

PROGRAM



32nd Annual Meeting

**Charleston Riverview Hotel
Charleston, South Carolina
February 19 - 24, 2003**

Program Organizer

Douglas Raybeck
Hamilton College

Book Exhibit Organizer

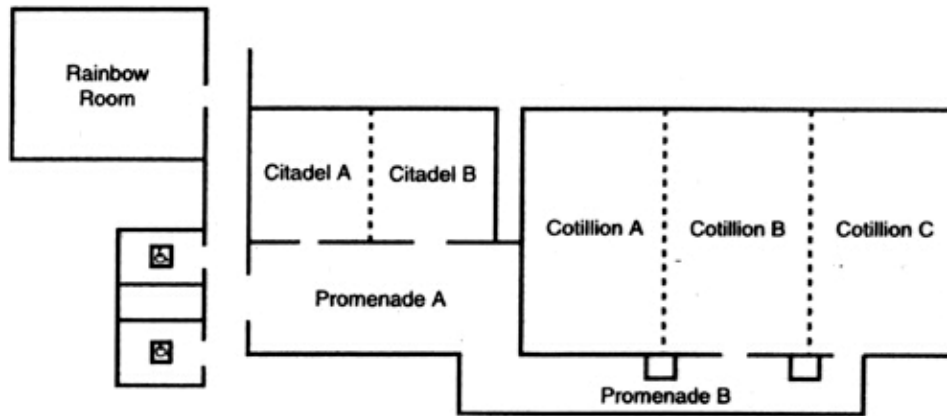
Alethea Raybeck
U. Michigan

Program Team

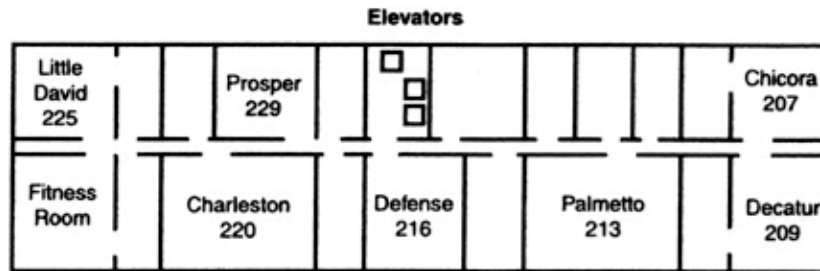
Ashley Jaffee-Anechiarico
Allison Kerbel
Richard Landrigan

Partial Support for this meeting is provided by Hamilton College.

**Conference Center
Main Floor**



**Conference Rooms
Second Floor**



Charleston Riverview Hotel
 170 Lockwood Drive • Charleston, South Carolina 29403
 (843) 723-3000 • Fax (843) 723-0276
www.charlestonriverviewhotel.com

SCCR PROGRAM
CHARLESTON RIVERVIEW HOTEL – CHARLESTON, SC

Session Organizer: Douglas Caulkins

Caulkins, Douglas (Grinnell College)

DEVOLUTION AND CONTESTED IDENTITY IN SCOTLAND AND WALES

Osborn, Teresa (Grinnell College)

DEVOLUTION AND CULTURAL POLITICS IN WALES

Martin, Ross (Grinnell College)

THE EUROPEAN UNION, THE EURO, AND ENGLISH IDENTITY

10:30 AM to 10:45 AM

Break

10:45 AM to 12:15 PM

Thursday

Prosper

Advances in Method and Theory

Session Chair: **Robert Manlove** (City College of San Francisco)

Manlove, Robert F. (City College of San Francisco)

ELEMENTS OF A NOMOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Deenan, Aporn, Ph.D., RN (Saint Louis University); & **Schneider, Joanne K., Ph.D., RN** (Saint Louis University)

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ADAPTED BRISLIN'S BACK-TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE

Heath, Kathleen M. (Indiana State University); **Douglas Herrmann** (Indiana State University); & **Douglas Raybeck** (Hamilton College)

CROSS-CULTURAL VARIATION IN MEMORY AND METAMEMORY BETWEEN AMERICAN AND MALAYSIAN POPULATIONS

10:45 AM to 12:15 PM

Thursday

Decatur

Dreaming in Procrustes' Inn: Recovering Personality Dimensions from Chinese, East African, Greek, and US Guests

Session Organizer: **Valerie Havill** University of Georgia)

Munroe, Robert L. (Pitzer College)

FRANK SULLOWAY DREAMS REBELLIOUSLY OF THE BIG FIVE IN EAST AFRICA

Baker, Spencer R. (Hampton University)

MEASURING CHILD PERSONALITY WITH A CULTURALLY DECENTERED INSTRUMENT

Havill, Valerie (University of Georgia)
*TEMPERAMENT ASSOCIATIONS WITH PERSONALITY IN CHILDREN: THE
ROLE OF IMPULSIVITY AND INHIBITION*

12:15 PM to 1:30 PM

Lunch Break

1:30 PM to 5:15 PM

Thursday

Decatur

Cultural Filters and Perception (25 minute papers)

Session Chair: **Judith Gibbons** (Saint Louis University)

Unsworth, Sara (University of Calgary)
CULTURAL INFLUENCES ON CATEGORIZATION PROCESSES

Miller, Richard (University of Nebraska at Kearney); & **Anderson, Stephanie**
(University of Nebraska)
*MULTICULTURAL IDENTITY: THE EFFECTS OF CONTEXT ON SELF-
CONSTRUCTS*

Starr, B. James (Howard University), & **Lloyd R. Sloan** (Howard
University),
LAYING THE BLAME AND TAKING THE CREDIT: ARE THERE
DIFFERENCES IN ATTRIBUTION OF CULTURE-RELEVANT
BEHAVIORS?

Ahmed, Ramadan A. (Meoufia University, Egypt); & **Comunian, Anna Laura**
(University of Padua, Italy); & **Gielen, Uwe** (St Francis College, New York)
*PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE ARABIC-LANGUAGE VERSION OF
THE PADUA MORAL JUDGEMENT SCALE*

3:00 PM to 3:15 PM

Break

Mastracci, Marcello (Università degli Studi di L'Aquila, Italy)
*THE MUSIC REVIEW IN EUROPE: A GERMAN-ITALIAN CONTRASTING
ANALYSIS*

Foster, Dustin J. (Wake Forest University)
*EXPLORING SOCIAL WITHDRAWAL IN ETHNICALLY DIVERSE
CLASSROOMS*

Gibbons, Judith L. (Saint Louis University)

7:00 AM to 8:00 AM

SCCR Executive Committee Meeting

Ashley's Restaurant

6:30 AM to 10:00 AM

Breakfast Buffet

Ashley's Restaurant

9:00 AM to 3:00 PM

Registration

Promenade A

8:00 AM to 10:00 AM

Friday

Palmetto

Serendipity Findings: Impetus for New Definitions, New Research Problems, New Methods and New Solutions in the Context of Migration and Psychosocial Problems

Session Organizer: **Robert Kleiner** (University of Oslo)

Discussant: **Olav Klepp** (Ullevel Hospital, Norway)

Kleiner, Robert J. (University of Oslo); & **Sorensen, Tom** (University of Oslo), Professor, Department of Psychiatry; & **Okeke, Barnabas** (Philadelphia Office of Mental Health and Mental Retardation)

MODELS AND THE RELEVENCE OF EXPERIMENTAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL ORIENTATIONS TO PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

Okeke, Barnabas (Philadelphia Office of Mental Health and Mental Retardation); & **Kleiner, Robert J.** (University of Oslo)

MIGRATION AS A FUNCTION OF TEMPORALLY DEFINED DYNAMIC CONTEXTS

Sorensen, Tom (University of Oslo); & **Kleiner, Robert J.** (University of Oslo) (also Arne Mastekaasa, Inger Sandanger, Nils Bøe, Olav Klepp)

THE IMPACT OF LOCAL-COMMUNITY-INTEGRATION ON MENTAL HEALTH OF IN-MIGRANTS AND LOCAL NATIVES

Dalgard, Odd Steffen (University of Oslo)

EMERGING STRATEGIES FOR SOCIAL ACTION AND PREVENTION DERIVING FROM MIGRATION RESEARCH AND THE COMPLEXITY OF THE PROBLEM.

10:00 AM TO 10:15 AM

BREAK

8:00 AM to 11:15AM

Friday

Decatur

Multicultural Perspectives on Childhood and Adolescence

Session Organizers: **Uwe P. Gielen** (St Francis College, New York) & **Jaipual L. Roopnarine** (Syracuse University)

Jensen, Lene Arnett (Catholic University of America)
COMING OF AGE IN A MULTICULTURAL WORLD

Gielen, Uwe (St Francis College, New York)
CHINESE MORAL SOCIALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENTAL PATHWAYS

Shwalb, David W. (Brigham Young University)
THE PATERNAL ROLE: AN INTERVIEW STUDY OF ASIAN IMMIGRANTS AND SOJOURNERS IN THE USA.

De Vos, Eric S (Saginaw Valley State University); & **Mietz, Marcy L.** (Saginaw Valley State University)
AUTONOMY AND PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AS DEPICTED BY TIBETAN REFUGEE YOUTH

10:00 AM TO 10:15 AM

BREAK

Jaipual L. Roopnarine (Syracuse University); & **Pauline F. Bynoe** (Brooklyn College)
ENGLISH SPEAKING CARIBBEAN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES AND SCHOOLING

Gibbons, Judith L. (Saint Louis University); & **Wilson, Samantha L.** (Saint Louis University)
GUATEMALAN PERCEPTIONS OF ADOPTION

10:15AM to 12:15PM

Friday

Palmetto

Parental Acceptance/Rejection

Session Organizer: **Rob Veneziano** (Western Connecticut State University)

Discussant: **Ronald Rohner** (University of Connecticut)

Khaleque, Abdul (University of Connecticut); & **Rohner, Ronald P.** (University of Connecticut); & **Riaz, Mah Nazir** (Quaid-I-Azam University, Pakistan); & **Khan, Uzma** (Quaid-I-Azam University, Pakistan); & **Sadeque, Sadia** (University of Lapland, Finland); & **Laukkala, Helena** (University of Lapland, Finland)
PERCEIVED PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE/REJECTION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FINLAND, PAKISTAN, AND THE UNITED STATES
Riaz, Mah Nazir (Quaid-I-Azam University, Pakistan)

RELATIONSHIP AMONG PERCEIVED PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION, CONTROL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT OF CHILDREN IN PAKISTAN

Erkman, Fatos (Bogazici University-Istanbul, Turkey)
TURKISH CHILDREN'S PERCEPTION OF PARENTAL WARMTH, CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT

Veneziano, Rob (Western Connecticut State University)
FROM TOMOKAVA TO KOPO'I: IMPLICATIONS OF PAR THEORY FOR UNDERSTANDING PATERNAL BEHAVIOR

12:15 PM to 1:30 PM

Lunch Break

1:30PM to 4:00PM **Friday** **Palmetto**
Parental Acceptance/Rejection (Continued)

Session Organizer: **Rob Veneziano** (Western Connecticut State University)

Discussant: **Ronald Rohner** (University of Connecticut)

Demetriou, Lucia (Frederick Institute of Technology); & **Christodoulides**
PAR AND RACISM

Cournoyer, David. E.; & **Sethi, Renuka**
PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT IN CONTEMPORARY UKRAINE

Kim, Eunjung (University of Washington); & **McCubbin, Marilyn** (University of Hawaii)
KOREAN AMERICAN PARENTING: DIFFERENCES AMONG ADOLESCENTS, MOTHERS, AND FATHERS

Sacks-Stern, Bracha J. (Center for Attention-Deficit and Behavior Disorders); & **Stern, Sheldon B.** (Hofstra University)
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL ACCEPTANCE/CONTROL AND ACTING-OUT AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN AD/HD CHILDREN

Parmar, Parminder; & **Achepal, Beena**; & **Rohner, Ronald**
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE, PERCEIVED PARTNER RELATIONSHIP, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG INDIAN MEN AND WOMEN

4:15 PM to 5:00 PM

Friday

Palmetto

Implications of Statehood

Session Chair: **William Divale** (York College, CUNY)

Ahmed, Ramadan A. (Kuwait University, Kuwait); **Gielen, Uwe** (St Francis College, New York)

MORAL THINKING IN KUWAIT: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

Markle, Gerald E. (Western Michigan University); **McCrea, Frances B.** (Grand Valley State University)

NATION STATE BORDERS: A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Grigoryan, Karina (Russia)

CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF SOME ARMENIAN SUB-ETHNIC GROUPS

Borinskaya, Svetlana A. (Institute of General Genetics, Moscow)

GENE-CULTURE RELATIONSHIPS: CROSS-CULTURAL TESTS OF POPULATION GENETIC TRAITS

10:00 AM to 10:15 AM

Break

Demerath, Loren (Centenary College of Louisiana)

CULTURAL CONSEQUENCES OF PROLONGED FAMILY RESIDENCE IN ADVANCED CAPITALIST SOCIETIES

Divale, William (York College, CUNY); & **Knibb, Kraig** (York College, CUNY)

TERRORISM AND INDIVIDUALISM-COLLECTIVISM: A CROSS CULTURAL STUDY USING THE STANDARD SAMPLE

Ibragimova, Kamilla (Center for Mesoamerican Studies, Russian State University for the Humanities, Russia)

TRADE AND WARFARE IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

10:15AM to 12:45 AM

Saturday

Decatur

Emotion and Behavior in Comparative Perspective

Session Chair: **James W. Prescott** (Institute of Humanistic Science)

Edman, Jeanne L. (Cosumnes River College); & **Yates, Alayne** (University of Hawaii)

EATING DISORDER SYMPTOMS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN MALAYSIA: AN ETHNIC AND GENDER COMPARISON

Glazer, Sharon (San José State University); & **Bell, Laurie**

A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF SUPERVISOR EMOTIONAL SUPPORT

Pornchaikate, Atittaya (University of Wisconsin-Madison); & **Keller, Mary L.**
(University of Wisconsin-Madison)
*SEXUAL SELF-SCHEMAS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIORS AMONG YOUNG
ADULT THAI WOMEN*

Sidorowicz, Laura S. (Nassau Community College)
*A CROSS-CULTURAL EXPLORATION OF SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL
JEALOUSY AMONG THAIS AND HISPANICS*

Prescott, James W. (Institute of Humanistic Science)
*BREASTFEEDING BONDING FOR NORMAL BRAIN DEVELOPMENT AND
THE PREVENTION OF DEPRESSION, SUICIDE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE*

11:00 AM to 12:30 PM **Saturday** **Citadel A-B**

**Play and Games and Cultural Change – Joint Session with the
Association for the Study of Play** (20 minute papers)
Session Chair: **Douglas Raybeck** (Hamilton College)

Kalliala, Marjatta (University of Helsinki)
THE CULTURE OF PLAY AND SOCIETAL CHANGE

De Sanctis Ricciardone, Paola (University of Cozenza, UNICAL, Italy)
THE GAME OF LOTTO: A PRE- AND POSTMODERN ITALIAN DREAM

Tulviste, Tiia (Tartu University & Södertörn College)
*MORAL RULES AND SOCIAL CONVENTIONS IN BOYS' AND GIRLS' PLAY
IN ESTONIAN KINDERGARTENS.*

Raybeck, Douglas (Hamilton College); & **Ngo, Paul** (St. Norbert's College)
*CHILDREN'S GAMES AND ADULT COGNITIVE CAPACITIES: A SYSTEMS
APPROACH*

Saturday Afternoon and Evening - - - Free to Indulge in Charleston

Sunday, February 23

Travel Day

ABSTRACTS

32nd Annual Meeting Society for Cross-Cultural Research

A

Achhpal, Beena (Southern Connecticut State University) achhpal@southernct.edu
PARENTING CONCERNS OF EUROPEAN AMERICAN AND PUERTO RICAN PARENTS ABOUT THEIR CHILDREN

This paper focuses on a discussion of similarities and differences between European American and Puerto Rican parents concerning their beliefs about the least important qualities/competencies/traits that they would like their children to have. Data reported for this paper are a part of the larger study of cultural differences in parents' belief systems about socialization and education of preschool children.

Achpal, Beena; & Parmar, Parminder; & Rohner, Ronald
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE, PERCEIVED PARTNER RELATIONSHIP, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG INDIAN MEN AND WOMEN

The goal of this research is to explore impact of perceived parental acceptance rejection on perceived intimate relationship with partners and psychological adjustment among young Indian Adults. The sample included young college going students having intimate relationships. Instruments used for the research are 1) Adult version of Parental Acceptance-Rejection/Control Questionnaire for mothers (Adult PARQ/Control: Mother); 2) Adult version of Parental Acceptance-Rejection/Control Questionnaire for fathers (Adult PARQ/Control: Fathers); Intimate Partner Acceptance-Rejection/Control questionnaire (IPAR/CQ); adult version of Personality Assessment questionnaire (Adult PAQ); and demographic information was collected by using a demographic questionnaire.

Ahmed, Ramadan A. (Kuwait University, Kuwait) jolien@kuc01.kuniv.edu.kw; & **Gielen, Uwe** (St Francis College, New York) ugielen@hotmail.com
MORAL THINKING IN KUWAIT: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

The present study aimed at investigating the development of moral thinking in Kuwait. An Arabic version of the Defining Issues Test (DIT) has been administered to 526 male and female intermediate, secondary school and university students aged between 13 and 35 years.

Results showed that age, gender, and educational level factors have influenced the development of moral thinking in the Kuwaiti students. Results have been discussed in the light of the results of the previous Arab and non-Arab studies on the development of moral thinking. In addition, suggestions have been made for further research.

Ahmed, Ramadan A. (Kuwait University, Kuwait) jolien@kuc01.kuniv.edu.kw; & **Comunian, Anna Laura** (University of Padua, Italy); & **Gielen, Uwe** (St Francis College, New York) ugielen@hotmail.com

PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE ARABIC-LANGUAGE VERSION OF THE PADUA MORAL JUDGEMENT SCALE

Objective: to develop and test the psychometric properties of an Arabic version of the Padua Moral Judgment Scale (Comunian & Gielen, 2000). *Design:* Descriptive data, Confirmatory Factor Analysis of Arabic version, comparison of Arabic and English version. *Setting:* Community in Kuwait *Participants:* Individual of different age groups, male and female who speak and read Arabic language. *Main Measures:* Padua Moral Judgment Measure and Rest's Defining Issues Test. *Results:* the internal consistency was .82. The CFA Goodness of Fit .89. Numerous significant differences emerged in the ANOVA between male and female in the Arabic sample and between English and Arabic comparisons of the single items. The cross-cultural equivalence of the stage score was the most problematic. *Conclusions:* The Arabic version of the Padua Moral Judgment Scale have adequate psychometric properties in the Kuwait research but further refinement is recommended for cross cultural research.

B

Baker, Spencer R. (Hampton University), Spencer.Baker@Hamptonu.edu
MEASURING CHILD PERSONALITY WITH A CULTURALLY DECENTERED INSTRUMENT.

The five-factor model (FFM) of personality has been found to summarize the organization of personality traits in adults in many countries and languages (McCrae & Costa, 1997). Fifteen robust marker scales have been derived from parental ratings of children in China ($N=1060$), Greece ($N=506$) and the United States ($N=991$) and have been shown to match closely the FFM in the US (Halverson, et al., in press). Data using translations of the International Inventory of Child Individual Differences (IICID) were compared to the US factor structure in Greek and Chinese samples of children. In this study, Procrustes rotation was used with varimax rotated principal components to investigate the cross-cultural generalizability of the IICID. The results comparing the samples using targeted rotations showed an overall index of congruence coefficient = .951 for the Chinese sample and .907 for the Greek sample. Discrepancy in scale congruence will be discussed in terms of cultural specificity.

Barry, Herbert, III (University of Pittsburgh) barryh@pitt.edu
CHILD TRAINING IS GENTLE AND DIFFERENTIATES GIRLS FROM BOYS WHERE FEMALES PARTICIPATE IN AGRICULTURE.

In 83 predominantly agricultural communities, five measures of childhood or adolescence are associated with high percentages of female participation in agriculture. A regression analysis, with a multiple correlation of .73, indicates that five predictors of female participation in agriculture are no formal schooling and weak obedience training for young children, residence of young girls with the mother, no youth stage for adolescent girls prior to full adulthood, and less differentiation of adolescent girls than boys from adulthood. Agricultural participation by women takes them out of the home and therefore may enable them to participate in other public occupations.

Borinskaya, Svetlana A. (Institute of General Genetics, Moscow) borinskyaya@vigg.ru
GENE-CULTURE RELATIONSHIPS: CROSS-CULTURAL TESTS OF POPULATION GENETIC TRAITS.

We developed an approach to study gene-culture relationships based on cross-cultural tests of population allele frequencies of genes which are involved in adaptation to natural and cultural environment. We found significant correlations of population genetic traits with economy type, diet characteristics, population density, and level of development of food storage. Such an approach reveals some natural and cultural factors connected with the genetic adaptation of human populations and the genes which are involved in this adaptation. Some speculations on gene-culture relationships will be discussed. Work is supported by grants.

Britner, Preston

Key tenets of Rohner's research on parental acceptance-rejection (PAR) will be presented visually using a PowerPoint slide show. Roasting of Ron Rohner will include topics of: his passionate and single-minded focus on PAR Theory; a comparison of the reach of PAR Theory, relative to other theories in the social sciences; and, a series of "rejected" and "loved" public figures and their associated PAR Theory personality correlates. The slide show will conclude on a more serious note of his scholarly accomplishments and thanks for his mentorship and friendship of so many in our field.

C

Carey, Helen (Grinnell College) careyh@grinnell.edu; & **Doxsie, Christina** (Grinnell College)

ADAPTATION, RESISTANCE, AND REFORMULATION PLOTS IN THE POLITICS OF IDENTITY

Of the various implicit plot structures arising from the popularity of Western European identity studies in the mid-eighties, the Resistance and Reformulation Plot recounts in political and historical detail the narrative of peoples whose identity has been diminished by outside forces who come together to assert, define, recreate, and maintain a unique identity. In contrast to the turbulent conflict present in the Resistance and Reformulation plots, a handful of plots are characterized by in a smooth progressive change. These "Evolution of Identity" plots show individuals or groups continually modifying their identities and, in so doing, creating recursive plot structures.

Catlett, Joyce, M.A. (The Glendon Association), jcatlett@glendon.org

ASSESSING SUICIDE POTENTIAL IN THE UNITED STATES AND PAKISTAN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Suicide is always a tragic event. This presentation examines findings from two studies that assessed suicide potential using *The Firestone Assessment of Self-Destructive Thoughts* (FAST). One study was conducted in the U.S. and the other in Pakistan, a country with very different beliefs regarding suicide. The studies provide a comparison between the degree of suicide potential among Pakistani and American psychiatric patients. Currently, researchers in Greece, Israel, Poland, and Sweden are also translating the FAST and initiating their own investigations. These studies represent one of the first efforts to determine the universality of this assessment instrument in people from diverse cultures, with the ultimate goal of reducing suicide rates worldwide.

Caulkins, Douglas (Grinnell College) Caulkins@Grinnell.edu

DEVOLUTION AND CONTESTED IDENTITY IN SCOTLAND AND WALES

With devolution in the UK and the establishment of a new Scottish Parliament and a Welsh assembly, a variety of institutional changes could be expected to challenge and de-center existing conceptions of national identity in Scotland and Wales. Using a set of cultural scheme identified for Wales and Scotland, using a pre- and post-test model we ask (1) Is there consensus or contestation concerning the cultural schema claimed as "Welsh" or "Scottish" and (2) How has the pattern of consensus or contestation changed since devolution? The results show that changes in political institutions have not yet had substantial impact on basic concepts of personhood.

Caulkins, Douglas (Grinnell College) Caulkins@Grinnell.edu; & **Meltzer, Ilana** (Grinnell College)

MODERNIZATION NARRATIVES IN EUROPEAN ETHNOGRAPHY

Among the implicit narratives seen in post-war ethnographies are "modernization" plots concerned with the opposition between "tradition" and "modernity" as communities encounter and react to momentous social and economic changes. OF these, the "Miracle of Adaptation" celebrates the adaptability of local cultures, whereas the "Pleasures of Modernization" represents the rapid and positive assimilation of local cultures into larger systems. The goal of this paper is to examine several applications of these two plots in recent ethnographies and to propose a set of circumstances that encourage the appropriation of these modernization plots by ethnographers.

Comunian, Anna Laura (University of Padua, Italy); & **Gielen, Uwe P.** (St Frances College, New York) ugielen@hotmail.com

THE RELATION OF THE PARENTS' WARMTH AND CHILDREN'S MORAL JUDGMENT DEVELOPMENT

Although researchers have been concerned with parental warmth dimension and children's socialization, there has been surprisingly little work on the warmth dimension and children's moral judgment development. The purpose of this study was to explore the role of parental warmth on children's moral judgment development. Moreover, the influence of children's characteristics (i.e. sex, age) on this relationship was investigated. Sixty children participated in the study. Children completed Rohner's Child Form of Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire, the Child form of Personality Assessment Questionnaire and Padua Moral Judgment Scale. Further parent's warmth was assessed by Rohner's Adult and Parent versions of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire and by the versions of the Personality Assessment Questionnaire. Results indicated that parents' positive affects and warmth were positively related to children's moral judgment development. These findings offer support for the notion that parental warmth involving emotion contribute to children's moral judgment development. Cross cultural comparison between data collected in Italy and in USA are discussed.

Comunian, Anna Laura – see **Ahmed, Ramadan A.** for abstract

Cournoyer, David E.; & Sethi, Renuka

***PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT
IN CONTEMPORARY UKRAINE***

This paper presents the analysis of self-report data collected from 108 youth and young adults responding to a Ukrainian translation of the Parental Acceptance- Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ) and the Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ). In addition verification of the now familiar correlation between perceptions of parental acceptance-rejection and psychological adjustment, the data also allow examination of the relative importance of love and control by mothers and fathers, and possible covariates of gender, ethnicity and age.

D

Dalgard, Odd Steffen (University of Oslo), Professor Emeritus (Departments of Psychiatry and Social Science and Community Medicine)

***EMERGING STRATEGIES FOR SOCIAL ACTION AND PREVENTION
DERIVING FROM MIGRATION RESEARCH AND THE COMPLEXITY OF THE
PROBLEM***

Davis, Dylan S. (Baldwin-Wallace College), dsdavis@bw.edu

THE EFFECTS OF TRAVEL VIDEOS ON ETHNIC IDENTITY

Ethnic identity and acculturation are two issues that international students face when entering a new culture. Most of the research has looked at ways to measure ethnic identity and has focused on the tasks of defining what it is. Research has also shown that as one acculturates to a new culture their sense of ethnic identity diminishes. However, it is important to look at ways that individuals can maintain their sense of et

TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE

The purpose of this study was to examine the effectiveness of the adaptation of Brislin's back-translation technique. Four Thai bilinguals translated and back-translated the Adolescent Benefits to Physical Activity (ABPA) resulting in a total of five versions. Then a panel of three experts examined and corrected discrepancies among the translations. A focus group of ten Thai adolescents provided cultural specificity. Finally, 311 bilingual Thai adolescents completed both versions. Factor analysis resulted in two similar factors. However, one item loaded on different factors across versions. The Thai expert panel will make recommendations. hnic identity while acculturating to a new culture. This study was designed to look at how a video representing one's ethnic background affects his or her ethnic identity. It was hypothesized that students who are placed in an experimental condition(watching a video of their home country) would have an increased sense ethnic identity compared to those in a control group who watched a video on an unrelated topic. It was also hypothesized that students would have an increased sense of ethnic identity simply after watching the video on their home country. The Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure (MEIM) was used to assess what level an international student's ethnic identity level was before and after watching a particular video. Results showed a decrease in ethnic identity as a result of the experimental video. Possible reasons for the decrease are discussed.

Deenan, Aporn, Ph.D., RN (Saint Louis University) ruttana@slu.edu; & **Schneider, Joanne K.**, Ph.D., RN (Saint Louis University)
EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ADAPTED BRISLIN'S BACK-

Demerath, Loren (Centenary College of Louisiana) ldemerat@centenary.edu
CULTURAL CONSEQUENCES OF PROLONGED FAMILY RESIDENSE IN ADVANCED CAPITALIST SOCIETIES

Demetriou, Lucia (Frederick Institute of Technology) luciad@spidernet.com.cy; & **Christodoulides**
PAR AND RACISM

We investigated the link between racism/xenophobia and the seven personality dimensions (PART) Main instruments were the PAQ and a specially developed questionnaire (Q1). The p-value was determined through the two-sample chi-square test and questions of the Q1 with significant statistical correlations with PAQ scales were grouped together to form clusters.

Results reveal statistically significant correlations between personality functioning and racist tendencies in attitudes and behavior. Individuals tending toward racism/xenophobia on the cognitive/behavioral level tend toward the zone of poor emotional/behavioral functioning. They show greater tendency toward hostility/aggression, low self-esteem and emotional dependency. Xenophobia is found more frequently in those individuals tending toward emotional instability and negative worldview.

De Vos, Eric S. (Saginaw Valley State University) devos@svsu.edu; & **Mietz, Marcy L.** (Saginaw Valley State University)
AUTOMONY AND PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AS DEPICTED BYU TIBETAN REFUGEE YOUTH

Narrative responses to Thematic Apperception Test images provided by Tibetan refugee youth (India, 1989) depict conflict between advice provided by loving parents and actions that result from youthful autonomy-seeking. In some narratives, autonomous (including rash or heedless) action leads to negative karmic consequence. In others, compliance with appropriate parental expectations (though preceded by episodes of autonomous rebellion) leads to more favorable outcomes. These stories reflect the concerns experienced by adolescents struggling to reconcile Tibetan cultural values that include both respect for the wisdom of elders and the importance of autonomous decision-making and personal responsibility for the consequences.

Divale, William (York College, CUNY), divalebill@aol.com; & **Knibb, Kraig**
TERRORISM AND INDIVIDUALISM-COLECTIVISM: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY USING THE STANDARD SAMPLE

Triandis suggests that terrorists are idiocentrics from colectivistic cultures. This and other hypotheses concerning terror and violence are tested using a cross-cultural comparative measure of Individualism and Collectivism in the 186 society Standard Cross-Cultural Sample. On several measures collectivist societies tolerate significantly less violence than do members of individualist societies.

Doxsie, Christina – see **Carey, Helen** for abstract

E

Edman, Jeanne L. (Cosumnes River College) edmanj@crc.losrios.edu; & **Sullivan, B.**
DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN HAWAII: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY

Culture and ethnicity have been found to have an impact on the perceptions and manifestations of depressive disorders. For example, ethnic minority individuals in the United States have been found to be at greater risk for depression than majority group individuals. Women have also been found to report higher levels of depression symptoms than men. The present study examines the depression symptoms of college students in Hawaii. A total of 242 females and 116 males, representing 6 ethnic groups including Japanese, Caucasian, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, and Mixed ethnicity, completed the Center for Epidemiologic Studies-Depression measure. Both ethnic and gender comparison were conducted. Contrary to previous studies, no gender differences were found in symptoms of depression. However, Chinese students reported higher symptom levels than Caucasian and Hawaiian students, and Japanese students reported higher levels than Caucasian students. Chinese students also reported living fewer years in Hawaii in comparison to the other ethnic groups. The results are discussed in terms of the impact of acculturation stress on symptoms of depression among more recent immigrants.

Edman, Jeanne L. (Cosumnes River College), edmanj@crc.losrios.edu; & **Yates, Alayne** (University of Hawaii)

EATING DISORDER SYMPTOMS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN MALAYSIA: AN ETHNIC AND GENDER COMPARISON

The purpose of this study is to examine whether there are gender and ethnicity differences in eating disorder symptom levels among ethnic Malay and ethnic Chinese college students in Malaysia. Method: The Eating Attitudes Test (EAT), the Separation Anxiety Symptom Inventory, and a scale measuring self-loathing were administered to 187 Malay and 80 Chinese students. Results: There were no sex differences in risk of eating disorder for each ethnic group, however, Malay students scored higher on the EAT than the Chinese students. Separation Anxiety was related to EAT scores for the female participants but not for the males. Discussion: Possible explanations for the ethnic differences and gender similarities in risk of eating disorders are discussed, and we address possible validity issues in the use of the EAT instrument in Malaysia.

Ember, Carol R. (Human Relations Area Files) Carol.Ember@yale.edu; & **Ember, Melvin** (Human Relations Area Files) Melvin.Ember@yale.edu

EXPLAINING CORPORAL PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN

Previous cross-cultural research suggests that mother-child households and social complexity predict corporal punishment of children. The study described here explores the relative effects of these and other factors. Do all aspects of social complexity predict corporal punishment of children. The study described here explores the relative effects of these and other factors. Do all aspects of social complexity predict, or just some? Is corporal punishment more likely in mother-child households because the mother has less help in child-rearing? Or is it because mother-child households are likely to be found in societies with frequent warfare, which are more likely to have many kinds of aggression as well as socialization for aggression? And what explains why mothers versus fathers are the corporal punishers?

Ember, Melvin – see **Ember, Carol R.** for abstract

Erkman, Fatos (Bogazici University-Istanbul, Turkey) erkman@boun.edu.tr
TURKISH CHILDREN'S PERCEPTION OF PARENTAL WARMTH, CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT

One of the main challenges facing us today is how to raise resilient children so that they can cope with all the complexities of life presented in today's world. Parental Acceptance Rejection Theory provides a universal frame for this end. In the present work, data collected on 1850 Turkish youth between the ages of 10 to 18 will be presented and discussed in terms of their perception of parental warmth and how this phenomenon relates to their psychological adjustment as well as perception of corporal punishment. The cross-cultural value and validity of the PAR Theory is strengthened by the present results

F

Foster, Dustin J. (Wake Forest University) fostdjl@wfu.edu.
EXPLORING SOCIAL WITHDRAWAL IN ETHNICALLY DIVERSE CLASSROOMS

Previous findings of relationships between passive withdrawal (withdrawal *from* peers), peer rejection, and depression were explored with 111 5th grade students of mixed ethnicity. Regression analyses did not replicate relationships between passive withdrawal and peer rejection or depression. However, active withdrawal (isolation *by* peers) mediated the zero-order correlation between passive withdrawal and peer rejection. Binomial tests revealed that extreme passive and active withdrawal subgroups consisted of a disproportionate number of girls and boys, respectively. Additionally, the active withdrawal group was more rejected. These results underscore the necessity of future studies of social withdrawal with ethnically heterogeneous samples.

G

Gibbons, Judith L. (Saint Louis University); & **Wilson, Samantha L.** (Saint Louis University)
GUATEMALAN PERCEPTIONS OF ADOPTION

Trans-country adoptions have come under scrutiny due to accusations of child trafficking and rumors of stolen babies. Though international legislation has increased to address these concerns, there is little or no information about the opinions of citizens in host countries on the practice of local or international adoptions. In this study we interviewed 23 Guatemalan adults of diverse socio-economic status regarding their attitudes towards adoption. The great majority saw adoption as generally positive, resulting in greater economic and educational opportunities for the adopted child. With regard to foreign adoptions, Guatemalan respondents expressed concern about adoptees facing racism and loss of culture. Barriers to within-country adoptions were identified.

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

THE SOCIAL AND MATERIAL WORLDS OF CONTEMPORARY QUICHE MAYA ADOLESCENTS - A PRELIMINARY REPORT

Using a method in which adolescents take photographs of their lives in the present and their hopes for the future, a three-year cross-sequential study of 130 participants from a rural Quiche Mayan community is described. This is the preliminary report of the findings on the teenagers' social and physical worlds. The report will focus on gender differences in adolescents' outlooks and on the rural Mayan adolescents' differences from a sample of urban Guatemalan teens

Gibbons, Judith L – see **Moreno, Ilina Todorova** for abstract

Gielen, Uwe P. (St Francis College, New York) ugielen@hotmail.com

CHINESE MORAL SOCIALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENTAL PATHWAYS

My paper reviews research studies on moral socialization, reasoning and development conducted among children and adolescents of Chinese (Han) origin in Taiwan, Hong Kong, The People's Republic of China, Canada and the United States of America. I argue that traditional Chinese concepts of morality and virtue, which emphasized the harmonious integration of the self in kinship groups and other social networks, continue to have an important impact upon Chinese children and adolescents – albeit in a modernized and transformed way. Some central themes in Chinese moral socialization include: filial piety and family obligations; self-sacrifice for familial and group goals; the control of aggressive and sexual impulsive; shaming techniques; the conscientious fulfillment of role-related obligations; the desirability of self-criticism and modesty together with restrained forms of self-presentation; and a morally obligatory work ethic emphasizing the importance of educational achievement.

Gielen, Uwe – see **Ahmed, Ramadan A.** for abstract

Gielen, Uwe – see **Ahmed, Ramadan A.** for abstract

Gielen, Uwe – see **Comunian, Anna Laura** for abstract

Glazer, Sharon (San José State University) [saglazer@email.sjsu.edu](mailto:sjglazer@email.sjsu.edu); & **Bell, Laurie**

A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF SUPERVISOR EMOTIONAL SUPPORT

Based on Beehr and Glazer's (2001) theoretical paper on social support across cultures, people in Anglo societies and Western Europe were expected to perceive the most emotional support from supervisors, followed by Latin Americans and Eastern Europeans. People in Asian societies were expected to perceive the least amount of supervisory emotional support. Data from 15,227 respondents in 18 nations were analyzed using ANOVA. There were significant differences between the five regions, providing support for most of the hypotheses. Explanation will be provided regarding the hypotheses and the results in terms of Schwartz's (1999) culture values.

Grigoryan, Karina (Russia)

CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF SOME ARMENIAN SUB-ETHNIC GROUPS

Cross-cultural researching in is usually aimed at study of major ethnic groups. As we know it is not identical situation, especially among the Caucasians groups. However, the cross-cultural research should also take into consideration subethnic groups, like well-known “highland” and “lowland” groups of Georgians (Kartvelys), or less known numerous Armenian subethnic groups. Stability or changeability of various phenomena of traditional culture depends on how closely they are connected with a certain cultural model. Within the system of pan-Armenian cultural tradition sub-ethnic groups, such as Iranian-speaking Armenians (Taty), Mahgagoz (“Bosha” – Armenian Gypsies) and Hemshils, are not equally related with its basic categories (identity – confession - language), and that is typical for cultures with incomplete paradigm.

H

Havill, Valerie L. (University of Georgia) cmsgls@arches.uga.edu.

TEMPERAMENT ASSOCIATIONS WITH PERSONALITY IN CHILDREN: THE ROLE OF IMPULSIVITY AND INHIBITION

This research was designed to verify a two-factor model of temperament. Based on the psycho-physiological research of Gray and Davidson, among others, two higher-order factors were constructed from temperament ratings from 3 different measurement instruments. Child ratings were provided by US parents and Chinese teachers. Impulsivity was composed of measures of negative emotionality, uncontrolled motor activity, poor task persistence, poor inhibitory control and poor attention focusing. Inhibition was composed of measures of social shyness, inhibition to the unfamiliar, and fearfulness. Both the factor structure of the temperament measures and the associations of these measures singly and in combination, provided robust empirical verification for this temperament model. The links to personality and behavior problems were theoretically consistent with the model and may form the basis of a theory of how temperament and personality are linked in development.

Heath, Kathleen M. (Indiana State University) anheath@isugw.indstate.edu; & **Herrmann, Douglas J.** (Indiana State University); & **Douglas Raybeck** (Hamilton College)

CROSS-CULTURAL VARIATION IN MEMORY AND METAMEMORY BETWEEN AMERICAN AND MALAYSIAN POPULATIONS

Psychologists have studied extensively Metamemory, the strategies used by individuals to remember, but cross-cultural comparisons have not been undertaken. In this paper, we use the Short Inventory of Memory Experiences and a Strategy Questionnaire to analyze the similarities and differences between American college students and adults in Malaysia as to forgetting, remembering, and strategies used to recall information. We conclude that what and how people remember is associated with cultural differences in intra versus interpersonal relations.

Hengudomsub, Pornpat (Univ of Wisconsin-Madison) phengudomsub@students.wisc.edu

PHYSICAL HEALTH AND WELL BEING AMONG THAI COMMUNITY BASED OLDER ADULTS: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL COMPARISONS AND OPTIMISM

The purpose of this study was to examine the feasibility of conducting social psychological research with Thai community based older adults. The specific aims were to: (a) test the reliability and validity of social-psychological instruments in Thai older adults, and (b) conduct a preliminary examination of hypothesized relationships among physical health, social comparisons, optimism, and well being. Thai older adults (aged 60+) (N=96) were interviewed. Evidence on reliability of the instruments was mixed. Preliminary results indicate that Thai elders report having at least one chronic health problem, using positive social comparisons, and having high level of psychological well-being.

Hossain, Ziarat (Fort Lewis College); & **Shank, Elizabeth** (University of Notre Dame)
MOTHERS' AND FATHERS' INVOLVEMENT IN SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN'S CARE AND ACADEMIC WORK IN NAVAJO INDIAN FAMILIES

Mothers' and fathers' involvement in second and third grade children's care and academic work and the relationship between selected SES variables and parents' involvement with children were examined in 33 two-parent Navajo Indian families. Although mothers invested significantly more time in care on demand and academic work than fathers, mothers and fathers invested similar amount of time in routine and general care tasks. Also, fathers' involvement with children was significantly associated with selected SES variables. Findings are discussed to understand how fathers get involved and contribute to their children's development in Navajo families.

I

Ibragimova, Kamilla (Center for Mesoamerican Studies, Russian State University for the Humanities, Russia) ikamilla@yandex.ru

TRADE AND WARFARE IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

Our cross-cultural tests suggest that the correlation between the importance of trade and warfare frequency is rather different for polities of different types. For independent communities we observe a significant negative correlation between importance of trade and internal warfare frequency. For simple chiefdoms we observe a significant negative correlation between importance of trade and the frequency of external warfare. For complex chiefdoms we do not find any significant correlation between trade and war at all. For the states we observe a significant positive correlation between the importance of trade and the frequency of external (but not internal) warfare, which turns out to be particularly strong for pre-Modern and Early Modern large states/empires. Hence, trade might serve as an inhibitor of war (though a rather weak one), but only for simple political systems (independent communities and chiefdoms). For state systems our findings turn out to support the "realist" position: the trade per se cannot guarantee peace. What is more, for pre-Modern and Early Modern large states/empires the high importance of trade turns out to be a rather strong predictor of high frequency of external warfare.

J

Jensen, Lene Arnett (Catholic University of America) jensenL@cua.edu

COMING OF AGE IN A MULTICULTURAL WORLD

The present aim is to explore implications of globalization for adolescent cultural identity formation. The thesis is that adolescents increasingly for multicultural identities because they grow up knowing of diverse cultural beliefs and behaviors. First, ways that adolescents increasingly have exposure to different cultures are illustrated with ethnographic and cross-cultural work. Then, three emerging research issues are raised: 1.) The issue of the extent to which it is important whether a multicultural identity is based on first-hand versus indirect (media-based) interactions with diverse peoples. 2.) The issue of how cultural identity formation may take diverse developmental paths depending upon the particular cultures involved. 3.) The issue of gains and losses that occur when a person forms a multicultural identity rather than an identity based primarily upon one cultural tradition.

K

Khaleque, Abdul (University of Connecticut); & **Rohner, Ronald P.** (University of Connecticut); & **Riaz, Mahnazir** (Quaid-I-Azam University, Pakistan); & **Khan, Uzma** (Quaid-I-Azam University, Pakistan); & **Sadeque, Sadia** (University of Lapland, Finland); & **Laukkala, Helena** (University of Lapland, Finland)

PERCIEVED PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE/REJECTION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FINLAND, PAKISTAN, AND THE UNITED STATES

The purpose of this study was to assess and compare perceived parental acceptance-rejection and psychological adjustment of children in Finland, Pakistan, and the United States. Data were collected from 681 respondents consisting parents and children in Finland, Pakistan, the United States. The Child version of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire for Mothers and Fathers (Child PARQ: Mother and Father), the Parent version of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire for Mothers and Fathers (Parent PARQ: Mother and Father), and the Child version of the Personality Assessment Questionnaire (Child PAQ) were used for this study. The findings seem to confirm the following global trends in PAR Theory research literature: (1) children experience more parental acceptance than rejection, (2) there is a positive relation between perceived parental acceptance and individuals' psychological adjustment, and (3) the gap between children's reports and parents' reports of acceptance-rejection varies with the degree of discrepancy between children's perceptions and parents' perceptions of acceptance-rejection: In loving families (as perceived by children) parents and children tend to agree closely on the degree of parental acceptance. But in less than loving families (as perceived by children) the discrepancy between children's reports and parents' reports increases substantially, with parents reporting significantly less rejection than children.

Khaltourina, Daria A. (Russian Academy of Sciences) khaltourina@netscape.net
FEMALE CONTRIBUTION TO SUBSISTENCE AND FEMALE STATUS: A RECONSIDERATION

Is there a positive correlation between female contribution to subsistence and female status? Most cross-cultural scholars doubt that there is. However, as it has been recently shown by Andrey Korotayev and Joseph Cardinale, female contribution does correlate with some important aspects of the women's status. As my cross-cultural study has shown, the positive correlation between contribution and some other aspect of the female status which was found to be insignificant by earlier research, turns out to be significant if controlled for the general non-sororal polygyny factor. It is shown that in general the growth of female contribution does lead to the enhancement of female status. However it also leads to the growth of non-sororal polygyny which tends to decrease the female status.

Kim, Eunjung (University of Washington) eunjungk@u.washington.edu; & **McCubbin, Marilyn** (University of Hawaii) mccubbin@hawaii.edu
KOREAN AMERICAN PARENTING: DIFFERENCES AMONG ADOLESCENTS, MOTHERS, AND FATHERS

This study explored the perception differences in parenting among adolescents, mothers, and fathers in 106 Korean American families. Results indicated that American born adolescents perceived mothers as more rejecting than Korean born adolescents. American born adolescents and both group mothers perceived higher parental control as a sign of parental rejection, whereas both group fathers perceived higher control as a sign of their warmth. Both Korean born and American born adolescents reported mothers and fathers as less warm and less controlling than parents reports. Families with American born adolescents reported more congruency on perceptions on parenting than families with Korean born adolescents.

Kleiner, Robert J. (University of Oslo); & **Sorensen, Tom** (University of Oslo), Professor, Department of Psychiatry; & **Okeke, Barnabas** (Philadelphia Office of Mental Health and Mental Retardation)

MODELS AND THE RELEVANCE OF EXPERIMENTAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL ORIENTATIONS TO PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

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

Knibb, Kraig – see **Divale, William** for abstract

Korotayev, Andrey (Program in Sociocultural Anthropology of the East, Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow) korotayev@mtu-net.ru

POPULATION DENSITY AND WARFARE: A RECONSIDERATION

Our research has confirmed that notwithstanding recent argument to the contrary population density was a major determinant of warfare frequency in pre-industrial societies. However, the relationship between the two variables is dynamic and it could only be adequately described by nonlinear dynamic models. As a result, we appear to be dealing with a very strange situation. On the one hand, we observe a millennial trend whereby the growth of population density leads to a significant rise of warfare frequency. But on the other hand, we also observe secular demographic-warfare cycles, which produce negative correlations both for individual cultures and some subsamples of similar cultures. So finally, if we make a straightforward cross-cultural test of relationship between the two variables, we do not find any significant correlation at all, which, however, appears to be hiding behind it the presence of an extremely strong and significant non-linear relationship. (This study was supported by grants from the Russian Foundation for the Humanities [RGNF # 01-03-00332a] and from the Russian foundation for Basic Research [RFBR/RFFI # 01-06-80142]).

M

Manlove, Robert F. (City College of San Francisco) eosforos@silcon.com

ELEMENTS OF A NOMOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

The dominant tenet of Anthropology over the last century has been that a culture can only be known by prolonged, subjective experience. Canonized by years in the field, the anthropologist became the prime knower of the culture, the high priest for pagan, i.e., academic proselytization. Now comes the objective heresy: Basic principles exist that unify and guide the formation of all cultures. These principles are demonstrated with diverse cultural materials, explained by biological reductionism and discussed in terms of their impact on the field.

Markle, Gerald E. (Western Michigan University), markle@wmich.edu; & **McCrea, Frances B.** (Grand Valley State University) mccreaf@gvsu.edu

NATION STATE BORDERS: A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

The purpose of borders has been to control the ingress and egress of people and materials, thus defining the unit within as homogeneous. As nations move from an industrial base to a post-industrial one, their borders are by necessity redefined. Space-age technology snoops from above; the internet disregards passports and visas; finances and currencies become internationalized. Such trends inevitably transform the very idea of a border from a purely physical one to a selectively cultural barrier. In this paper, we outline a sociology of borders. A Marxist perspective helps us understand their coercive history, particularly related to issues of class conflict, capital formation and domination. As a barrier, the border is de-emphasized; rather, presciently, it is the movement of capital--or its equivalent (e.g, information)--that is underscored. A Durkheimian perspective leads toward an exploration of the sacralization (e.g., God and flag and country) of borders. Identification with a particular bounded national territory is strengthened to the extent that the memory of shared sacrifice (e.g., war) and inclusion in the nation overrides memories of exclusion, exploitation and coercion which attended the creation of these

borders. The existence of a collective and selective amnesia about the origins of borders can be a major resource for national institutions and elites. From the Weberian perspective, borders are rational-legal properties of nation states. Indeed the very notion of nation-state begins with, and is defined by, its permeability of its borders. From this view, a nation that cannot control its borders is not an effective nation. It must adapt to its times by, for example, aggregating with other like-minded nation states. The new formation of the mega-state European Union is a result of these forces and an exemplar of the future.

Martin, Ross (Grinnell College) martinr@Grinnell.edu

THE EUROPEAN UNION, THE EURO, AND CONTESTED ENGLISH IDENTITY

England's stature and identity has also been threatened from the European Union, as well as from the devolution of Scotland and Wales. The goal of this interview survey of middleclass inhabitants of an English town is to understand attitudes toward the European Union, its policies, and Britain's place in it. The interviewees could be characterized as "Euroskeptic," signaling distrust toward the EU and a reluctance to adopt Euro currency. Interviewees with higher education responded more favorably towards the EU, while older generations were typically more Euroskeptic. These results confirm the legacy of the Conservative government and its European policy.

Mastracci, Marcello (Università degli Studi di L'Aquila, Italy) vdlomb@tin.it

THE MUSIC REVIEW IN EUROPE: A GERMAN-ITALIAN CONTRASTING ANALYSIS

The analysis of music reviews makes it possible to find out peoples' and critics' perception of music and their expectations when attending rehearsal or music theater. In the contrastive analysis made on music reviews written in Italian and German daily newspapers, it is possible to find out the differences in speaking about music between Italy and the German speaking countries. These differences lead to those in musical thought and perception, and perhaps also in the conception of life.

McCrea, Frances B. – see **Markle, Gerald E.** for abstract

McConatha, Jasmin T. (West Chester University)

CONCERNS ABOUT AGING: A THREE-COUNTRY STUDY

Political, social, and economic circumstances help shape cultural expectations regarding later adulthood and how young and middle-aged adults view the aging process. The prospect of aging tends to promote fear and anxiety about losses associated with later adulthood. This fear and anxiety may even be present in young adulthood. This presentation focuses on a cross-cultural comparison of concerns about later life. Four hundred and fifty four young and middle aged adults from Germany, the United States and Turkey were asked open ended questions relating to their concerns about the future. Participants from all three countries listed time concerns, i.e. having too much to do, economic and health concerns as primary concerns. Other areas of concern focused on health and well-being issues. Gender differences were also found with women expressing more concern than men changes in appearance and about giving and receiving care.

Meltzer, Illana – see **Caulkins, Douglas** for abstract

Mietz, Marcy L. – see **De Vos, Eric S.** for abstract

Miller, Richard (University of Nebraska at Kearney) millerrl@unk.edu; & **Anderson, Stephanie** (University of Kansas)

MULTICULTURAL IDENTITY: THE EFFECTS OF CONTEXT ON SELF-CONSTRUALS

This study examined how a person's cultural context can influence their self-construal. We hypothesized that children whose parents are from different cultural backgrounds, i.e., one is from an individualistic culture and one is from a collectivistic culture, would define themselves differently based upon the social context. Participants were high school students at three international schools on the island of Mallorca, Spain. We found that children of mixed marriages were most likely to have an independent self-construal when thinking about their individualist parent that was equal to the self-construal of children with two individualist parents. Similarly, children showed an interdependent self-construal when thinking about their collectivist parent that was equal to that of children with two collectivist parents.

Mizera, Luule (Södertörn College) Luule.Mizera@sh.se; & **Tulviste, Tiia** (Södertörn College & Tartu University)

"DONT WIPE ON YOUR SLEEVE!"

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON REGULATORY COMMENTS

This paper deals with regulatory comments as tools of verbal socialization in families with early adolescent children. 20 Estonian, 20 Swedish, and 20 Finnish families living in their countries of origin, as well as 20 Estonian and 20 Finnish families residing in Sweden were videotaped during family mealtimes. All comments aiming at influencing the conversational partner to behave according to social rules were identified in the recorded interactions. Comparative analyses revealed a significant cultural difference in the frequency of comments on perceived violations of moral rules, which was greater in the Swedish material. Possible implications of this finding are discussed.

Moreno, Ilina Todorova (Urban Behavioral Health Care Institute, St. Louis, MO) iinam@aol.com; & **Gibbons, Judith L** (Saint Louis University) gibbonsjl@su.edu

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF DRAWINGS AND INTERVIEWS OF ALBANIAN CHILDREN DURING THE KOSOVO WAR

During the Kosovo war 171 Albanian children drew pictures of what they had seen in Kosovo, and they answered ten questions about the meaning of war. The text was analyzed for features such as use of emotional words and the drawings were scored for portrayals of violence, positive elements, and other characteristics. The relation between interviews and drawings was investigated and gender and age differences in thinking and drawing about war were assessed.

Munroe, Robert L. (Pitzer College) Lee_Munroe@pitzer.edu

FRANK SULLOWAY DREAMS REBELLIOUSLY OF THE BIG FIVE IN EAST AFRICA

Sulloway's controversial thesis that laterborn children are more likely risk-takers and innovative thinkers than are firstborns was laid out in his book, *Born to Rebel*. Included in his evidence was a summary of birth-order studies classified according to the Big Five personality dimensions (including openness to experience, conscientiousness, and agreeableness), with results showing that firstborns are more conforming and more responsible, and laterborns are more easygoing, cooperative, and popular. An attempt was made to apply Sulloway's scheme to a corpus of dreams from high-school students in three East African societies. Although the research requires the leap of faith that inferences about personality can be made from dreams, including dreams from non-Western populations, one advantage to the data-set is that the research subjects range over a wide sibships size (mean number of siblings=6) thus allowing a more refined classification of birth order than simply firstborn vs. laterborn.

O

Okeke, Barnabas (Philadelphia Office of Mental Health and Mental Retardation); & **Kleiner, Robert J.** (University of Oslo)

MIGRATION AS A FUNCTION OF TEMPORALLY DEFINED DYNAMIC CONTEXTS

The decision to migrate and the direction of migration are influenced and determined by the temporally defined social contexts in which such behavior occurs. Such outcomes are determined by the extent to which the situations are stabilized or destabilized, as well as how they are changing over time. We will show how the Triple Reality Model of causal explanations relates to any specific phenomenon; in the present paper, how it applies to migration. It is the process of re-structuring in the communities of origin and destination that results in migration. The Triple Reality Model considers the interplay of sets of social structural and social psychological conceptions of reality weighed against the relevant objective realities. We will also show how this model is dynamically related to manifestations of psychosocial health status, and to quality of life status

Osborn, Teresa (Grinnell College) osborn@Grinnell.edu

DEVOLUTION AND CULTURAL POLITICS IN WALES

In a nation so preoccupied with national identity, the recent political devolution in Wales presents an interesting and appropriate time to reevaluate sentiments among its inhabitants. In a study of the politics of Anglo-Welsh literary culture and identity in Southwestern Wales, I focused on the continuity of the bardic tradition in contemporary Anglo-Welsh literature. The paper explores the attitudes and emotions associated with the presence of literature in everyday life, along with congruence between political and cultural attitudes and everyday performance. I found that my sample could be separated into three groups: cultural nationalists, political nationalists, and the nominal Welsh.

P

Parmar, Parminder – see **Achepal, Beena** for abstract

Pornchaikate, Atittaya (University of Wisconsin-Madison) pornchaikate@students.wisc.edu; & **Keller, Mary L.** (University of Wisconsin-Madison) ***SEXUAL SELF-SCHEMAS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIORS AMONG YOUNG ADULT THAI WOMEN***

Sexual self-schema acts as a guide to sexual behavior among American women. The purpose of this study was to examine whether this self-schema is linked to sexual behavior among Thai women. First, a Thai version of a sexual self-schema scale was developed. After validity and reliability was established, 43 Thai women were divided into sexual self-schema groups of positive, negative, aschematic and co-schematic. As expected, positive and co-schematic groups reported a greater number of love-relationships and sexual activities than the other groups. Furthermore, women with positive sexual self-schema were more likely to plan their sexual activities. Matching sex education with sexual self-schema is suggested.

Prescott, James W. (Institute of Humanistic Science) jprescot@twcny.rr.com ***BREASTFEEDING BONDING FOR NORMAL BRAIN DEVELOPMENT AND THE PREVENTION OF DEPRESSION, SUICIDE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE***

Prior cross-cultural studies confirmed the findings from experimental primate laboratory studies that lack of Basic Bonding (Baby Carrying) in the mother-infant relationship could predict with 80% accuracy the adult peaceful and homicidal violent behaviors of 49 tribal cultures studied. An examination of the Textor data base on weaning age documented that suicide was rated low or absent in 77% of 26 tribal cultures whose weaning age was 2.5 years or longer (Intimate Bonding) where 82% of these cultures also support youth sexuality. Analyses of the Barry and Paxon data revealed that significant differences in suicides could be demonstrated between cultures with weaning age of 2.0 years or less v 2.5 years or greater. Mediating brain mechanisms for these relationships and their implications for modern human cultures in explaining current epidemics of depression and youth suicide will be discussed.

R

Rae-Espinoza, Heather (University of California, San Diego) hraeespinoza@ucsd.edu ***THE EFFECT OF FAMILY STRUCTURE ON NEED ACHIEVEMENT IN PUERTO RICAN STUDENTS***

This paper analyzes the hypothesis that domineering machista fathers would detract from need achievement in Puerto Rican elementary students whereas reinforcement from a large extended family would augment need achievement. The independent variable of four levels of family types, ordered from most to least likely to instill need achievement were: father absent and extended family present (1), father absent and extended family absent (2), father present and extended family present (3), and father present and extended family absent (4). A priori orthogonal contrasts showed that children with family type 1 had significantly greater need achievement than the other three family types ($t(14) = 2.05, p < .06$) and that children with family type 4 had significantly less need achievement than family types 2 and 3 ($t(14) = -2.96, p < .01$). Home visits verified the connection between cultural values and child rearing. This research accords with McClelland's formula except that, as in collectivist cultures, need achievement is based on affiliation from reinforcement because of the lack of self-reliance training.

Raybeck, Douglas (Hamilton College) draybeck@hamilton.edu and **Ngo, Paul** (St. Norbert's College) ngopau@sncac,snc.edu

CHILDREN'S GAMES AND ADULT COGNITIVE CAPACITIES: A SYSTEMS APPROACH

Employing a systems approach that emphasizes interaction between differing levels of analysis, the authors explore the interrelationships between child rearing patterns in different cultures and the effects that these may have on the development of neural pathways and resulting adult skill clusters. More specifically, we investigate the degree to which games and learning situations that draw upon spatial skills seem to lead to increasing development of more general, even seemingly unrelated, adult skills. A cross-cultural study utilizing materials from the HRAF, and more specific examinations of selected cultural cases are employed to evaluate the hypothesis that patterns of childhood learning can promote the creation of neural pathways that can favor activities often designated as left vs right hemisphere.

Riaz, Mah Nazir (Quaid-I-Azam University, Pakistan)

RELATIONSHIP AMONG PERCEIVED PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION, CONTROL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT OF CHILDREN IN PAKISTAN

The present study aimed at an investigation of relationship among perceived parental acceptance-rejection, control and psychological adjustment of children. To explore the impact of socioeconomic status (SES) on perceived parental love and personality dispositions of respondents, the sample was drawn from low and middle socioeconomic families. Results reveal that children comprising sample of the present study, perceive themselves loved by their parents and are psychologically well adjusted. Parents appear to be moderate in controlling children's behavior, which adds to their perception of parental warmth and acceptance. Another scale used in the present study is Parental Authority Questionnaire devised by Buri (1991) and translated into Urdu language by Babree (1997). It was also used to investigate differences in perceived parental acceptance/love and psychological adjustment can be attributed to parenting styles (permissive, authoritative, authoritarian). The only differences found are in case of 'high' authoritative mothers and high authoritarian fathers who are perceived by the respondents as more aggressive, hostile, neglecting and rejecting as compared to low authoritarian fathers. Furthermore, their children perceived high authoritative mothers as more affectionate and warm and less strict in control as compared to low authoritative mothers. By and large the results of the present study support Rohner's universal postulates.

Riaz, Mah Nazir – see **Khaleque, Abdul** for abstract

Rohner, Ronald P. – see **Achepal, Beena** for abstract

Rohner, Ronald P. – see **Khaleque, Abdul** for abstract

Roopnarine, Jaipaul L. (Syracuse University); & **Pauline F. Bynoe** (Brooklyn College)
ENGLISH SPEAKING CARIBBEAN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES AND SCHOOLING

In this paper, we discuss data on family processes (e.g., parenting styles, practices, parental involvement in educational activities at home and school, etc.) in 72 English speaking Caribbean immigrant families and their pre-kindergarten and kindergarten-age children and test whether the impact of parenting styles on children's academic performance is mediated or moderated through parental beliefs and practices. Qualitative accounts of parental beliefs about early education and development run counter to developmentally appropriate practices espoused by the National association for the Education of Young Children. The data will be discussed in the context of culturally-relevant education and school reform in the US.

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Sacks-Stern, Bracha J. (Center for Attention-Deficit and Behavior Disorders); & **Stern, Sheldon B.** (Hofstra University) ahsher@earthlink.net

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL ACCEPTANCE/CONTROL AND ACTING-OUT AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN AD/HD CHILDREN

This study explored the relationship between maternal acceptance and control and acting-out aggressive behavior in AD/HD children. Eighty-one mother/child (ages 8-0 to 13-1) dyads participated in the study, with the mothers completing Rohner's (1986) Parental Acceptance Rejection Questionnaire-Control (PARQ-Control) as well as measures of acting-out behavior including the Children's Hostility Inventory (CHI) (Kazdin, Rodgers, Kolbus, & Siegel, 1987) and the Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) (Achenbach, 1991). Children, in turn, completed the child form of the PARQ-Control and the Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ; Rohner, 1990). Mothers in the study were found to be consistently accepting, though to varying degrees; control tended to be moderate to firm. Both are within the norm for parents in the United States. Despite the AD/HD, the children in the study demonstrated an average amount of acting-out behavior. Gender and age were not significant modifiers. Correlational analysis demonstrated a significant relationship between mothers' acceptance and control and children's acting-out behavior. Multiple regression demonstrated both unique contributions of acceptance and control and a combined effect. In this AD/HD population, approximately 23% of the variance in acting-out behavior was explained by mothers' acceptance and control.

Shwalb, David W. (Brigham Young University), Shwalb@byu.edu

THE PATERNAL ROLE: AN INTERVIEW STUDY OF ASIAN IMMIGRANTS AND SOJOURNERS IN THE USA

Exploratory interview participants (N=60) were fathers and adult children born in Japan, China, Korea, India, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand, and currently living in the western USA. In a free-response format, participants most often cited breadwinner, worker, and family authority roles as similarities between Asian—and-American differences: Asian-born fathers spend less time with and have less responsibility for children, are less affectionate with children and wives, and are more distant as authority figures. Finally, participants mentioned several ways in which they had changed since moving to the United States: increased communication, more open expression of feelings, and closer relationships with their wives and children. The findings are discussed in relation to previous research on normative father-child relations in Asian cultures, and to previous research on American immigrants and sojourners from Asian societies.

Sidorowicz, Laura S. (Nassau Community College)

A CROSS-CULTURAL EXPLORATION OF SEXUAL AND EMOTIONAL JEALOUSLY AMONG THAIS AND HISPANICS

There has been a recent debate concerning men and women and events that trigger different types of jealousy. Although some researchers have found that men become jealous over a sexual infidelity and women become distraught over an emotional betrayal, the results have not been clear cut. In order to explore and identify perceptions that trigger jealousy among men and women and how they manifest in various cultures, a study was conducted in Thailand and with Hispanics living in the United States. Sexual and emotional jealousy was examined using questionnaires and supplemented with interviews. An exploration of the findings will be presented and discussed from a cross-cultural perspective.

Sloan, Lloyd R. – see **Starr, B. James** for abstract.

Sorensen, Tom (University of Oslo); & **Kleiner, Robert J.** (University of Oslo)
THE IMPACT OF LOCAL-COMMUNITY-INTEGRATION ON MENTAL HEALTH OF IN-MIGRANTS AND LOCAL NATIVES

The point of departure for this research is the work of A.H. Leighton on local community integration and mental health. Seven local community surveys (T1, n=960) uncovered nine dimension of community integration. These dimensions were positively related to mental health. Eight years later, follow-up surveys were made of the same communities (T2, n=800). The study was organized as part of a health promotion project in Lofoten, a region in North-Norway with 25000 inhabitants. The impact of local communities and the relevance of socio-cultural integration to living condition and mental health should best be seen in areas like Lofoten where people have most of their culture, social life, work, and, for some, even family within the same geographic area. At T1 the local natives reported significantly better mental health than in-migrants. In addition, on several of the community integration indices (i.e., evaluations of the local community), the in-migrants made significantly more negative evaluations. Among the indices, the highest correlation with mental health was "Community Identity." "Future Economic Viability", and "Security when Sick or Old" were less potent but important. These findings indicated that community projects need to consider the particular needs of the migrants as well as the needs of the natives; or that both segments of the population be shown how a given project serves both groups' needs. In Lofoten, we focused our community projects on the total population, without considering the separate group needs. However, the in-migrants and local natives will be compared eight years later to see if groups reacted similarly or dissimilarly to the projects.

Starr, B. James (Howard University), and **Lloyd R. Sloan** (Howard University),
bstarr@howard.edu **LAYING THE BLAME AND TAKING THE CREDIT: ARE THERE DIFFERENCES IN ATTRIBUTION OF CULTURE-RELEVANT BEHAVIORS?**

Starr (1992, 1998), at these meetings, described sets of experiential exercises that he had developed to help students in his cross-cultural psychology courses gain insight on the universality of ethnocentrism. Data from two years of Howard classes and one class at a

majority-white university demonstrated clear effects due to ethnocentrism. Such effects emerged for portrayed negative and positive behaviors of both in-group and out-group members. The current subjects repeated the exercise and provided attribution data on the behaviors. The pattern of attributions, consistent with both individual and group behavior, should be predictable (see Weber, 1994)

Stern, Sheldon B. – see **Sacks-Stern, Bracha J.** for abstract

Sullivan, B. – see **Edman, Jeanne L.** for abstract

Tulviste, Tiia (Tartu University & Södertörn College) Tiia.Tulviste@sh.se

MORAL RULES AND SOCIAL CONVENTIONS IN BOYS' AND GIRLS' PLAY IN ESTONIAN KINDERGARTENS

This paper presents some findings of a research on moral and social-conventional rules emerging in 40 same-sex (4 - 5 yrs.) kindergarteners' dyads during their play interactions. Significant gender differences were found not only in which social domain was preferred, but also in preferences of the types of rules within each domain. Boys were significantly more likely than girls to mention moral rules, especially justice and rights. Girls referred more to conventional rules, to miscellaneous conventions, and dirtiness of house. Finally, the role of socio-cultural context in social development in the child will be discussed.

Tulviste, Tiia – see **Mizera, Luule** for abstract

Unsworth, Sara J. (University of Calgary) sjunswor@ucalgary.ca

CULTURAL INFLUENCES ON CATEGORIZATION PROCESSES

According to Nisbett, Peng, Choi, & Norenzayan (2001), East Asians are more likely to think holistically and Westerners are more likely to think analytically. Support for this view is provided by Chiu (1972), who reported that Chinese children categorized pictures based on relationships, whereas American children categorized pictures based on similarity. We first replicated Chiu's results with adult participants, and then used a picture priming paradigm to explore whether these differences reflect different response styles or whether they reflect fundamental differences in the cognitive framework. Our results have implications for categorization processes across cultures.

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REFLECTIONS OF TWO WORLDS: JOURNAL WRITING BY MIDDLE AMERICAN AND HONG KONG CHINESE TEACHER TRAINEES

Reflective teaching is a major orientation in teacher training internationally. One method of encouraging teacher trainees to become reflective involves writing reflective journals during their tertiary education and practicum experiences. Writing reflective journals was used in educational psychology courses taught in Hong Kong and in the US (TN and KY). An evaluation of journal content identified systematic cross-cultural differences for 40 journals. These differences involved overall length, type of topics, the use of questions and metacognitive skills. The psychological aspects of these differences for cross-cultural reflective teaching strategies for educational psychology and effects on cross-cultural teaching orientations will be presented.

Veneziano, Rob (Western Connecticut State University) raffven@usa.net

FROM TOMOKAVA TO KOPO'I: IMPLICATIONS OF PAR THEORY FOR UNDERSTANDING PATERNAL BEHAVIOR

Malinowski's construction of Trobriander fathers as "strangers to their children" has been challenged by a number of scholars who re-examined Malinowski's observations of Trobriander society. These scholars concluded that fathers were far from strangers; indeed, Trobriander fathers were valued for their warm and nurturing involvement with children. This paper explores possible explanations for the disparity in ethnographic accounts of paternal roles and behaviors in Trobriander society and elsewhere, stopping along the way to peer at such accounts through the lens of Parental Acceptance-Rejection Theory. Implications for comparative research will be discussed.

Wilson, Samantha L. – see **Gibbons, Judith L.** for abstract

See you next year

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