies were carried out in individualistic societies, i.e., in the UK, USA, or Canada (developed countries). Reliability values for the DIPC and RICS subscales were calculated and found to be in acceptable range (Streiner, 1993), except for the Proactive /Positive Behaviors. Thus, all sub scales except for "Proactive/Positive Behaviors towards Others" were included in the main analyses. The results suggested that victims experienced physical, psychological, theft-related, and indirect bullying to similar degrees. However, psychological bullying was the most prevalent, while physical bullying the least. Both male and female prisoners reported that they were victimized by bullying more than they perpetrated bullying, with gender having no difference. Demographic variables and prisoner's self-reported engagement in bullying behavior did not show any significance.

**Tahir, Muhammad Azam** (University of Balochistan)

*Level of Parenting Stress among the Parents of Physically and Mentally Handicapped and Normal Children: A Pakistani Perspective*

Research has suggested a positive relationship between parenting stress and childhood externalizing behavior problems. It refers that parenting stress is directly proportional to children behavior problems (Morgan et al., 2002). The present study was aimed to investigate the level of parenting stress among the parents of physically & mentally handicapped children in contrast to normal children in Pakistan. Convenience sample consisted of parents of 100 physically (50) and mentally handicapped (50) children

and 100 control (normal) children. The age range remained 6 Years to 20 year (SD = .837). The respondents represented three socio-economic categories including high, middle and low socio-economic levels. The data were collected from Quetta, Bahawalpur, Lahore, Karachi and Rawalpindi. Parenting Stress Index- PSI (Richard & Abiding, 1995) was administered to all the participants. PSI was translated into national language of Pakistan i.e. Urdu. Back translation method was used for the purpose. Validity and Reliability of the instrument was found to be valid and reliable. The results yielded that the level of stress remained higher among the parents of handicapped children, greater on mentally handicapped, as compared to the parents of normal children. Nevertheless, the results remained insignificant on age, gender and economic level among these parents.

**Tehrani, Jamie** (Durham University)

*The Phylogeny of Little Red Riding Hood*

Story-telling is a unique characteristic of the human species and a cultural universal. Similar kinds of stories frequently recur in the oral literatures of many different societies around the world, but at present little is known about their relationships. While some researchers believe that cross-cultural patterns in folktales can be explained by cultural diffusion, others argue that they evolve independently as a result of common experiences and psychological dispositions. This paper addresses this debate through a phylogenetic analysis of "Little Red Riding Hood" type tales, which have been recorded in a diverse number of oral traditions worldwide. The results of the analysis suggest that the similarities among these tales can be best explained by common descent. The last common ancestor of Little Red Riding Hood type tales is most likely to have originated in Europe, where it diversified into two distinct forms that subsequently spread to Africa, Asia and beyond via cultural diffusion. These findings shed new light on the origins and spread of one of the most famous stories in the world. Moreover, they demonstrate that phylogenetic methods provide a powerful framework for investigating the evolution of stories over time and space, and open a new window into human cognition and cultural transmission.

**Terrio, Susan J.** (Georgetown University)

*Undocumented Child Migrants in Federal Custody: Victim or Threat?*

In this paper I consider the situation of unaccompanied and separated children who migrate voluntarily or involuntarily across and within nations in search of family, education, work or political refuge. Their illegal entry, undocumented status, mobility and separation from parents or guardians challenge the way law enforcement, immigration authorities and judicial personnel think about childhood, family, protection and security. This paper centers on the apprehension and disposition of child migrants, both newly arrived and long-term residents, who end up in a labyrinthine federal system that mandates custodial care in shelters ranging from group homes to juvenile prisons. It focuses on the stakeholders who work in the federal system and the children they supervise. It compares the tension between the calls for more humanitarianism and the demands for greater security in the public policies and custodial decisions regarding the increasing numbers of undocumented children minors who arrive every year in the U.S.

**Thein, Seinenu M.** (University of California at Los Angeles; FPR-UCLA Center for Culture, Brain, and Development) and Jill E. Korbin (Case Western Reserve University); Discussant: Thomas S. Weisner (University of California at Los Angeles); Conversation Participants: Seinenu M. Thein (University of California at Los Angeles; FPR-UCLA Center for Culture, Brain, and Development), Hiltrud Otto (University of Osnabrück; Lower Saxony Institute for Early Childhood Education and Development), Monika Abels (University of California at Los Angeles; FPR-UCLA Center for Culture, Brain, and Development)

*ACCIG Conversation Hour: The Art and Technology of Field Work: Research Design and Conceptualization During the Early Stages of Field Work*

During this conversation hour, we will contemplate issues that scholars encounter in the nascent stages of their fieldwork. Among the many topics that will be covered are: how one goes about selecting a field site location, how the exploratory phase of ethnography can be best utilized, how to organize one's time and one's data, how to establish relationships with people in the community, how to develop culturally appropriate research instruments, how experiences in the field allow scholars in the very early stages of their research trajectories to re-conceptualize and/or elaborate upon pre-existing frameworks, and how some of the unspoken anxieties and feelings of discomfort that are common during one's first time out in

the field can be grappled with and channeled into a productive space. Specific experiences of scholars will be related to larger ontological assumptions and broader ethical considerations, including how to deal with children and other vulnerable subjects, how to navigate the interpersonal terrain in politically inhospitable environments, how to balance the desire to engage in advocacy and intervention with the equally pressing necessity to maintain objectivity, and how to contribute positively to the communities with which one engages, especially when children are involved.

**Thein**, Seinenu M. and Alan Page Fiske (University of California at Los Angeles)

*Food and Attachment: Children's Embodied Food Practices and Diversity in Attachment Relationships*

Embodied theories of knowledge emphasize the role of the body in shaping how individuals reason about the world, but have not considered what may happen when embodied practices differ in systematic ways across cultures. Especially lacking are cross-cultural studies of embodied food practices and how they contribute to children's social development. Eating, as a daily practice, and the family 'mealtime', as a distinct 'activity setting', contains a rich repertoire of embodied behavior from which children can glean a variety of social information. Even in instances where mealtimes have been the site of cultural comparisons, the tendency has been to focus on verbal interactions with the mealtime being of interest as a 'context' in which narrative practices unfold rather than considering the eating, itself, as an 'embodied', emotionally-meaningful act that shapes children's sense of dependency, relatedness, agency, and autonomy. We contrast the embodied experiences of Burmese and American children during mealtimes, highlighting how a universal daily task that is linked to an evolutionarily adapted biological system can be 'solved' drastically differently depending on socio-demographic realities, pre-existing patterns of adaptation, and implicit and explicit developmental goals. We discuss broader implications of such practices and how they may contribute to diversity in attachment.

**Toyokawa**, Noriko (Oregon State University) and Teru Toyokawa (Pacific Lutheran University)

*Filial Piety, Quality of Family Relationships, and School Performance among Asian and Hispanic Immigrant Adolescents*

There are relatively few studies on the conceptual equivalence of filial piety between the two cultures. The literature suggests that Asian express family affection through filial piety practice, while Hispanic practice filial piety regardless of their perceived quality of family relationships (Pyke, 2000). The current study examined the mediating effect of adolescents' perceived quality of relationships with their parents on the relation between their attitude toward family obligation and their school performance. The samples were 813 Asian immigrant adolescents (age M = 14.34, SD = .91) and 2053 Hispanic immigrant adolescents (age M = 14.02, SD = .87) drawn from the Longitudinal Study of Children of Immigrants (Portes & Rumbaut, 2005). Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that adolescents' higher sense of family obligation predicted lower GPA and higher quality of relationships predicted higher GPA. Furthermore, adolescents' perception of the quality of relationship with their parents did not mediate the association between family obligation and GPA for the Asian sample, whereas, adolescents' perceived relationship quality fully mediated the association between family obligation and GPA for the Hispanic sample. Higher household income predicted Hispanic, but not Asian, adolescents' higher GPA. The necessity of expression of parental affection for adolescents and differences in migration environment between two ethnic groups are discussed.

**Toyokawa**, Teru (Pacific Lutheran University), Reiko Kogo (Kinki University), Yuehui Qin (Tacoma, WA), and Naoki Kamiya (Waseda University)

*Japanese Emerging Adults' Subjective Maturity and Perceived Control of Achievement in Developmental Tasks*

Japanese society has witnessed severe economic recession in the last several years. Under such an economically difficult situation, the transition from adolescence to young adulthood, the achievement of work-related developmental tasks (i.e., forming vocational identity, obtaining a desired job, achieving financial independence) has been considered extremely challenging for young people in Japan. The present study examined the linkage between Japanese emerging adults' subjective maturity (defined by perceived levels of attainment of major developmental tasks in comparison to same-age peers) and their perceived control of achieving major developmental tasks in the future and work-related outcomes. Surveys

were administered with 162 Japanese university students to assess participants' (1) developmental tasks in adolescence and young adulthood, (2) subjective maturity, (3) vocational identity achievement and (4) economic self-efficacy were assessed. Results showed that compared to emerging adults with low subjective maturity, emerging adults who had high subjective maturity reported (1) greater perceived control in achieving the developmental tasks related to independence and emotional autonomy and (2) scored higher on economic self-efficacy and vocational identity achievement than those with low subjective maturity. Implications for emerging adults' transitions to young adulthood, particularly from school to work, at the time of economic recession are discussed.

**Tulviste**, Tiia (University of Tartu, Estonia), Pirkko Tõugu (University of Tartu, Estonia), Lisa Schröder (Osnabrück University, Germany), Heidi Keller (Osnabrück University, Germany), and Boel de Geer (Södertörn College, Sweden)

*Estonian, German, and Swedish Mothers' Autonomy Orientation and Its Reflection in Mother-Child Past Event Talk*

This paper compares Estonian, German and Swedish mothers' cultural orientation towards autonomy and relatedness, and its expression in childrearing goals and mother-child past event talk, focusing on how much mothers and their 4-year-old children talk about oneself as compared to other people. No cultural differences were observed in mothers' autonomy orientation. Swedish mothers were the least and Estonian mothers the most relatedness oriented, and German mothers were in between differing from both Estonian and Swedish mothers. In their parental goals, German and Swedish mothers appeared to be more autonomy oriented than Estonian mothers. Maternal relatedness orientation was linked with less frequent past event talk according to mothers' own reports. No cultural differences emerged in the frequency of talking about agency. Swedish dyads talked more about co-agency than the others, German dyads talked more frequently about other people than the Estonians and Swedes. The mother's orientation towards relatedness reflected in how much dyads talked about other people.

**Vazin**, Tina, Shanae Clay, Lea Everson, DaJuana Malone, and Natasha Gaston-Brown (Alabama State University)

*Factors Influencing Sleep Patterns in African-American College Students*

The 2010 Sleep in America poll by the National Sleep Foundation (NSF) revealed significant differences in the sleep habits and attitudes of Asians, Blacks/African-Americans, Hispanics and Whites. It is the first poll to examine sleep among these four ethnic groups. This study investigated the sleep patterns of African-American college students. Factors that influence sleep patterns such as work and class schedules and involvement in extra-curricular activities were evaluated. Beliefs about how sleep influences academic performance and other tasks and how much sleep is optimal are presented. Differences between freshmen and sophomores and upper classmen are discussed.

**Wander**, Marla (Rutgers University at Camden)

*Analysis of the Process and Outcomes of IRB Approval in Research Involving Adolescents*

IRBs fulfill the important and necessary position of protecting human subjects in research. IRBs focus on the consent/assent process to hold researchers to ethical principles and acquaint research participants of their rights. Given there are physical, psychological, and social age differences, guidelines for reviewing adolescent research are different from those applicable for adult research. Moreover, adolescents' situation and status when seeking healthcare renders this process akin to a moving target. Experiences with an IRB from a large, public university and an IRB from a long-established, inner-city hospital, both located in the northeast, inform this presentation. Fortunately these informing experiences are based on good relationships with IRB members who are knowledgeable and communicative. For, in practice, the IRB review procedure is a slow, agonizing process at best. Multiple revisions are typical. At minimum a month passes, as administrators appraise design, content, and language preparing the submission for an IRB board reviewer. It is argued that the requirements imposed, such as phraseology, repetition, and sometimes disclosure, to inform individuals of their rights can be extreme and confusing. The question arises as to whether IRBs are effective in their mission of protection or whether they are a hindrance to effective research with adolescents.

**Warzywoda-Kruszynska, Wielislawa** (University of Lodz) and **Lynda Henley Walters** (University of Georgia, Athens)

*The Apple Falls Close to the Tree: Why Children of Poor Parents are Poor When They Grow Up: The Case of Poland*

Studies conducted in urban poverty pockets in Poland provide substantial evidence for the transmission of poverty. Various theories deliver explanations for that fact. Those focusing on structures, like the one formulated recently by Loic Wacquant, underlines the declining number of jobs for low skilled workers and the power relations that force them to stay at the margin of society. Others say that the reasons for poverty perpetuation are embedded in culture and the “contaminated” agency of poor people. Previously, it was believed that it is the culture of poverty, with its specific values and norms, prevents people from escaping from disadvantaged environments because it determines behavior. Nowadays culture is defined as frames, cultural repertoires, cultural capital, etc. Thus, it is assumed that every individual’s perception of the social world - of social relations, gender, neighborhood, class, etc., is filtered through cultural frames. The result is that for individuals, certain aspects of the social world are highlighted and certain aspects are blocked. This theory will be applied to explain why the transmission of poverty is observed in urban pockets of poverty in Poland.

**Watters, Charles** (Rutgers University)

*Refugee Children: The Moral Economy of Care*

My paper will examine the encounters between refugee children entering industrialized countries and those given responsibility for the organization and delivery of their health and social care. It will, in particular, examine various formative and highly influential preconceptions whereby refugee children are constituted as a homogeneous group that suffers from common problems. These will be viewed within the context of a moral economy of care. In doing so the paper will draw on a variety of case studies from a range of countries, including the Pharos schools programs for refugee children in the Netherlands (now introduced in a range of EU countries including the UK), social care programs for refugee children in the UK, and creative programs for refugee children in Montreal. I will examine the ways in which social identities are formed in contexts of care wherein refugee children are constituted as located within particular problem spaces. I will also consider the potential development of alternative epistemes that may be appropriately responsive to the complexity and diversity of this group. In presenting this paper I will also draw on my recent EU funded research into the reception of asylum seekers in Europe.

**Weisner, Thomas S.** (University of California at Los Angeles)

*Bringing Mixed Methods and Theory in Psychological Anthropology to Improve Research in Policy and Practice*

New Hope was a successful poverty reduction program that offered a positive social contract to working poor adults. If you worked full time, you were eligible to receive income supplements, childcare vouchers, health care benefits, a community service job, and client respect. New Hope did reduce poverty and increase income and earnings for some participants, and improved outcomes for some children. But in spite of relatively generous benefits, New Hope was only selectively effective. Only those not working when New Hope began and those with few barriers to work were positively affected by the program through achieving more work hours, poverty reduction and income gains. Boys in program families benefited, while girls did not. Take-up of New Hope benefits was typically partial and episodic; for instance, some parents would not use child care programs for young children. Ethnographic evidence was essential for understanding these sometimes surprising program impacts and their policy and practice implications, and was effectively combined with an experimental, random-assignment research design. Psychological anthropology can bring its traditions of integrating qualitative and quantitative methods and its focus on experience, context, and meaning to understand policies and practices within a scientific frame of the committed, fair witness.

**Whitaker, Mark** (University of South Carolina at Aiken)

*A Subtle Sameness: Returning the Mandur and Finding the Same Old Arguments*

In August 2010, for the first time in four years, and one year after the conclusion of Sri Lanka's 27 year long civil war, I returned to Sri Lanka's Batticaloa district and the site of my initial Ph.D. research at a large, Hindu, temple in the village of Mandur. My plan was to set up a restudy of the Mandur temple to determine how years of civil war had, perhaps, altered or destroyed the complex ideological and political system I had found centered there in 1981-3. My assumption was that the difficult balancing act temple elites there had pulled off between their own temple politics and the forces and interests of the state -- an act dependent upon a strategic manipulation of state-based legal language to fool the state into supporting their temple ideological actions -- would have broken down under the pressure of war and a more thorough-going push for modernity. In short, I thought I'd find little of the system I then described still in play. Instead, much to my surprise, I found almost nothing had changed. In the very ruble of the old ethnic conflict an even older alternative Tamil ritual order still continued. The obvious question is why? The less obvious question is what underlying, subtle, sameness allows communities under extreme stress to (sometimes) preserve key practices? In the midst of discussions of 'collective' or 'chosen' trauma that seem all too simplistic in their assertions of sameness, and counter claims about the localization of suffering that appear at times equally dismissive of the commonalities of harm, a more subtle sameness hidden in the practicalities of daily life perhaps provides a better alternative explanation of how communities survive extreme circumstances. This, at least, will be the argument of my paper.

**White, Jill Collins** (University of Wisconsin at Green Bay)

*They Push You Out: Mexican-Origin Teens Encounter the States*

The decisions young immigrants make about education are influenced by their interactions with the representatives of multiple state agencies. As Mexican immigrant families engage in the process of enrolling children in school, they must navigate public health systems, local school rules and additional city, county, state and federal bureaucracies. Employees in social services and education act not only as gatekeepers to a higher social status, but also as enforcers of racial and ethnic hierarchies and interpreters and enforcers of ideologies of childhood. These constructions of childhood may conflict with the desires, beliefs and goals of Mexican-origin youth and their families. This paper draws on ethnographic research in Lexington, KY to explore how the interactions between Mexican-origin youth and various representatives of the state contributed to school-leaving.

**Widom, Theodore R. and Dirk Schlimm** (McGill University)

*Methodological Reflections on Typologies for Numeral Systems*

Past and present societies worldwide have employed well over 100 distinct notational systems for representing natural numbers, some of which continue to play a crucial role in intellectual and cultural development today. The diversity of these notations has prompted the need for classificatory schemes, or typologies, to provide a systematic starting point for their discussion and appraisal. In the present paper we provide a general framework within which the efficacy of these typologies can be assessed relative to certain desiderata. Using this framework, we discuss the two influential typologies of Zhang & Norman and Chrisomalis, and present a new typology which takes as its starting point the principles by which numeral systems represent multipliers (the principles of cumulation and cipherization), and bases (those of integration, parsing, and positionality). We argue with many different examples that this provides a more refined classification of numeral systems than the ones put forward previously. We also note that the framework can be used to assess typologies not only of numeral systems, but of many domains.

**Wilson, Joseph A.P.** (University of Florida)

*The Role of Complex Archery in Timing the Athapaskan Migrations*

Contrary to stereotypes of proto-Athapaskan culture as simplistic and archaic, evidence points to a sophisticated web of Late Prehistoric Asian-Athapaskan interactions. A holistic assessment of Athapaskan migrations in the context of the transpacific Dene-Yeneseian phylum (the largest, fastest pedestrian language spread on earth) sees Athapaskan-Asian connections (in language, technology, DNA, social organization, etc.) as reflecting profound large-scale cultural-historical processes whose implications have yet to be grasped. Current understanding is that Athapaskans slowly migrated south in response to

volcanic eruptions in southwest Yukon Territory after circa 200 and 800 CE. Yet problems remain, notably the archaeological invisibility of migrants on their long trek southward, and their possession of Asiatic strong complex bows which were not introduced to Northern Athapaskan territory until after these two eruptions. Linguistics, archaeology, and data from ethnographic archery collections suggest Athapaskans carried sinew-backed bows to California and the Southwest. Both Apacheans and Northern Athapaskans uniquely possessed both 'Arctic'- and 'Plains'-style sinew-backed bows. Migration with retention (not diffusion through existing populations) is the best explanation. The Athapaskan expansion was faster than generally supposed, quite similar to the contemporaneous Punuk/Thule Neo-Eskimo expansion in the far north. Such a 'blitzkrieg' model explains archaeological invisibility in the intervening space, as migrants flew lightly upon the land.

**Wu, Xiaolei** (University of California at Los Angeles)

*To Build a Village: An Ethnographic Study of Urban Middle-class*

Based on data collected via in-depth interviews, observation, and focus group discussion, I will demonstrate how a group of urban Chinese middle-class parents identify, activate and gain access to broader societal resources in their efforts to raise children. I will tackle two main issues: parental involvement in children's school activities and parental access to resources enhancing children's non-academic development. First, a close yet tense relationship between school and families is identified, which has led to contradictory impacts on children's academic progress. Besides, a rise of concerted cultivation is observed among these Chinese families as the majority of children in this study have a very active schedule of organized extracurricular activities. In particular, these Chinese parents are found to strategically and successfully seek broader society support to provide their children with abundant enrichment resources thanks to their relatively high social and cultural capital. Meanwhile, the increasingly marketization of education in contemporary China has provided unprecedented opportunity as well as challenge to these middle-class families in raising their only children

**Zaballero, Aileen, Philip Acheampong, Hsin-Ling Tsai, and Steve Welch** (Pennsylvania State University)

*Collaborative Approach for a Pennsylvania State University Cross-cultural Graduate Cohort*

In the past, universities have approached problem solving through a regional or national context; however in this broadening landscape of business, educators are encouraged to develop global leaders of tomorrow. "Changes in workforce demographics resulting from globalization, combined with the rising popularity of team-based management techniques, have resulted in a practical concern with the management of multicultural groups" (Thomas, 1999, p. 242). Universities are challenged to design a comprehensive approach to global education that encompasses the different cultural perspective of students. This project proposes to utilize collaborative approach to learning within a cross-cultural work-group. The use of collaborative approach supports the social dimensions of learning and can exhibit greater productivity for individuals. Jonassen, Strobel, & Lee (2006) as cited by Schaffer, Lei, & Paulino (2008) states, "Knowledge exist not only in the heads of learners, but also in the conversations and social relations among collaborators" (p. 144). The purpose of this poster is to explain the project design through the application of action learning. Then the adaptation of an integrative model to perpetuate the effectiveness of cross-cultural teams will be presented. Finally, Geert Hofstede's cultural dimensions will be addressed.

**Zebian, Samar** (Lebanese American University, Beirut, Lebanon)

*Spatial-numeric Associations in Literates and Illiterates*

Several independent studies have reported a cognitive association between small numbers and the left side of space and larger numbers and the right side of space among individuals who read and write from left-to-right (SNARC effect). These associations are reversed for individuals who read and write from right-to-left. The SNARC effect has widely been taken as evidence that numbers are conceptualized as points along a mental number line; however there is growing evidence that this systematic spatial performance bias related to writing directionality is an instance of strategic processing rather than a reflection of inherent spatial attributes of numbers. In an attempt to explain the "deeper" origins of these associations researchers are examining the linkages between number and finger counting. The current study examines whether finger counting practices reveal consistent spatial-numeric associations and whether there are any

spillover effects to other tasks that involve object sorting and counting and other non-counting but quantitative tasks such as line bisection and speeded parity judgment. If, in fact, finger counting practices and not the directionality of writing set up spatial-numeric associations than we should be able to observe the same type of spatial biases in literates and illiterates. Preliminary evidence suggests that the finger counting practices of literates and illiterates are not same and furthermore that the spatial biases found in finger counting are not observed across tasks.

**Zhan, Ginny** (Kennesaw State University)

*Bringing the World to Class*

I have been teaching Cross-cultural psychology for over a decade now. Ideally, I'd love to teach this class while taking students on a trip outside the United States so they could observe first-hand what we are talking about in class! However, I believe we have sufficient resources here on campus and in the community to enrich students' experience while taking this class. At my school, most students have had limited travel or other exposure to global perspectives, and to compensate for that, I've been trying to "bring the global world to them" so to speak. In this symposium presentation, I will focus on discussing the various activities and assignments used over the years to enhance the delivery of cross-cultural contents and students' understanding. Some of these activities have also been used in my other psychology classes to add global perspectives. I believe that through these useful activities and assignments, students' learning experiences have been enriched. The regular assessments and course evaluations support my endeavors over the years.

**Zhang, Min** (Harvard University)

*"Safety First": Increasing Value of Children and Changing Meaning of Schooling in a Rural Chinese Community*

In recent years, the safety issue has become a critical venue for interactions and dispute between schoolteachers and parents. Using ethnographic data (2008-2009) collected in a rural middle school in Northwest China, this paper investigates how the changing discourses around the value of children and the meaning of Chinese schools sustain and reinforce the discipline of students at the local community. My account here focuses on the interactions and disputes that took place among parents, teachers, and school administrators following the sudden death of a local middle school student during PE class, along with a huge amount of reparation that was allotted to the parents. In recent years anthropologists have investigated on the meaning and value of children in Chinese society. I contribute to this discussion by arguing that local parents' perceptions of value of their children and the meaning of schooling has shifted because of the overwhelming emphasis placed on the school's responsibility to guarantee the children's security. I also review how the expansion of the mass media, marketization, and recent education reforms have contributed to these shifts in notions of responsibility.

**Zibel Costa, Carlos** (Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da Universidade de São Paulo)

*Cybrid Interfaces of Urban Spaces*

Currently some of the most instigating contemporary architectural and art propositions are related to the use of urban space as an interface in which the spaces are not seen merely as a scene or landscape. If the city is still the main theme of contemporary art, events such as relational art and mapping art projections make it acquire the functions of agent and content. The recent adoption of these artistic and cultural actions within the built environment promptly gives rise to two lines of considerations addressed in this essay. Firstly, we become aware of newly adopted proposals as innovations in both public space and architectonic form. Secondly, we perceive a consistent trend in recent urban and architectural space design to actually intervene in the artistic and sociocultural contexts. Consequently, society has to deal with a complex cultural situation in which dimensional concepts of urban space and anthropological behaviors are both present, side by side, in the new architectural propositions. The paper indicates that the transcultural, dynamic and interactive situation can be properly characterized by the concept *cybrid interface of space* synthesized from the terms *cybrid* (Peter Anders), *hybrid cultures* (Nestor Canclini) and *relational art* (Nicolas Bourriaud).

**Zinkina, Julia and Andrey Korotayev** (Russian Academy of Sciences)

*Suicide, Murders, and Religiosity*

We investigated, by means of correlation and discriminant analysis, the relationship among sociocultural indicators, including the World Health Organization data on male and female suicides, World Values survey data on religiosity, and two (9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>) United Nations surveys of crime trends. We found a number of clear cross-cultural patterns. Although there is no correlation between religiosity and homicide rate, some clear clusters can be seen. There is a vividly expressed Latin American cluster with the highest murder rate and high level of religiosity. Post-Soviet Eastern European countries have medium religiosity and rate second in terms of murder rate, while in Western Europe (medium religiosity as well) the homicide rate is comparably low. At the same time, there is a quite strong ( $r = -.526$ ,  $p < .001$ ) correlation between the male suicide rate and religiosity (Post-Soviet cluster being a notable outlier, probably due to a very high hard liquor consumption levels). The negative correlation between female suicide rate and religiosity is strong ( $r = -.646$ ,  $p < .001$ ). The highest female suicide rates are observed in East Asian societies (China, Korea, Japan, and Singapore), which (in conjunction with a low level of religiosity) groups them into a separate cluster.