

**34th Annual Meeting of the Society for Cross Cultural Research (SCCR)
&
First General Scholarly Meeting of the Society for Anthropological Sciences (SASci)**

PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS

**Hilton of Santa Fe
February 23-27, 2005
Santa Fe, New Mexico**

Program Organizers

SCCR

Rob Veneziano, President-elect

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

Special Thanks to Bill Divale, SCCR Past-President, and Joyce Centofanti, Adams State College, for providing expertise regarding audiovisual equipment

SASci

David Kronenfeld, Program Chair
Carmella Moore and Alice Schlegel

Program Committee: Victor C. De Munck and Mark Glazer

SCCR and SASci are meeting in conjunction with The Association for the Study of Play. Each organization's conference sessions will be open to all those who register with SCCR, SASci, or TASP. Information about the TASP Program will be available at the Registration Desk

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

In Memoriam

Robert E. MacLaury (1944 – 2004)

A founding member and strong supporter of SASci.

In recognition of his important contributions to cognitive anthropology, the “Current Research in Cognitive Anthropology” symposium is dedicated to his memory.

SCCR WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23

Registration	3-6 pm	Promenade
SCCR/TASP Wine & Cheese Reception	6-7 pm	Chamisa Room

SCCR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24

Registration	9 am - 3 pm	Promenade
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8:30am - 10:00am	Thursday	Mesa A
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ALTRUISM IN RITUAL AND RELIGION*Chair: Stephen Post (Case Western Reserve University)**Discussant: William Hurlbut (Stanford University)*

- ◆ **Koss-Chioino, Joan** (George Washington University), *IS ALTRUISM A COMMON INGREDIENT OF HEALING ACROSS CULTURES?*
- ◆ **Chick, Garry** (The Pennsylvania State University), *ALTRUISM IN ANIMAL PLAY AND HUMAN RITUAL.*
- ◆ **Coe, Kathryn** (University of Arizona), *ALTRUISM: COMMON ORIGIN AND CROSS-CULTURAL COMMONALITIES.*
- ◆ **Arkhipova, Alexandra** (Russian State University for the Humanities) & **Artem Kozmin** (Russian State University for the Humanities), *THE KIND AND UNKIND GIRLS: ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR OF ORAL ALTRUISTIC STORIES.*

8:30am - 10:00am	Thursday	Mesa B
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NARRATIVE, SELF-CONSTRUCTION, AND CULTURE SESSION I*Chair: Kathleen Stetter (University of Wisconsin)*

- ◆ **Derne, Steve** (SUNY Geneseo) & **Lisa Jadwin** (Saint John Fisher College), *LIMINAL COMPETITION OR LIMINAL EQUALITY?: EVALUATING TURNER'S APPROACH TO RITUAL.*
- ◆ **Levitski, Olga** (York University) & **Svetlana Adonieva** (St. Petersburg State University), *RITUAL SPEECH REGISTER AND SENSE OF ORDER: RUSSIAN NORTH.*
- ◆ **Boes, Maria R.** (West Chester University), *CULTURES AT JUDICIAL CROSS-ROADS: GYPSY TRIALS IN THE 17TH CENTURY GERMANY.*
- ◆ **Leiter, Jason M.** (University of Wisconsin Oshkosh), & **Stetter, Kathleen** (University of Wisconsin Oshkosh), *SELF-CONSTRUAL AND EMOTIONAL RESPONSES TO INSULTING BEHAVIOR.*

8:30am - 10:00am	Thursday	Mesa C
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Special Session on Tsunami Relief	Organizers: Juris Draguns & Doug Vakoch
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10:00 – 10:15 am	BREAK	PROMENADE
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10:15am - 12:00pm

Thursday

Mesa A

IDENTIFYING ALTRUISM**Chair: Gregory Fricchione (Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School)****Discussant: Alice Schlegel (University of Arizona)**

- ◆ **Lynn E. O'Connor** (Wright Institute), **Berry, Jack W** (Virginia Commonwealth University), **Patrice Crisostomo** (University of California at Berkeley), & **Eunice Yi** (Wright Institute), *ALTRUISM AND EMPATHY-BASED GUILT ACROSS FIVE CULTURES.*
- ◆ **Gibbons, Judith** (Saint Louis University), *ALTRUISM AMONG GUATEMALAN ADOLESCENTS: RELATION TO GENDER, COMMUNITY, AND EDUCATION.*
- ◆ **Aptekar, Lewis** (San Jose State University), *TO GIVE OR NOT TO GIVE: CULTURAL DETERMINANTS IN THE VALUE OF GIVING TO OTHERS IN GREAT NEED. VIEWS FROM AN ETHIOPIAN REFUGEE CAMP.*
- ◆ **Briton, Nancy** (Foundation for Informed Medical Decision Making Inc.), **Jennifer Leaning** (Harvard School of Public Health) & **Lynn G. Underwood** (Research Integration), *ALTRUISM IN A LOCAL MORALITY OF VIOLENCE.*

10:15am - 12:00pm

Thursday

Mesa B

NARRATIVE, SELF-CONSTRUCTION, AND CULTURE SESSION II**Chair: Kathleen Stetter (University of Wisconsin)**

- ◆ **Felsman, Kirk** (Duke University). *THE CHILDREN THEY ARE LEFT WITH: VOICES FROM A CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLD IN ZIMBABWE.* (VIDEO)
- ◆ **House, Christy** (Hamilton College). *A STUDY USING THE LEVEL OF ANALYSIS TO INTERPRET WOMEN POSSESSION CASES.*
- ◆ **Kadaht-Ammeter, Tammy** (University of Wisconsin Oshkosh), *REVISED SELF-CONSTRUAL; INDEPENDENCE AND INTERDEPENDENCE.*
- ◆ **Shulova-Piryatinsky, Irene** (Suffolk University) & **Debra Harkins** (Suffolk University), *CULTURAL NARRATIVES: EXPLORATORY STUDY OF MOTHER-CHILD STORYTELLING IN RUSSIA AND NORTHEAST UNITED STATES.*
- ◆ **Visani, Federica** (PARIS IV-SORBONNE), *AN AMERICAN, A FRENCH AND A RUSSIAN MEET ON A DESERT ISLAND . . . THE REPRESENTATION OF THE FOREIGNER AND THE CULTURAL TRANSFER IN RUSSIAN CONTEMPORARY JOKES.*

10:15am - 12:00pm

Thursday

Mesa C

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: CROSS-CULTURAL ANTECEDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES**SESSION I Chair: Jeanne Edman (Cosumnes River College)**

- ◆ **Khaleque, Abdul** (University of Connecticut), **Ronald P. Rohner** (University of Connecticut) & **Helena Laukkala** (University of Lapland, Finland), *INTIMATE PARTNER ACCEPTANCE, PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG FINNISH ADULTS.*
- ◆ **Han, Eun-Jeong** (University of South Alabama), *AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE KOREAN-AMERICAN TEENAGER'S CULTURAL ADAPTATION AND IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION IN A KOREAN COMMUNITY IN THE UNITED STATES.*

- ◆ **Nosaka, Akiko** (Independent), *ACCULTURATION AND CHILD GENDER COMPOSITION OF TURKISH IMMIGRANTS IN GERMANY.*
- ◆ **Parmar, Parminder** (Pennsylvania State University), & **Beena Achhpal** (Southern Connecticut State University), *INDIAN MIDDLE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S DAILY ACTIVITIES AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT.*
- ◆ **Edman, Jeanne** (Cosumnes River College) & **Alayne Yates** (University of Hawaii), *SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION, DISORDERED EATING AND ANXIETY AMONG FILIPINO AND NATIVE HAWAIIAN ADOLESCENTS.*

NOON-1:30 PM
BREAK FOR LUNCH ON YOUR OWN

1:30 - 3:45pm**Thursday****Mesa A**

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: CROSS-CULTURAL ANTECEDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES
SESSION II Chair: Uwe Gielen (St. Francis College)

- ◆ **Gielen, Uwe** (St. Francis College), *GLOBAL TRANSFORMATION OF CHILDHOOD.*
- ◆ **Care, Esther** (University of Melbourne, Australia), *MOTIVATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF 15 YEAR OLD "AT RISK" AUSTRALIAN STUDENTS.*
- ◆ **Erkman, Fatos** (Bosphorous University), & **Suna Eryigit** (Bosphorous University), *TURKISH ADOLESCENTS' LEVEL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT; IN RELATION TO ADOLESCENTS' PERCEPTION OF PARENTAL PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT & PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT.*

BREAK 2:45-3:00

- ◆ **Barry III, Herbert** (University of Pittsburgh), *SEXUAL FREEDOM FOR ADOLESCENT BOYS AND GIRLS IS ASSOCIATED WITH SEVEN CULTURAL CUSTOMS.*
- ◆ **Comunian, Anna Laura** (University of Padua, Italy), *PARENTAL CONTROL, RESILIENCE, AND MORAL REASONING IN ITALIAN CHILDREN.*

1:30 - 3:45 pm**Thursday****Mesa B**

DIVERSE DISCIPLINARY VIEWS OF ALTRUISM
*Chair: Douglas Raybeck (Hamilton College)**Discussant: Joan Koss-Chioino (George Washington University)*

- ◆ **Draguns, Juris** (Pennsylvania State University), *ALTRUISM IN ITS PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL CONTEXT.*
- ◆ **Boehm, Christopher** (University of Southern California), *FOUR EXPLANATIONS OF ALTRUISTIC BEHAVIOR.*
- ◆ **Huaco, George** (University of New Mexico), *ALTRUISM IN MARX AND SOCIOBIOLOGY.*

BREAK 2:45-3:00

- ◆ **Smith, Tom W.** (National Opinion Research Center/University of Chicago), *MEASURING ALTRUISM ACROSS SOCIAL GROUPS AND COUNTRIES: FINDINGS FROM THE NATIONAL ALTRUISM STUDY.*
- ◆ **Ember, Melvin** (Human Relations Area Files), & **Carol R. Ember** (Human Relations Area Files), *CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH ON ALTRUISM: SOME SUGGESTIONS.*

1:30 - 3:45 pm

Thursday

Mesa C

HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE.

Chair: Ralph Bolton (Pomona College)

- ◆ **Gavaler, Judy Ph.D.** (University of Pittsburgh School of Pharmacy), *THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-RELATEDNESS AND LIFE EXPECTANCY.*
- ◆ **Bolton, Ralph** (Pomona College), *HIV/AIDS IN THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS OF PERU.*
- ◆ **Moldovan, Vadim** (York College, CUNY), *THE NETWORKS OF THE SERIOUSLY AND PERSISTENTLY MENTALLY ILL AS CONTERCULTURES.*

BREAK 2:45-3:00

- ◆ **McConatha, Jasmin** (Westchester University), *MOVING OUT OF THE MARKET: WEST AFRICANS CONTEMPLATE TRANSITION TO RETIREMENT.*
- ◆ **Fox, Robert** (Pennsylvania State University), **Wilhelmenia Coleman** (Pennsylvania State University), **Thomas Smith** (Pennsylvania State University) & **Kirsten Turner** (Pennsylvania State University), *COLLEGE STUDENTS ATTITUDE AND KNOWLEDGE ABOUT BREAST FEEDING: A CROSS CULTURAL VIEW.*

1:30pm-3:45 pm

Thursday

Aspen

CULTURAL MODELS OF NATURE AND THEIR RELEVANCE TO SCIENCE EDUCATION *Chair:*

Douglas Medin (Northwestern University), Discussant: Norbert Ross (Vanderbilt University)

- ◆ **Bang, Megan** (Northwestern University), *COMPARING WORLDVIEWS ACROSS LOCATION AND AGE: URBAN AND RURAL NATIVE-AMERICANS AND RURAL EURO-AMERICANS.*
- ◆ **Holyk, Sara J.** (Northwestern University), *THE IMPACT OF WORLDVIEW AND EXPERIENCE ON KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE NATURAL WORLD.*

BREAK 2:45-3:00

- ◆ **Lavin, D Tracy** (Northwestern University), & **Douglas Medin** (Northwestern University), *WHAT IS WORTHY OF ATTENTION?*

3:45PM – 4:15PM

BREAK

PROMENADE

4:15pm - 5:30 pm

Thursday

Mesa Ballroom

SCCR/SASCI KEYNOTE ADDRESS

BARRY S. HEWLETT

Washington State University

“SEMES, GENES, AND EVOLUTIONARY CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY”

8:30pm-10:00 pm

Thursday

Mesa Ballroom

ALTRUISM AND THE SEARCH FOR EXTRATERRESTRIAL INTELLIGENCE (SETI)

CHAIR: DOUG VAKOCH, SETI

- ◆ **Ember, Carol R.** (Human Relations Area Files) & **Melvin Ember** (Human Relations Area Files), *FATHER AS CORPORAL PUNISHERS*.

8:30am - 10:00am

Friday

Aspen

ART *Chair: Joan DiGiovanni (University of Arizona)*

- ◆ **DiGiovanni, Joan** (University of Arizona), *SOUTHWESTERN ARTIST BARBARA GURWITZ' INTERVIEW: RELIGIOUS, RESILIENCES, AND REMINISCENCES OF "RETURNING HOME."*
- ◆ **Centofanti, Joyce M.** (Adams State College), *DIFFERENT CULTURES AND THEIR ART BASED TEACHING METHODS*.

10:00 – 10:15 am

BREAK

PROMENADE

10:15am - 12:00 pm

Friday

Mesa A

GLOBAL MODELS AND PERSPECTIVES *Chair: Douglas Caulkins (Grinnell College)*

- ◆ **Caulkins, Douglas** (Grinnell College) & **Ilana Meltzer** (Grinnell College), *GRID/GROUP ANALYSIS AND SOCIAL CAPITAL AMONG NORTH AMERICAN IMMIGRANT GROUPS*.
- ◆ **Caulkins, Douglas** (Grinnell College) & **Ilana Meltzer** (Grinnell College), *HOW TO FIND PLOTS IN DISCOURSES: EXAMPLES FROM ETHNOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION*.
- ◆ **Borinskaya, Svetlana A.** (Institute of General Genetics.), *ETHNOGRAPHIC ATLAS: THE PEOPLES OF RUSSIA*.

10:15am - 12:00pm

Friday

Mesa B

FATHERS & FATHERHOOD IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE SESSION II

Chair: Rob Veneziano (Western Connecticut State University)

- ◆ **Hewlett, Barry S.** (Washington State University), *FATHERS IN FORAGER, FARMER AND PASTORAL CULTURES*.
- ◆ **Huber, Brad** (College of Charleston) & **Amy Murphy** (College of Charleston), *PATERNAL CERTAINTY, THE INCEST TABOO, AND SOCIAL COMPLEXITY*.
- ◆ **Shwalb, David** (Southern Louisiana University) & **Barbara Shwalb** (Southern Louisiana University), *FATHERS AND PRESCHOOLERS IN JAPAN AND THE U.S.: DAILY LIFE SETTINGS, RELATIONSHIPS AND ACTIVITIES*.
- ◆ **Ball, Jessica** (University of Victoria), *INDIGNEOUS CANADIAN FATHERS LEARNING FATHERHOOD*.
- ◆ **Devault, Annie** (Universite du Quebec en Outaouais), *CANADIAN FATHERS LIVING IN POVERTY. A COMPARISON OF FATHERS FROM DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUPS*.

10:15am - 12:00pm

Friday

Mesa C

CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS/EDUCATIONAL CONTEXTS SESSION II*Chair: Deborah Stiles (Webster University)*

- ◆ **Miller, Michael** (University of Arkansas) *COMPARISON OF HISTORICALLY NON-DEMOCRATIC NATIONALITY FACULTY IN DEMOCRATIC DECISION MAKING IN U.S. HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS.*
- ◆ **Ahmed, Ramadan** (Kuwait University) & **Omenia I.El-Shenaway** (Menoufia University), *CRITICAL THINKING AND EXTREME RESPONSE SETS IN KUWAIT AND EGYPT: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY.*
- ◆ **Miller, Michael** (San Jose State University), **Mei-Yan Lu** (San Jose State University), & **Daniel Nadler** (Tulane University), *COMPARISON OF TECHNOLOGY APPREHENSION LEVELS AMONG SAMPLES OF NON-AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS .*
- ◆ **Lu, Mei-Yan** (San Jose State University), *TEACHING FOR DIFFERENCES CULTURALLY INCLUSIVE PEDAGOGY IN AMERICAN HIGHER EDUCATION.*

NOON-1:30 PM**BREAK FOR LUNCH ON YOUR OWN**

1:30pm - 3:10pm (note end time)

Friday

Mesa A

SASci/SCCR Joint Session I (“Strategies of Comparative and Cross-Cultural Research in the Anthropological Sciences”). Organizers and Chairs: Carol R. Ember and Melvin Ember.

See program page 18 for details of this symposium

1:30pm - 3:00pm

Friday

Mesa B

CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES ON INDIVIDUALISM/COLLECTIVISM*Chair: Smita Mathur (University Of South Florida)*

- ◆ **Ashdown, Brien** (Saint Louis University), & **Danielle Ridolfi** (Saint Louis University), *THE ROLE OF FAMILY AND COLLECTIVISM IN ADOLESCENTS' IDEAL MAN/WOMAN.*
- ◆ **Kemmelmeier, Markus**, (University of Nevada), & **Irem Uz** (University of Nevada,), *PATTERNS OF INDIVIDUALISM AND COLLECTIVISM ACROSS EUROPE.*
- ◆ **Mathur, Smita** (University of South Florida), & **Gowri Parameswaran** (SUNY New Paltz), *INTERGENERATIONAL ATTITUDINAL DIFFERENCES ABOUT MATE-SELECTION AMONG HINDU ELITE IN NEW DELHI, INDIA.*
- ◆ **Hossain, Ziarat** (Fort Lewis College), & **Thomas Skurky** (Fort Lewis College), *AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF THE SENSE OF COLLECTIVISM AND INDIVIDUALISM IN MALAYSIAN FAMILIES.*
- ◆ **Kim-Ju, Greg** (California State University) & **Jennifer Lee** (California State University), *COLLECTIVE IDENTITIES OF KOREAN AMERICANS AND SOUTH KOREANS.*

1:30pm - 3:00pm

Friday

Mesa C

CHILDREN IN PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES: CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH SESSION I: STREET CHILDREN AND CULTURAL INFLUENCES. Chair: Lewis Aptekar (San Jose University)

- ◆ **Morgan, William** (Cleveland State University), *CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTS IN CLEVELAND, OHIO AND KANO, NIGERIA: SOCIO-CULTURAL ACCOMMODATIONS.*
- ◆ **Tulviste, Tia** (University of Tartu, Estonia), *A COMPARISON OF VALUE PREFERENCES, AUTONOMY, AND SELF-ESTEEM OF ORPHANAGE-REARED AND HOME-REARED TEENAGERS.*
- ◆ **Shane, Paul G.** (Rutgers University, Newark, NJ), *A COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS ON CHILDREN OF IMPRISONMENT OF PARENTS.*
- ◆ **Veale, Angela** (University College Cork), *REINTEGRATION OF FORMER CHILD SOLDIERS: TRAUMA V. JUSTICE DISCOURSES?*

3:00 – 3:15 pm

BREAK

PROMENADE

3:25 pm – 5:15pm

Friday

Mesa A

SCCR/SASci Joint Session II (“Strategies of Comparative and Cross-Cultural Research in the Anthropological Sciences”). Organizers and Chairs: Carol R. Ember and Melvin Ember.

See program page 18 for details of this symposium

3:15pm - 5:00pm

Friday

Mesa B

COLLECTIVISM, INDIVIDUALISM, AND ALTRUISM

Chair: Judith Gibbons (St. Louis University)

Discussant: Juris Draguns (Penn. State University).

- ◆ **Divale, William** (York College, CUNY), *GENERALIZED AND PURE ALTRUISM IN INDIVIDUALISTIC AND COLLECTIVISTIC SOCIETIES: CROSS-CULTURAL TESTS OF SEVERAL HYPOTHESES.*
- ◆ **Lee, Yueh-Ting,** (Minnesota State University), *TAOIST ALTRUISM AND WATERISTIC PERSONALITY: EAST AND WEST.*
- ◆ **Schlegel, Alice** (University Of Arizona), *EGO AND ALTRUISM IN KIN-BASED AND INDIVIDUALISTIC SOCIETIES: A DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVE.*
- ◆ **Triandis, Harry C.** (University of Illinois), *COLLECTIVISM AND ALTRUISTIC BEHAVIOR..*

3:15pm - 5:00pm

Friday

Mesa C

CHILDREN IN PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES: CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH SESSION II, PROBLEMS AND INTERVENTIONS Chair: Fred Bemak (Professor and Program Coordinator, Counseling and Development Program, George Mason University)

- ◆ **Bemak, Fred** (George Mason University), *A PSYCHOSOCIAL APPROACH TO INNOVATIVE CROSS-CULTURAL INTERVENTIONS WITH REFUGEE YOUTH.*

- ◆ **Chung, Rita Chi-Ying** (George Mason University), *CROSS CULTURAL PSYCHOSOCIAL EFFECTS OF TRAFFICKING GIRLS*.
- ◆ **Nzewi, Esther** (California Institute of Integral Studies), *STREET PEDDLING AND RISKS OF SEXUAL TRAUMA IN AFRICAN CHILDREN MEDIATED BY CULTURE AND SOCIAL CLASS*.
- ◆ **Rosenthal, Beth** (York College of The City University of New York) & **Wilson, W. Cody** (York College of The City University of New York), *CROSS-ETHNIC COMPARISONS OF US URBAN ADOLESCENTS' EXPOSURE TO INTERPERSONAL COMMUNITY VIOLENCE*.
- ◆ **Tanon, Fabienne** (Ecole Normale Superieure Lettres et Sciences Humaines), *COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON STREET CHILDREN IN THREE AFRICAN CITIES*.

3:15pm - 5:00pm

Friday

Ortiz 3

COMPARATIVE COMMUNITY STUDIES AND MENTAL HEALTH: EFFECTS OF CHANGING STRATEGIES AND PROPERTIES OVER TIME *Chair: Robert Kleiner (Temple University and University of Oslo)*

- ◆ **Kleiner, Robert** (Temple University), **Tom Sorenson** (Inger Sandanger) & **Olav Klepp** (University of Oslo), *THE EFFECTS OF INDIVIDUAL REALITY, SOCIAL REALITY, AND COMMUNITY SUB-CULTURES ON MENTAL HEALTH AND PERCEIVED QUALITY OF LIFE*.
- ◆ **Klepp, Olav** (University of Oslo), **Tom Sorenson** (University of Oslo), **Robert Kleiner** (Temple University), **Odd Steffen Dalgard** *Discussant: Albert Pepitone* (University of Pennsylvania), *THE GLOBAL CROSS CULTURAL CHALLENGE OF EMPOWERMENT IN PROMOTING STABLE INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTS AND SOCIETIES, QUALITY OF LIFE, WELL-BEING AND MENTAL HEALTH*.
- ◆ **Sorenson, Tom** (University of Oslo), **Olav Klepp** (University of Oslo), **Torbjorn Moum, Robert Kleiner, Inger Sandanger & Nils Boe**, *STABILITY OF DIMENSIONS-- LOCAL COMMUNITY INTEGRATION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL DISORGANIZATIONS-OVER EIGHT YEARS*.

SCCR Presidential Address

Lewis Aptekar

5:45-6:30 pm

Mesa Ballroom

A CROSS-CULTURAL VIEW OF STREET CHILDREN: RESEARCH AND POLICY

Aptekar begins by discussing how his research has been influenced by the SCCR. He defines street children in cultural and historical context by comparing street children in the developed and developing world. His research shows that cultural factors explain how street children are served, and why attitudes toward street children have led to erroneous assessments and undue hostility. He makes suggestions for doing research with street children. He also shows why cultural factors, often related to gender, have contributed to poor policy decisions and concludes by offering culturally sensitive policy options.

6:30-7 pm

Business Meeting

Mesa Ballroom

7:30-9

SCCR Banquet

Mesa Ballroom

7:30-8:30

Cash Bar

Mesa Ballroom

SATURDAY

Registration	9 to 11 am	Promenade
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8:30 - 10:00 am	Saturday	Mesa A
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EVOLUTION OF ALTRUISM IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE*Session Chair: Sandi Smith (Michigan State University)**Discussant: Christopher Boehm (University Of Southern Florida)*

- ◆ **Henrich, Joseph** (Emory University), *THE COEVOLUTIONARY ORIGINS OF HUMAN ALTRUISM.*
- ◆ **Korotayev, Andrey V.**(Russian State University for the Humanities), *GENESIS AND EVOLUTION OF ALTRUISTIC MOTIFS WITHIN DULAISTIC COSMOGONIES: A CROSS-CULTURAL PERPSECTIVE.*
- ◆ **Kozmin, Artem** (Russian State University for the Humanities), *ETHICAL RULES IN FAIRY TALES: ALTRUISTIC HELP.*
- ◆ **Smith, Sandi** (Michigan State University), *APPLICATION OF THE ALTRUISTIC BEHAVIOR CODING SCHEME TO CROSS CULTURAL CONTEXTS.*

8:30 - 10:00 am	Saturday	Mesa B
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COMPARATIVE SOCIAL RESEARCH*Chair: Lewellyn Hendrix (University at Carbondale)*

- ◆ **Hendrix, Lewellyn** (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale), *AGE AT BETROTHAL: A POPULATION CONTROL DEVICE?*
- ◆ **Seward, Rudy Ray** (University of North Texas), *DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITIONS AND CHANGES IN FAMILIES IN IRELAND: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS.*
- ◆ **Van de Poel-Knottnerus, Fredrique J.** (Oklahoma State University) & **David Knotterus** (Oklahoma State University), *CONCENTRATION CAMP INTERNMENT IN NAZI GERMANY: THE BREAKDOWN AND RECONSTITUTION OF RITUAL LIFE.*

10:00 – 10:15 am	BREAK	PROMENADE
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10:15 am - 12:00	Saturday	Mesa A
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HISTORICAL DYNAMICS IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE*Chair: Andrey Korotayev (Russian State University for the Humanities)*

- ◆ **Korotayev, Andrey V.**(Russian State University for the Humanities), *POPULATION PRESSURE AND POLITICAL EVOLUTION: A REASSESSMENT OF GRABER'S MODEL.*
- ◆ **Khaltourina, Daria** (Center for Civilizational and Regional Studies of Russian Academy of Sciences), *RECONSIDERING WEBER: LITERACY OF THE SPIRIT OF CAPITALISM.*

- ◆ **Kradin, Nikolay N.** (Institute of History, Archaeology, and Ethnography; Far-Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Vladivostok), *ARCHAEOLOGICAL CRITERIA OF STATE AND CIVILIZATION IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE.*
- ◆ **Malkov, Artemy** (Keldysh Institute. of Applied Mathematics), *THE SILK ROAD SIMULATION.*
- ◆ **Carneiro, Robert** (American Museum of Natural History), *THE COMPARATIVE METHOD IN ANTHROPOLOGY: ITS' UNDERLYING LOGIC.*

10:15 am - 12:00

Saturday

Mesa B

STUDYING CULTURE WITH NARRATIVE ANALYSIS

Chair: Robert Manlove (St. Mary's College of California)

- ◆ **Manlove, Robert** (St. Mary's College of California), *CAN NARRATIVE ANALYSIS SAVE ANTHROPOLOGY?*
- ◆ **Rabkin, Leslie** (Retired), *TAT NARRATIVES OF TRAUMA AND RESILIENCY IN A POST CONFLICT SOCIETY: KOSOVO.*
- ◆ **Shulova-Piryatinsky, Irene** (Suffolk University), *INTERGENERATIONAL CONFLICT IN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES.*

10:15 am - 12:00

Saturday

Mesa C

FATHERS & FATHERHOOD IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERPSECTIVE SESSION III

Chair: Brad Huber (College of Charleston)

- ◆ **Jankowiak, William** (University of Nevada), *FROM OBEDIENCE MODEL TO CHOICE MODEL: A NEW FATHER IMAGE FOR THE NEW CHINESE FAMILY?*
- ◆ **Kim, Eunjung** (University of Washington), *KOREAN AMERICAN FATHERING, ACCULTURATION, AND ADOLESCENTS EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS.*
- ◆ **Munroe, Lee** (Pitzer College), *FATHERHOOD AND EFFECTS ON CHILDREN IN FOUR CULTURES.*
- ◆ **Roopnarine, Jaipaul L.** (Syracuse University), **Hillary N. Fouts, Michael E. Lamb. & Tracey Y. Lewis**, *MOTHERS' AND FATHERS' BEHAVIORS TOWARD THEIR 3-4-MONTH-OLD INFANTS IN LOW-, MIDDLE- AND UPPER-SOCIOECONOMIC AFRICAN AMERICAN FAMILIES.*

SCCR Saturday Afternoon
Explore the Region or Attend SASci and TASP sessions.

Sunday February 27 2005 Free Day

Society for Anthropological Sciences (SASci)
First General Scholarly Meeting, Santa Fe, NM February 23 – 27, 2005
Schedule

Wednesday February 23
(Note: SCCR [NOT SASci] reception 6-8 pm.)

Thursday February 24

8:30 am – 12:00 & 1:30 – 3:35 pm **Thursday** **Ortiz 3**

SASci Organized (“Social Evolution: Patterns, Trends, Mechanisms, and Mathematical Models.”) Organizers and Chairs: Douglas White and Andrey Korotayev

We consider a range of models of social evolution, macro-trends, and mechanisms, including population dynamics, evolution of kinship and marriage networks, civilizational networks and origin of states.

- ◆ 8:30 - 8:55 Andrey **Korotayev** (RusAcadSci/Russ St Univ for Hum) **A COMPACT MACROMODEL OF WORLD POPULATION GROWTH**
- ◆ 8:55 - 9:20 Artemy S **Malkov** (Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics, Moscow), **BLOW-UP REGIMES IN NATURE AND SOCIAL LIFE**
- ◆ 9:20 - 9:45 Douglas **White** (UCIrvine), Andrey **Korotayev**, Artemy **Malkov**, Daria **Khaltourina**, **A COMPACT MACROMODEL OF TECHNO-ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC EVOLUTION OF THE WORLD SYSTEM**
- ◆ 9:45 - 10:00 discussion

10:00 - 10:15 BREAK

- ◆ 10:15 - 10:40 Nikolay N. **Kradin** (Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Vladivostok) John W **Smith** (Colgate University) **WORLD-SYSTEMS DYNAMICS AND NOMADIC EMPIRES**
- ◆ 10:40 - 11:05 Robert Bates **Graber** (Truman) **PROLIFERATION DESPITE CIRCUMSCRIPTION: TWENTIETH-CENTURY POLITICAL EVOLUTION**
- ◆ 11:05 - 11:30 discussion
- ◆ 1:30 - 1:55 Craig T. **Palmer (Missouri)**, Lyle B. **Steadman (ASU)**, and Kathryn **Coe**. **MORE KIN: AN EVOLUTIONARY BENEFIT OF MARRIAGE**
- ◆ 1:55 - 2:20 John **Angle** (Inequality Process Institute) **SPECULATION: THE INEQUALITY PROCESS IS THE COMPETITION PROCESS DRIVING HUMAN EVOLUTION.**
- ◆ 2:20 - 2:45 Daria **Khaltourina** (Center for Civilizational and Regional Studies of Russian Academy of Sciences) **MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF DEMOGRAPHICALLY INDUCED STATE BREAKDOWN IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**
- ◆ 2:45 - 3:10 Svetlana S. **Borinskaya** (Institute of General Genetics) **GENETIC TRANSFORMATION IN HUMAN POPULATIONS AND CULTURAL EVOLUTION.**
- ◆ 3:10 - 3:35 discussion

9:10 – 11:30 am

Thursday

Aspen

SASci Volunteered (“Specifics of a Culture”)

Chair: Douglas Caulkins

- ◆ 9:10 – 9:35 am Benjamin **Campbell** (Boston University) **CROSS-CULTURAL VARIATION IN AGE-RELATED CHANGES IN MALE BODY COMPOSITION**
- ◆ 9:35 – 10:00 am Peter N. **Jones** (Bauu Inst.) **IDEAS OF CULTURE AND ITS USE IN NAGPRA**

10:00 – 10:15 am BREAK

- ◆ 10:15 – 10:40 Justin M. **Nolan** (Arkansas) jmnolan@uark.edu **JOCKS, JERKS, BABES, AND BIMBOS: GENDER TYPE CLASSIFICATION ON THE COLLEGE CAMPUS**
- ◆ 10:40 – 11:05 D. Douglas **Caulkins** (Grinnell College), and Ilana **Meltzer** (Grinnell College). **THE PLOT THICKENS: TRACKING CHANGES IN NARRATIVE STRUCTURES IN ETHNOGRAPHY**
- ◆ 11:05 – 11:30 discussion

4:15 – 5:30 pm

Mesa Ballroom

SCCR/SASCI KEYNOTE ADDRESS: BARRY HEWLETT “SEMES, GENES, AND EVOLUTIONARY CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY”

Chair: Veneziano

5:30 – 6:30pm

Thursday

Mesa 3

SASci Business Meeting

6:30 – 8 pm

Thursday

Witter Bynner Estate

Wine & Cheese Social Hour

Friday February 25

10:15 – 11:05

Friday

Aspen

Continuation of SASci Organized (“Social Evolution: Patterns, Trends, Mechanisms, and Mathematical Models.”) **Organizers and Chairs: Douglas White and Andrey Korotayev**

- ◆ 10:15 - 10:40 Henry **Wright** (University Museum, University of Michigan) **SCALAR FACTORS IN INCREASING POLITICAL COMPLEXITY**
- ◆ 10:40 - 11:05 **Discussion**

8:00 am – 12:00 & 1:30 – 3:10 pm

Friday

Ortiz 3

SASci Organized (Towards a Definition of Culture: Cultural Models, Schemata, and Naïve Theories.) Organizers and Chairs: Giovanni Bennardo and Norbert Ross .

Culture is a fundamental working concept for Anthropology. Its definition is however as elusive as it is necessary. Lately, several theoretical approaches have been used that witness to new interdisciplinary efforts. These include *Cultural Models*, *Schemata*, and *Naïve Theories*. Each of these approaches comes with different assumptions that have implications for both methodology and theory. We invite contributions to a panel in which we propose to discuss the merits and limitations specific to each of these approaches. The ideal paper should either have a theoretical focus illustrated with ethnographic examples or compare the different assumptions directly with one another. The panel organizers consider the option of editing a book based on the individual contributions.

- ◆ 8:00 – 8:25 Norbert **Ross** (Vanderbilt U) **TOWARDS A DISTRIBUTIONAL VIEW OF CULTURE.**
- ◆ 8:25 – 8:50 Linda C. **Garro** (U of Connecticut and UCLA) **VARIABILITY, “KNOWING” AND CULTURE THEORY**
- ◆ 8:50 – 9:15 Benjamin Nick **Colby** (University of California, Irvine) **WHY A COGNITIVE THEORY OF CULTURE NEEDS AN EVOLUTIONARY BASE.**
- ◆ 9:15 – 9:40 F. K. L. Chit Hlaing (Frederick K. **Lehman**) (U of Illinois, UC) **THE ONTOLOGICAL STATUS OF ‘CULTURE’: A COGNITIVE VIEW**
- ◆ 9:40 – 10:05 Discussion

10:05 – 10:20 BREAK

- ◆ 10:20 – 10:45 Giovanni **Bennardo** (Northern Illinois U) and Dwight **Read** (U of California Los Angeles) **INTERSECTING CONCEPTUAL SYSTEMS: THE CONSTITUTIVE LOGIC OF TONGAN RITE DE PASSAGES**
- ◆ 10:45 – 11:10 Bradd **Shore** (Emory U) **MODELING POINT OF VIEW: EGO-CENTRIC AND ALLO-CENTRIC CULTURAL MODELS.**
- ◆ 11:10 – 11:35 Edwin **Hutchins** (U of California, San Diego) **DISTRIBUTED COGNITION AND HUMAN-COMPUTER INTERACTION LABORATORY**
- ◆ 11:35 – 12:00 Douglas **White** (U of California, Irvine) **CONCEPTUAL ETHNOGRAPHY**
- ◆ 12:00 – 12:25 discussion

12:25 – 1:30 LUNCH

- ◆ 1:30 – 1:55 John **Gatewood** (Lehigh U) and John W. G. **Lowe** (Lehigh U) **CULTURAL MODELS AND MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES: EMPLOYEES' UNDERSTANDINGS OF CREDIT UNIONS**
- ◆ 1:55 – 2:20 Janet Dixon **Keller** (University of Illinois) **Nokonofu Kitea/ WE KEEP ON LIVING THIS WAY**
- ◆ 2:20 – 2:45 Fadwa **El Guindi** (Georgetown University) **DANCING THE CULTURE, DELIVERING THE STRUCTURE: INSIGHTS FROM THE ZAPOTEC**
- ◆ 2:45 – 3:10 Discussion

3:15 – 5:35 pm**Friday****Aspen**

SASci Organizaee (“Not Just “Heuristic”: Computer Simulations as Genuine Experiments”). Chair and Organizer: Murray Leaf.

- ◆ 3:15 – 3:40 Murray J **Leaf** (Univ of Texas, Dallas) **PHYSICAL FARM BUDGETS--INDIGENOUS PLANNING ALGORITHMS**
- ◆ 3:40 – 4:05 Dwight W **Read** (UCLA) **KINSHIP ALGEBRA EXPERT SYSTEM (KAES): A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF KINSHIP TERMINOLOGY SYSTEMS**
- ◆ 4:05 – 4:30 Michael D **Fischer** (University of Kent) **EXTRACTING MEANINGS FROM ETHNOGRAPHIC REPORTS - (INFORMATION)-THEORY-BASED TEXT ANALYSIS**
- ◆ 4:30 – 4:55 Sean **Downey** (Arizona) **EXPERIMENTING WITH “LAD CULTURE”: A SIMULATION BASED ON WILLIS’ “LEARNING TO LABOR“.**
- ◆ 4:55 – 5:25 discussion

1:30 – 5:15 pm**Friday****Mesa 1**

SASci/SCCR Joint Session (“Strategies of Comparative and Cross-Cultural Research in the Anthropological Sciences”).

Organizers and Chairs: Carol R. Ember and Melvin Ember.

The aim of this symposium is to illustrate different comparative/multi-method research strategies in various scientific disciplines related to anthropology.

- ◆ 1:30 – 1:55. Alan **Rogers** (University of Utah), HC **Harpending** (University of Utah), S **Wooding** (University of Utah School of Medicine), LB **Jorde** (University of Utah School of Medicine), **“WHERE WE CAME FROM”**;
- ◆ 1:55 – 2:20. Melvin **Ember** (HRAF at Yale University), Carol R. **Ember** (HRAF at Yale University), Peter N. **Peregrine** (Lawrence University), and Serge **Starostin** (Santa Fe Institute), **“CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH AS A ‘ROSETTA STONE’ FOR DISCOVERING THE ORIGINAL HOMELANDS OF PROTO-LANGUAGE GROUPS”**;
- ◆ 2:20 – 2:45. Peter N. **Peregrine** (Lawrence University), **“CITY SYNCHRONICITY IN THE NEW WORLD: AN EXAMPLE OF ARCHAEOETHNOLOGY”**;
- ◆ 2:45 – 3:10. Richard **Blanton** (Purdue University) and Lane **Fargher**, **“COLLECTIVE ACTION IN PRE-MODERN STATES: AN EVALUATION OF THEORY BASED ON CROSS-CULTURAL METHOD”**;

3:10 – 3:25 BREAK

- ◆ 3:25 – 3:50. Paul **Roscoe** (University of Maine), “**REGIONAL COMPARISON AND NEW GUINEA'S HUNTER-GATHERERS**”;
- ◆ 3:50 – 4:15. Sara **Harkness** (University of Connecticut) and Charles Super (University of Connecticut) “**COLLABORATIVE INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS: STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**”;
- ◆ 4:15 – 4:40. James **Boster** (University of Connecticut) “**UNDERSTANDING COGNITIVE UNIVERSALS: THE VALUE OF WITHIN-CULTURE INDIVIDUAL DIVERSITY**”;
- ◆ 4:40 – 5:05. Joel **Aronoff** (Michigan State University) “**UNIVERSAL BASES OF EMOTION RECOGNITION IN PEOPLE, PLACES, AND THINGS**”.
- ◆ 5:05 – ca. 5:20 Discussion

1:30 – 3:10 pm

Friday

Aspen

SASci Volunteered (“Simulation/Modeling”) Chair: Michael Fischer

- ◆ 1:30 – 1:55 Michael D **Fischer** (University of Kent), **POWERFUL KNOWLEDGE: EMERGENT ORDER AND INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE**
- ◆ 1:55 – 2:20 Marcus J. **Hamilton** (University of New Mexico) **CULTURAL INNOVATIONS AND PHENOTYPIC ADAPTATIONS IN STOCHASTIC ENVIRONMENTS: SOME QUANTITATIVE INSIGHTS INTO THE EVOLUTIONARY DYNAMICS OF FORAGING SOCIETIES**
- ◆ 2:20 – 2:45 Lawrence A **Kuznar** (Indiana - Purdue Univ. Ft. Wayne), , Robert Sedlmeyer (Indiana - Purdue Univ. Ft. Wayne), Allyson Kreft (Indiana - Purdue Univ. Ft. Wayne) **NOMAD: SIMULATING COOPERATION AND CONFLICT BETWEEN NOMADS AND SEDENTARIES.**
- ◆ 2:45 – 3:10 discussion

5:30 – 7:15 pm

Friday

Aspen

General Discussion on Special Topic 1: Is a Measure of Cultural Pathology Possible or Desirable?

Presenter : B. N. Colby (UCIrvine)

Discussant: M. Orans. (UCRiveside)

**NOTE: SCCR (NOT SASci): 5:45-6:30 Presidential Address, 6:30-7:00 Business Meeting, 7:30-9 Banquet, Cash Bar 7:30-8:30 pm
Saturday 26 February 2005**

Saturday February 26

8:00 am – 12:00

Saturday

Aspen

SASci Organized (“Contemporary Research in Cognitive Anthropology—dedicated to the memory of Robert MacLaury, in appreciation of his contributions to the advancement of cognitive anthropology”).

Organizer and Chair: Carmella Moore.

- ◆ 8:00 - 8:15 Carmella Moore (UCIrvine and Caltech) -- Opening Remarks : “**Science, Cognition, and Anthropology: the Present, the Past, and the Future**”
- ◆ 8:15 - 8:40 Robert W. **Schrauf** (Applied Linguistics, Penn State) **METRIC SCALING OF SEMANTIC DOMAINS IN CROSS-CULTURAL GERONTOLOGY**
- ◆ 8:40 - 9:05 Ece **Batchelder** (Institute for Brain Aging and Dementia, UCI) and William **Batchelder** (Cog Sci, UCIrvine) **ANIMAL FLUENCY AS AN ASSESSMENT TOOL: A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE IN THE NORMAL ELDERLY**
- ◆ 9:05 - 9:30 Margo-Lea **Hurwicz** (Anthropology and Gerontology, Missouri-St. Louis) **PHYSICIAN-PATIENT CONSENSUS ON CULTURAL EXPLANATORY MODELS OF ARTHRITIS**
- ◆ 9:30 - 10:00 Discussion

10:00 - 10:15 Break

- ◆ 10:15 - 10:40 D. Douglas **Caulkins** (Grinnell College) and Molly **Offer-Westort** (Grinnell College) **PERCEIVING ETHNIC DIFFERENCES: CONSENSUS ANALYSIS AND PERSONHOOD IN WELSH-AMERICAN POPULATIONS.**
- ◆ 10:40 - 11:05 Norbert **Ross** (Vanderbilt) & Doug **Medin** (Northwestern University) **UNDERSTANDING CULTURAL DIFFERENCES**
- ◆ 11:05 - 11:30 David B. **Kronenfeld** (UCR) **COGNITIVE ANTHROPOLOGY IN 2005: ONE PERSPECTIVE ON HOW THE PIECES FIT TOGETHER**
- ◆ 11:30 - 11:45 A. K. **Romney** (UC Irvine) -- **Closing Remarks**
- ◆ 11:45 - 12:00 Discussion

8:00 am – 12:00pm

Saturday

Ortiz 3

SASci Organized (“Remembering Proxmire: Scientific Approaches to the Study of Romantic Love”). Organizers and Chairs: Victor de Munck, Robert L. Moore.

When William Proxmire was senator of Wisconsin, he noted that some things are better left unstudied (being impossible to study scientifically) and therefore such research should not be federally funded. He mentioned the study of love as an example of such research. Since those infamous remarks, the scientific study of romantic love has become a cottage industry with a journal devoted primarily to it (the Journal of Social Relationships). So much for the presence of politicians! The papers in this session represent a broad range of scientific and humanistic approaches to the study of romantic love in different cultures. The contributors integrate cognitive, constructionist and evolutionary approaches in their respective studies. All the authors adhere to the following guidelines: (1) a clear description of the problem, question or area of interest that they are investigating or exploring; (2) well-formulated strategy collecting data systematically, (3) a representation of the data in a user-friendly format; (4) laying out exactly how the data is analyzed; (5) cultural implications of their results or interpretations.

- ◆ 8 – 8:25 Robert L. **Moore** (Rollins) **MODELS OF ROMANTIC LOVE IN CHINESE CINEMA**
- ◆ 8:25 – 8:50 Mei-Ling **Chien** (Tzu Chi University, TAIWAN) **THE INSTITUTION OF EXTRA-MARITAL INTIMACY IN MIAO COURTSHIP, GUIZHOU, CHINA.**
- ◆ 8:50 – 9:15 William **Jankowiak** (University Nevada) **A CASE FOR EMOTIONAL MONOGAMY: ETHNOGRAPHIC INQUIRIES INTO SEX, LOVE AND INTIMACY**
- ◆ 9:15 – 9:40 Timothy **Perper** and Martha **Carnog** (Independent Scholars) **LIFE IMITATES ART: OBSERVING PEOPLE FALLING IN LOVE IN THREE CULTURES**
- ◆ 9:40 – 10:00 discussion
- ◆ 10:15 – 10:40 Victor **De Munck** (SUNYCollege New Palz) **A SYSTEM OF THE PASSIONATE SELF IN THREE NATIONS**
- ◆ 10:40 – 11:05 L.A. **Rebhun** (Yale University) **LOVE, ECONOMIC INTERESTS, AND URBANIZATION IN NORTHEAST BRAZIL.**
- ◆ 11:05 – 11:30 Bonnie L **Hewlett** and Barry S **Hewlett** (Oregon State University, Washington State University), **LOVE, SEX, VIOLENCE AND MARITAL RELATIONS AMONG THE AKA FORAGERS AND NGANDU FARMERS OF CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.**
- ◆ 11:30 – 12:00 discussion

1:30 – 3:15 pm

Saturday

Aspen

SASci Open Discussion (“Cognitive Anthropology’s Future: Issues and Organization”)

Chair: David Kronenfeld

3:20 – 5:00 pm

Saturday

Aspen

SASci Organized (“Migration, Colonization, Gene Flow: Inference in Anthropological Genetics”).

Organizer and Chair: Alan G. Fix.

- ◆ 3:20 – 3:45 Alan G **Fix** (University of California, Riverside) **SIMULATING MIGRATION AND COLONIZATION: COMPUTER MODELING EXPERIMENTS IN ANTHROPOLOGICAL GENETICS.**
- ◆ 3:45 – 4:10 Graciela S **Cabana** (Arizona State University ; Keith L **Hunley** (University of New Mexico), **MIGRATION OR MICROEVOLUTION? THE NUMIC EXPANSION REVISITED THROUGH GENETICS AND COMPUTER SIMULATION MODELING.**
- ◆ 4:10 – 4:35 Keith **Hunley**, (University of New Mexico); JC **Long** (University of Michigan); GC **Cabana** (Arizona State University); DA **Merriwether** (Binghamton University). **GENE FLOW ACROSS LINGUISTIC BOUNDARIES IN NATIVE SOUTH AMERICAN POPULATIONS**
- ◆ 4:35 – 5:00 available for discussion

1:30 – 3:35 pm

Saturday

Ortiz 3

SASci Volunteered (“Economics/Ecology”).

Chair:

- ◆ 1:30 – 1:55 Oskar **Burger** Affiliation (Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico) **PREHISTORIC ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINTS AND COMMUNITY METABOLISM: THE CASE STUDY OF EL POLVORÓN**
- ◆ 1:55 – 2:20 Jakob **Crockett** (USCarolina) **UNDERSTANDING COMMODITY FLOW AND NATIONAL MARKET ACCESS: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE**
- ◆ 2:20 – 2:45 J. Robert **Estes**, (University of New Mexico) **PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY UNDER COMPETING PARADIGMS: POTTERY PRODUCTION IN MATA ORTIZ, CHIHUAHUA**
- ◆ 2:45 – 3:10 Wesley **Allen-Arave** (University of New Mexico), **ARE KIN SIMPLY PREFERRED FRIENDS? IMPLICATIONS FROM FOOD TRANSFER PATTERNS ON AN ACHE RESERVATION.**
- ◆ 3:10 – 3:35 discussion

5:15 – 7:00pm

Saturday

Mesa 3 or Ortiz 3

SASci General Discussion on Special Topic 2 (“Manipulative experiments with in situ human subjects: Ethics, logistics, and experimental design”).

Presenter: : David **Casagrande** (Arizona State University),

Discussants: Michael **Burton** (UCIrvine).

Sunday February 27 2005

Free Day

ABSTRACTS**A**

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

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

THE IDEALS OF ADOLESCENTS IN KUWAIT.

Four hundred and sixty adolescents (ages 11 through 18) in Kuwait rated 10 characteristics of the ideal man and the ideal woman and drew the ideal persons doing something. The drawings were scored according to the system of Stiles and Gibbons (2001). Results showed that the Kuwaiti adolescents showed values similar in some ways to those of adolescents in other parts of the world; they valued kindness and honesty in the ideal. In addition, they also revealed ideals that reflected the values of their unique cultural heritage.

Ahmed, Ramadan, Ramadan78am@hotmail.com, Kuwait University

Omenia I. El-Shenaway, Menoufia University

CRITICAL THINKING AND EXTREME RESPONSE SETS IN KUWAIT AND EGYPT: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY

The present study investigated critical thinking (CT) and its relation to extreme response sets (ERS) in two samples of university male and female students in Kuwait and Egypt, aged between 17 and 24 years by using an Index of Critical Thinking and the Personal Friends Questionnaire. Results indicate that Kuwaiti subjects obtained significantly higher scores on all CT's components or factors compared with their Egyptian counterparts. Egyptian subjects scored significantly higher than the Kuwaiti peers on all five subscales of the PFQ. Gender differences have been found on the CT and PFQ. However, differences were clearer in the Egyptian sample. Significant correlations between CT and ERS, have been found.

Allen-Arave, Wesley allenara@unm.edu, University of New Mexico

ARE KIN SIMPLY PREFERRED FRIENDS? IMPLICATIONS FROM FOOD TRANSFER PATTERNS ON AN ACHE RESERVATION.

If relatives possess characteristics that make them preferred social partners, nepotism may result without kin selection (KS). Ache food transfers do not conform to predictions of KS that attend to the costs, benefits, and directionality of aid. While kin are preferred recipients, only kin who return aid are given preference. If nepotism often results from factors such as proximity, familiarity, or trust, this result may apply to other nepotistic interactions that are usually explained as resulting primarily from KS.

Angle, John angle@inequalityprocess.org, Inequality Process Institute

SPECULATION: THE INEQUALITY PROCESS IS THE COMPETITION PROCESS DRIVING HUMAN EVOLUTION The Inequality Process is a model of people competing for wealth. Its equilibrium distributions resemble empirical distributions of industrial workers' earnings. Winning in the Inequality Process is random. Long term, resources are transferred to people who lose less when they lose, resilient losers. The Inequality Process converges quickly to its equilibrium but unlike winner-take-all contagious competition there is little risk of stranding on a solution only optimal in a locality of fitness space or time. The Inequality Process' resemblance to a thermodynamic model implies that intraspecific competition has been "cooling" during techno-cultural evolution.

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

TO GIVE OR NOT TO GIVE: CULTURAL DETERMINANTS IN THE VALUE OF GIVING TO OTHERS IN GREAT NEED. VIEWS FROM AN ETHIOPIAN REFUGEE CAMP.

During a two year ethnographic study in an Ethiopian refugee camp, Kaliti, the author carried around in his pocket enough money literally to pay for the medicine or food that would keep death at bay for the people he came to see nearly every day for two years. In the process, he unexpectedly embarked on an odyssey into a moral universe that led him to grapple constantly with his own actions--or non-actions. The author examines how cultural values alter the value of giving to others, as well as the value to mental health of giving to others.

Arkhipova, Alexandra, a_alexandra@mail.ru, Russian State University for the Humanities
 Artem Kozmin, akozm@mail.ru, Russian State University for the Humanities

THE KIND AND UNKIND GIRLS: ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR OF ORAL ALTRUISTIC STORIES

In 1958 W.E. Roberts have created his famous book about "The Kind and Unkind Girls" fairy tale. This story is about two girls one of whom is kind while the other is evil. Kind girl helps animals when she goes to other (magical) world. After that, animals help her, when she finds herself in a demon's house. This story is found in all parts of the world. Roberts provided a full description of all tale variants in the world. The report will demonstrate connections between elements of plot structure and social organization, religion systems etc. of bearers of this story.

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

UNIVERSAL BASES OF EMOTION RECOGNITION IN PEOPLE, PLACES, AND THINGS This research originated in Paul Ekman's demonstration of cross-cultural regularities in facial displays of emotion and sought to determine if there were parallel mechanisms that permitted these displays to be decoded. A cross-cultural comparison of the display of anger and happiness in masks revealed a set of geometric patterns that seemed to convey the different emotional meanings. The emotional effects of these patterns were examined in a series of studies, using visual materials that were far removed from facial displays, which suggested that, for these emotions at least, meaning is carried in the geometric properties of objects and their movement.

Ashdown, Brien, ashdownb@slu.edu Saint Louis University
 Danielle Ridolfi, Saint Louis University

THE ROLE OF FAMILY AND COLLECTIVISM IN ADOLESCENTS' IDEAL MAN/WOMAN.

The research investigates the role of family in adolescents' beliefs of what constitutes an ideal man/woman and filled out a survey rating the importance of individualistic and collectivistic traits. Those drawings that contained aspects of family life were compared on these traits against those drawings that contained no references to family. The drawings that contained family references rated higher on collectivistic traits and lower on individualistic traits than the drawings without family aspects.

Atran, Scott, satran@umich.edu, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris and Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan

DEVOTIONAL VALUES AMONG JIHADIST SUICIDE TERRORISTS

This research looks into Islamic Jihadist organizations that sponsor suicide attacks, concentrating on devotional values (non-instrumental, sacred or protected values). Current risk modeling of ethnic conflicts and religiously-motivated terrorism by military and intelligence services assume adversaries model the world on the basis of rational choices commensurable across cultures. Interviews with militant Islamic Jihadists probe aspects of extreme devotional values that do not fit readily into current utility maximization and rational choice theories, including tradeoff reluctance, quantity insensitivity, immunity from free rider concerns, framing effects, and moral outrage. Disregard of different value frameworks may exacerbate cultural conflict, with grievous loss of national treasure and lives.

B

Ball, F.L. Jessica, jball@uvic.ca, University of Victoria

INDIGENOUS CANADIAN FATHERS LEARNING FATHERHOOD

Indigenous Canadian fathers have been invisible in family therapy, research, and services. Preliminary findings of the first national study of fatherhood in Canada indicate the diversity of characteristics, circumstances, and roles of Indigenous fathers in the lives of children and families. Yes, these fathers' narratives describe a common chronosystem, involving disrupted intergenerational transmission of fathering during the Indian Residential School era, and displacement in family, community, social and political spheres. The study has uncovered overwhelming desire on the parts of Indigenous fathers to be seen and to learn fatherhood.

Bang, Megan, m-bang@northwestern.edu, Northwestern University

COMPARING WORLDVIEWS ACROSS LOCATION AND AGE: URBAN AND RURAL NATIVE-AMERICANS AND RURAL EURO-AMERICANS.

In an effort to understand worldview differences, and their implications for science learning, structured interviews were conducted with rural Euro-Americans and urban and rural Native-Americans. Using a modified version of Kellert's typology of orientations toward nature, we analyzed a section of interview in which participants indicated their learning goals with respect to nature. Native- and Euro-American adults showed qualitatively different models of the biological world and the position of human beings with respect to it.

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

SEXUAL FREEDOM FOR ADOLESCENT BOYS AND GIRLS IS ASSOCIATED WITH SEVEN CULTURAL CUSTOMS.

A regression analysis on 144 diverse societies revealed seven customs associated with a high quantitative score on permission of sexual behavior for adolescent boys and girls. Two customs of marriage are no payment involved and spouse lives outside the community. Three customs of group affiliation are minimal government hierarchy, matrilineal kinship, and integrated community. Two customs are annual cycle and praying. Sexual freedom is also associated with choice of spouse by adolescents rather than by their families.

Batchelder, Ece ece@aris.ss.uci.edu, Institute for Brain Aging and Dementia, University of California, Irvine
William H. Batchelder, Cognitive Sciences, , University of California, Irvine

ANIMAL FLUENCY AS AN ASSESSMENT TOOL: A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE IN THE NORMAL ELDERLY

The talk will be on a recent study of cross-cultural comparison of the animal domain based on animal fluency (free-list) data. The study questions the validity of animal fluency as a standard assessment tool in cross-cultural settings. Animal fluency data from 320 healthy elderly from five ethnic populations (Caucasian, Chinese, Hispanic, Korean, Vietnamese) revealed that groups differed in domain size, and item saliency; controlling for education, gender, and cognitive status, they differed in their performance measured by list-length. Groups' cognitive representations of 12 high saliency animals were mapped into Euclidean space using correspondence analysis. Shared knowledge within and between groups was measured. Findings suggest that for animal fluency to be a culture-fair assessment tool, cross-cultural norms for the domain need to be established.

Bemak, Fred, fbemak@gmu.edu, George Mason University

A PSYCHOSOCIAL APPROACH TO INNOVATIVE CROSSCULTURAL INTERVENTIONS WITH REFUGEE YOUTH

Refugee youth face difficult and painful circumstances as a result of being displaced by war and civil conflict. It has been well documented that accompanying displacement are serious psychological problems. This paper will present a cross-cultural model for psychological and social adjustment to effectively work with this population. The MLM Model is based on the author's research and practice working with refugees.

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

Dwight Read, University of California, Los Angeles

INTERSECTING CONCEPTUAL SYSTEMS: THE CONSTITUTIVE LOGIC OF TONGAN RITE DE

PASSAGES In Tonga, two main events in one's life are a child's first birthday and a funeral. These events are complex, and several conceptual systems are brought to bear, with kinship the overarching one. To make sense of these events we work out the underlying logic of the kinship system expressed through the Tongan kinship terminology. Our goal is also to identify the conceptual elements that arise through cultural intervention rather than the generative logic of this conceptual system. We argue that the structural form of the Tongan kinship terminology is repeated as a kind of template in other domains.

Blanton Richard, blantonr@soc.purdue.edu, Purdue University

Lane Fargher, Purdue University

COLLECTIVE ACTION IN PRE-MODERN STATES: AN EVALUATION OF THEORY BASED ON CROSS-CULTURAL METHOD.

Collective action theory predicts that in states dependent primarily on taxpayer-produced revenues (internal resources), rulers will provide public goods and institutions will be developed that allow for the monitoring of taxpayer compliance as well the control of ruler agency. Ruler-taxpayer exchange is expected to be less evident

when rulers depend on external resources (e.g., external trade). Correspondingly, there should be less institutional complexity surrounding the monitoring and control of taxpayer compliance and the control of ruler agency. This paper describes methods and preliminary results of a world-wide cross-cultural study of 40 pre-modern states that aims to evaluate collective action theory.

Boehm, Christopher, cboehm1@msn.com, University of Southern California

FOUR EXPLANATIONS OF ALTRUISTIC BEHAVIOR.

Altruistic behavior puzzles us because genetic advantages are given away to genetic competitors. Four models can explain such behavior. First, helping close kin is helping yourself genetically. Second, group selection theory is receiving new consideration these days. Third, "pleiotropic extensions of nepotistic donations," have been suggested by Herbert Simon and myself in terms of a piggyback model. Finally, group coercion through social control is a powerful force for extracting phenotypic altruism, selfish genes notwithstanding. These four approaches are discussed in the context of hunter-gatherer band-level cooperation.

Boes, Maria R., mboes@wcupa.edu, West Chester University

CULTURES AT JUDICIAL CROSS-ROADS: GYPSY TRIALS IN THE 17TH CENTURY GERMANY.

This paper offers an historical perspective on cross-cultural encounters between the culturally predominant group, the accusers, and the cultural newcomers, the suspects, in the context of criminal trials. Four gypsy women are at the core of this analysis. This study deals not only with popular opinions about the new comers but also with the convictions of the educated.

Bolton, Ralph, ProfessorBolton@aol.com, Pomona College

HIV/AIDS IN THE SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS OF PERU

Anthropological research on the AIDS pandemic has been concentrated largely in the U.S., Africa and Asia. With important exceptions (Haiti, Mexico and Brazil), Countries in the Western Hemisphere have been neglected. Some regions in the Americas have thus far been spared the devastating impact of this disease despite the presence of some of the predisposing conditions associated with the spread of HIV such as poverty. In this paper I will review information on the current state of the epidemic in Peru, focusing primarily on the southern highland region.

Borinskaya, Svetlana A., borinskaya@vigg.ru, Institute of General Genetics.

ETHNOGRAPHIC ATLAS: THE PEOPLES OF RUSSIA.

The Ethnographic Atlas contains descriptions only of 31 cultures of former Soviet Union. Most ethnographic descriptions of other peoples of this part of the world are still only available in Russian. Hence, it seems quite natural to consider this as an obligation of Russian anthropologists to fill this gap. We present formalized data (according to Murdock's scheme) on ten Siberian peoples not covered by any of the previous installments of Ethnographic Atlas (Mansi, nganasan, Asian Eskimos, Itelmen, Evenki, Negidal, U'lchi, Oroki, Orichi, Udyge) for installment XXX and 25 peoples of eastern Europe and Caucasus for our next installments.

Borinskaya, Svetlana S. borinskaya@vigg.ru , Institute of General Genetics

GENETIC TRANSFORMATION IN HUMAN POPULATIONS AND CULTURAL EVOLUTION.

Human migrations to various climatic zones led to genetic adaptation of human populations to different environments. The transition from foraging to food production caused to radical lifestyle changes (sedentarization, dramatic growth of population densities, diet transformations) and created new selection factors. Adaptive value and frequencies of some alleles tend to depend on differences in human cultural and social environment: type of economy (hunting-gathering, farming or industry), population density, social complexity, etc. To reveal the connections between cultural and genetic traits, including the traits of medical importance, we compared genetic traits of human populations with the data on social and cultural traits of human societies from Murdock's Ethnographic Atlas database. Different significant correlations between genetic and ethnographic data are found. A possible role of environment, social and cultural factors in manifestation of different alleles will be discussed. Extension of overlaps between genetic and ethnographic databases seems to be an important task to deeper understanding of gene-environment relationships.

Boster, James S., james.boster@uconn.edu , University of Connecticut

THE VALUE OF COGNITIVE DIVERSITY: THE CORRELATION OF LOCAL AGGREGATES WITH WORLD STANDARDS.

As one increases the size of a pool of informants performing a similarity judgment task, the mean correlation of the aggregated responses to a world standard is equal to $\frac{r_{xy}}{\sqrt{r_{xx} + \frac{1-r_{xx}}{N}}}$, where r_{xy} is the average informant's

$$\frac{r_{xy}}{\sqrt{r_{xx} + \frac{1-r_{xx}}{N}}}$$

correlation with the world standard, r_{xx} is the average correlation among informants on the similarity judgment task, and N is the number of informants. In six studies spanning three domains (color, verbs of disintegration, emotions), the r^2 of this relationship is above .999. The result indicates that it is the disagreement among informants that allows their aggregation to so closely approximate a common standard.

Briton, Nancy nbriton@fimdm.org, Foundation for Informed Medical Decision Making Inc.
Jennifer Leaning, Harvard School of Public Health
Lynn G. Underwood, Research Integration

ALTRUISM IN A LOCAL MORALITY OF VIOLENCE

Altruistic and compassionate acts and attitudes in the midst of war are examined through a unique dataset - transcripts of group interviews conducted with people from war-torn countries throughout the world (Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, El Salvador, Georgia/Abkhazia, Israel and Palestine, Lebanon, Nigeria, the Philippines, South Africa, and Somalia). What would be deemed simply civil in non-war conditions can be decidedly altruistic when the social norm is one of oppression. By activating feelings of connectedness and feelings of self-efficacy, altruistic and compassionate acts can be encouraged in even the harshest of situations.

Burger, Oskar oskar@unm.edu, University of New Mexico

PREHISTORIC ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINTS AND COMMUNITY METABOLISM: THE CASE STUDY OF EL POLVORÓN.

Current concerns with environmental degradation and the energetic inefficiency of consumerism provide a basis for evaluating the degree to which such challenges are novel to contemporary societies and to whether similar challenges were faced by societies of the past. Ecological footprint and industrial metabolism analysis are two approaches for evaluating the relationship between human economic systems and the environment. Both are quantitatively derived estimates of environmental impact that are here applied to the small Hohokam village, El Polvorón. The limitations of each approach are presented with the aim of developing a general measure of impact based on energetic principles.

C

Cabana, Graciela S., Graciela.Cabana@asu.edu, Arizona State University
Keith L. Hunley, khunley@unm.edu, University of New Mexico

MIGRATION OR MICROEVOLUTION? THE NUMIC EXPANSION REVISITED THROUGH GENETICS AND COMPUTER SIMULATION MODELING.

Did Numic speakers expand into the Great Basin area ca. 1000 years ago, and do skeletal remains show this? How can we test whether temporal changes in skeletal remains are due to long-range migration versus microevolutionary processes, such as genetic drift? We present a simulation model that draws from ethnoarchaeological, paleodemographic and population genetic studies to test for *in situ* microevolutionary change on mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) frequencies of temporally continuous populations. We use the Great Basin as a case study to demonstrate the power of a simulation approach to address the general problem of reconstructing ancient population relationships.

Campbell, Benjamin bcampbel@bu.edu, Boston University

CROSS-CULTURAL VARIATION IN AGE-RELATED CHANGES IN MALE BODY COMPOSITION

Decline in muscle mass is considered to be a hallmark of male aging in Western populations. Yet little is known about age-related patterns of body composition in non-Western populations. We compare data on body composition collected from Turkana and Ariaal pastoralists of Kenya with those of males in Herare, Zimbabwe. Our results indicate that in all three populations males show a decline in fat-free mass after 60, consistent with results from Western populations. These findings provide support for declining muscle mass after 60 years of age as a universal feature of the male life course.

Care, Esther, ecare@unimelb.edu.au, University of Melbourne, Australia

MOTIVATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF 15 YEAR OLD “AT RISK” AUSTRALIAN STUDENTS

This study investigated the achievement goal orientations and occupational interests of 15 year olds from an outer urban school. Comparisons of *at risk* and *not at risk* students on achievement goal orientation and vocational interest (RIASEC) measures are presented. Results indicate that male *at risk* differ from their peers primarily in terms of their interest orientations whereas female *at risk* students report less interest overall. Results are discussed in the context of Australian and North American literature.

Carneiro, Robert, carneiro@amnh.org, American Museum of Natural History

THE COMPARITIVE METHOD IN ANTHROPOLOGY: IT’S UNDERLYING LOGIC

In the 19th century, the comparative method was widely successfully used in various sciences, including astronomy, zoology, and jurisprudence. It was also the method employed by the early cultural evolutionists within anthropology in arriving at generalizations about the course of cultural development. Rarely, however, did they make explicit the reasoning whereby diachronic conclusions could be drawn from an examination of synchronic ethnographic data. In this paper I will try to show the underlying logic involved in this process.

Casagrande, David G bighouse@asu.edu, Arizona State University

MANIPULATIVE EXPERIMENTS WITH IN SITU HUMAN SUBJECTS: ETHICS, LOGISTICS, AND EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN.

Manipulative, controlled experiments are a cornerstone of scientific inquiry, but are not commonly used in anthropology. We present an ongoing experiment manipulating neighborhood landscapes in metropolitan Phoenix, AZ to determine effects on social networks, ecological knowledge, environmental perceptions, and recreational and environmental behavior. Problems raised by this case include trade-offs between logistics, sufficient replication, ethnographic richness, and ethical concerns. We will use the case study to stimulate a general discussion about anthropological experiments with in situ human subjects. We invite physical, archeological, linguistic, cultural and applied anthropologists to join in the discussion.

Caulkins D.Douglas caulkins@grinnell.edu, Grinnell College

Ilana Meltzer, meltzer@grinnell.edu, Grinnell College

GRID/GROUP ANALYSIS AND SOCIAL CAPITAL AMONG NORTH AMERICAN IMMIGRANT GROUPS.

Using a sample of 14 North American Immigrant Groups in the electronic Human Relations Area Files, this paper presents new codings of Mary Douglas' theoretical formulation of two major dimensions of social life, "grid" (restriction by cultural rules) and "group" (incorporation within a social group). We offer these codings as a guide for ethnographic data collection, and contend that our coding of "group" also captures what is usually described as "social capital," currently one of the most important concepts in social science. We illustrate the utility of the codings with tests of hypotheses relating social capital to immigrant entrepreneurship.

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Ilana Meltzer, meltzer@grinnell.edu, Grinnell College

HOW TO FIND PLOTS IN DISCOURSES: EXAMPLES FROM ETHNOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION.

Inspired by the work of Victor Turner, Tzvetan Todorov, Edward Bruner and others on social dramas and narrative structures, this paper explores a method for identifying “plots” in various discourses. We identify the minimal narrative unit and how plots may be constructed from a linked series of these minimal units. Our examples come from the ethnography of American immigrant groups, interviews with high technology entrepreneurs, and ethnography of Europe.

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Ilana Meltzer, meltzer@grinnell.edu, Grinnell College

THE PLOT THICKENS: TRACKING CHANGES IN NARRATIVE STRUCTURES IN ETHNOGRAPHY.

A systematic approach to the study of narrative “plot structures” in ethnographic reports creates a means of understanding trends in ethnography. Focusing on the ethnography of Western Europe, monograph-length ethnographies from 1930 to 2000 were analyzed for minimal and extended plot structures or descriptions of sociocultural change from a beginning state, through a transition, to a second state. This approach, inspired by

V. Turner's notion of "social dramas," allowed us to identify a series of plot structures that sometimes survive changes in theoretical orientation. Recently, however, the repertory of plot structures has grown, reflecting the discipline's attention to representation.

Caulkins, D. Douglas, Grinnell College

Molly Offer-Westort, offerwes@grinnell.edu, Grinnell College

PERCEIVING ETHNIC DIFFERENCES: CONSENSUS ANALYSIS AND PERSONHOOD IN WELSH-AMERICAN POPULATIONS.

In a multisite study of Welsh-American identity, informants were asked to rate the "Welshness" and "Americanness" of the behavior in a set of 21 scenarios, or brief narratives designed to exemplify Welsh and American personhood concepts. The sites varied in terms of the "social visibility" of the Welsh-American population. Consensus analysis of the scenario data allowed the testing of a series of hypotheses, related to F. Barth's theories of ethnicity, concerning the perceived differences between "Welsh" and "American" personhood in different social settings in which Welsh identity is either marked or unmarked.

Centofanti, Joyce M. jcentofanti@adams.edu, Adams State College

DIFFERENT CULTURES AND THEIR ART BASED TEACHING METHODS

This culturally diverse research explores how an art based learning curriculum which incorporates imaginativeness, humor, emotional expressiveness, novelty seeking curiosity, and playful experiences provide young learners with high-interest, emotionally appealing learning experiences which enhances the intrinsic motivation of children. Learning through art activities accentuates the senses and helps to build a comprehension and manipulation of abstract symbols. Different cultures are explored to reveal how art uses both the body and the mind in order for students to connect to their own outside. Similarities and differences of various cultures will be analyzed.

Chick, Garry, gchick@psu.edu The Pennsylvania State University

ALTRUISM IN ANIMAL PLAY AND HUMAN RITUAL

Numerous efforts have been made to explain animal play and human ritual. While there is general consensus on what is and what is not play, there is far less agreement on what motivates play. The same is true for ritual. In this paper, I will examine animal play and ritual associated with the cargo system of highland Mexico as motivated, at least in part, by altruism, the selfless concern for the wellbeing of others. In doing so, I will distinguish traditional explanations of these activities based on proximate causes from a newer explanation based on ultimate causation.

Chien, Mei-Ling mlchien@mail.tcu.edu.tw, Tzu Chi University, TAIWAN

THE INSTITUTION OF EXTRA-MARITAL INTIMACY IN MIAO COURTSHIP, GUIZHOU, CHINA.

Though the institution of monogamous marriage has been acted long and each marital couple will become paired ancestors after life, the Miao has approved and institutionalized extra-marital intimacy by post-marital courtship for men until their middle age and for women until they become mother. This paper aims to explore although marital ideal on alliance is vital for the Miao culture, and it is relevant to sex (in the value of fertility and reproduction) but not necessarily relevant to personal romantic intimacy. Romantic intimacy expressed explicitly and implicitly as part of extra-marital intimacy by verbal and nonverbal expressions in their courtship.

Chou, Helen Kim hsk@stanford.edu, Stanford University **AN INTERACTIVE TOOL TO SCAFFOLD**

INDEPENDENT LEARNING AND FOSTER SELF-EFFICACY This paper will explore how the development of a relationship with, and the social and cognitive interactions between, an inter-active, electronic agent ("Chris") and elementary-aged students impacted learning outcomes. It was found that students who interacted with the electronic agent and developed a rapport with "Chris" had more successful reading outcomes. Students appeared to feel comfortable interacting with "Chris" and therefore displayed a higher degree of self-efficacy. In the context of these findings, specific design modifications and instructional implications for both home and school environments are discussed for facilitating independent learning with computers and interactive tools.

Chung, Rita Chi-Ying, George Mason University

CROSS CULTURAL PSYCHOSOCIAL EFFECTS OF TRAFFICKING GIRLS

Although trafficking human cargo has been in existence for centuries with globalization, an increase in technology and growing demands in the sex trade, human trafficking is now worldwide with increasing numbers. The issue of human trafficking has been addressed in various disciplines such as, international law, anthropology, public policy, public health, etc., but rarely are psychosocial issues of human trafficking discussed. This presentation will discuss the ramification of trafficking girls from a psychosocial perspective. The presentation will emphasize the short and long term psychological effect of trafficking on girls, and discuss the importance of including psychosocial perspectives as a major issue in trafficking. The presentation will include an emphasis on multicultural and interdisciplinary issues as they relate to trafficking.

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

ALTRUISM: COMMON ORIGIN AND CROSS-CULTURAL COMMONALITIES

In this paper, I compare and contrast moral and legal systems. Across cultures, morals are rules that encourage us to treat another person as if they were close kin, even if they are not. Legal systems teach us how to treat those who are not our close kin, but with whom we must interact. While art and religion often have an adversarial relationship, art is often used to teach moral behaviors. Art, however, is seldom used to teach us about legal behavior. I discuss the environments that promote moral systems and laws and the factors that break down moral systems.

Colby, Benjamin Nick bncolby@uci.edu , University of California, Irvine

IS A MEASURE OF CULTURAL PATHOLOGY POSSIBLE OR DESIRABLE? Subscribers to a relativistic theory of culture would agree with Freud that an objective demonstration of cultural pathology was impossible. However a non-relativistic theory of culture, if rooted in coevolutionary theory, allows that demonstration. In his book, *Sick Societies*, Edgerton writes, "If we are to understand the processes of cultural adaptation and maladaptation, relativism must be replaced by a form of evaluative analysis (1992)." A theory of adaptive potential does this. How valid might this or other forms of measurement be in such an endeavor? What might be its social consequences?

Colby, Benjamin Nick bncolby@uci.edu , University of California, Irvine

WHY A COGNITIVE THEORY OF CULTURE NEEDS AN EVOLUTIONARY BASE. Evolutionary biology has undergone major revisions since the first appearance of E.O. Wilson's Sociobiology. These revisions bring biology closer to general anthropological interests than at any previous time in the development of culture theory. Cognitive anthropology has a role to play in these new directions. A pattern/schema approach with cultural models, folk theories, naïve theories, and the orchestration of knowledge can be linked to several key findings and theories in neurophysiology and evolutionary biology. These linkage point us towards a theory of culture that can be truly integrative of all four subfields of anthropology – biological, linguistic, archeological and sociocultural.

Comunian, Anna Laura ,University of Padua, Italy

PARENTAL CONTROL, RESILIENCE, AND MORAL REASONING IN ITALIAN CHILDREN

Parental control (Parental Control Scale [PCS], Rohner, 2004, Italian adaptation), children resilience, and children moral development (Padua Moral Judgement Scale [PMJS], Comunian & Gielen, 2003) were examined in 100 Italian families with primary school children (mean age = 7.96; *SD* = .90). The results suggested that the relationship between parental control and moral development is less close than the relationship between parental control and resilience. In contrast, patterns of variables related to actual resilience behavior followed moral development stage level. Results indicated that parents' control and warmth were positively related to children's moral judgment development and to promoting resilience. It is concluded that parental control will determine actual resilience behavior but have less influence on mature, deeply anchored interpersonal relations such as those formed by children at the higher levels of moral reasoning development. Possible cross-cultural comparisons will be discussed.

Compian, Laura lcompian@stanfordalumni.org, Children's Health Counsel, Stanford University

REJECTION SENSITIVITY IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS AMONG EARLY ADOLESCENT BOYS AND GIRLS

This paper includes two studies designed to examine associations between rejection sensitivity within the context of early adolescent romantic relationships, emotional and behavioral adjustment, pubertal maturation, academic achievement, and attachment. Findings from the two studies suggest that girls are significantly more sensitive to rejection within the romantic context. A significant three-way interaction between ethnicity, gender, and Internalizing Behaviors was found. All ethnic groups demonstrated a positive association between Internalizing Behaviors and RS-Romantic, but the association was strongest for Caucasian girls and weakest for Hispanic girls. Conclusions, limitations of the literature, and implications for future research and practice will be discussed.

Crockett, Jakob Jakob.Crockett@gmail.com, University of South Carolina

UNDERSTANDING COMMODITY FLOW AND NATIONAL MARKET ACCESS: AN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE The Commodity Flow Model is an effective method for predicting the composition of late nineteenth and early twentieth century household assemblages. By utilizing a supply-side economic perspective, observed archaeological patterns are firmly linked to the culturally derived variable of market access. Through an alternative application of the model, a new method for determining changes in consumer preference for locally manufactured goods is demonstrated. By way of inter-site comparisons, a new pattern of changes in the national market is presented. Primary data comes from two early twentieth century trash deposits located in Salt Lake Count, Utah.

D

Davis, Helen, hmdavis@ucla.edu, University of California, & Thomas Weisner, UCLA

FATHER PORTRAITS: FATHERING IN WORKING POOR FAMILIES.

Low-income father presence and support for their children are under-represented by institutional measures. We examined father participation and father impacts on children's development, combining ethnography and quantitative coding and survey measures, such as teacher ratings of behavior and children's health. We followed 43, randomly selected, families from the New Hope Experiment, a work-based anti-poverty program (1994-98). Hierarchical clustering identified three patterns of actual father participation. 37% of the 82 fathers were highly connected, mostly outside of marriage and child support. 32% were sporadically connected, rather than absentee. Only 31% of fathers were actually absentee.

De Munck, Victor victor@bestweb.net, SUNY College New Palz

A SYSTEM OF THE PASSIONATE SELF IN THREE NATIONS. Theory: This paper examines the various cognitive-affective and behavioral dimensions that comprise romantic love in three cultures: Russia, Lithuania and the U.S. It is assumed that the greatest distinctions will be found between Russia and the U.S. with Lithuania somewhere in between. I will examine how concepts of the self as an independent agent vary cross culturally and how they are reflected in conceptions of romantic love and its linkage to sex and marriage.

Derne, Steve, derne@geneseo.edu, SUNY Geneseo

Jadwin, Lisa, ljadwin@sjfc.edu, Saint John Fisher College,

LIMINAL COMPETITION OR LIMINAL EQUALITY?: EVALUATING TURNER'S APPROACH TO RITUAL.

Turner analyzed rituals as providing a refreshing liminal period of equality and anonymity. Following Verkaaik, who studied political meetings in Pakistan, we see secular rituals as also facilitating playful competition. Our analysis of film going rituals in India suggests that they too, combine opportunities for equality, anonymity, and separation from day to day realities with opportunities for men to compete as they put diverse masculine poses (such as wrestler, pretty boy or commando). This suggests the need to rethink Turner's analysis of ritual processes.

Devault, Annie, annie.devault@uqo.ca, Université du Québec en Outaouais,

CANADIAN FATHERS LIVING IN POVERTY. A COMPARISON OF FATHERS FROM DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUPS.

The results presented here come from qualitative research conducted with fathers living in poverty in Canada (n=17). Seven fathers (Haitians and Latino Americans) are originally from countries other than Canada. This presentation compares these fathers with other members of the sample on several issues. I provide information about family of origin, marital roles, and father involvement. The results show that the ethnic subgroup's relationship with family of origin and their marital roles are quite different from those of other members of the sample but there is no evidence that their relationship with their children differs.

DiGiovanni, Joan, jdigiova24.arizona.edu, University of Arizona

SOUTHWESTERN ARTIST BARBARA GURWITZ' INTERVIEW: RELIGIOUS, RESILIENCES, AND REMINISCENCES OF "RETURNING HOME"

Barbara Gurwitz speaks of the desert as her home. Her journey took 40 years to "come home". Her odyssey began in Massachusetts, where she was born, went to college and studies dance prior to discovering art. Her U.S. quest involved taking a converted school bus trip and a Spanish stint with flamenco dancers. A deeply religious person, who converted from Judaism to Catholicism, participated in the Desert House of Prayer. Painting provides an "Autotelic" transformation using "pure colors". Viewers reflect that they "feel like they have now returned home" through her paintings of sanctuary.

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

GENERALIZED AND PURE ALTRUISM IN INDIVIDUALISTIC AND COLLECTIVISTIC SOCIETIES: CROSS-CULTURAL TESTS OF SEVERAL HYPOTHESES.

Alice Schlegel highlights two types of altruism: Pure altruism where there is no expectation of any benefit whatsoever to the giver and generalized altruism where the giver also expects to receive some benefit. Cross-Cultural measurements for both types of altruism are made. Schlegel suggests that generalized altruism is more likely to be found in individualistic societies. Gibbons (2005) suggests that urban children will express more altruism, e.g., "concern for helping" than will rural children. Agarwal (1997) suggests that female status and economic importance influences household bargaining power and thus influences altruism. Lee (2003, 2004) suggests that altruistic behavior is related to the Daoistic model of "wateristic" personality and highly regarded by Asian cultures whereas aggressive and competitive behavior is valued by people of European descent. Fehr, Fishbacher and Urs (2002) suggest that humans have a tendency to voluntarily cooperate if treated fairly and reciprocity (generalized altruism) is a powerful device for social control. These and other hypotheses concerning altruism are tested cross-culturally on a sample of 37 societies that overlap the HRAF Probability Sample of 60 cultures and the Standard Cross-Cultural Sample of 186 cultures. Several of these hypotheses are supported.

Downey, Sean sean@codexdata.com, University of Arizona

EXPERIMENTING WITH "LAD CULTURE": A SIMULATION BASED ON WILLIS' "LEARNING TO LABOR"

Paul Willis' classic ethnography, "Learning to Labor" is represented using the system-modeling software Stella and used experimentally to test how cultural values affect both the development of school-age boys' cultural values, and a capitalist business. The presentation includes a description of the models, and the rationale for using Stella as opposed to agent-based modeling tools. I present one experiment used to explore how the boys' choice to work affects capitalist profits and the development of their values. I also describe how the model represents ethnographic data, and how it was used experimentally, and some implications of the research on social theory.

Draguns, Juris, jgd1@psu.edu, Pennsylvania State University

ALTRUISM IN ITS PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

Is altruism a state, trait, value, or a combination of all of these? To answer this question, altruistic acts will be explored on the basis of psychological and sociological research and biographical accounts. Paradoxes of altruistic behavior will also be addressed, e.g., inconsistencies across time and situations. Two alternative conceptions of altruism will be considered: (1) altruism as a sociobiologically adaptive human characteristic that for a variety of reasons is frequently suppressed; and (2) altruism as an often difficult and "unnatural" choice that is often in conflict with more fundamental psychobiological for survival, welfare, and tension reduction.

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LATINO FATHER INVOLVEMENT IN PARENTING: REVISITING THE PARADIGM.

The traditional model of viewing the role and involvement of Latino fathers in child-rearing has focused almost exclusively on the negative influences that fathers have on children. When fathers are discussed, it is often to pathology their role in the family, and rarely are fathers viewed as an additive condition to a child's life. This paper seeks to examine the research that has created such a dismal view of father's impact on children, and secondly to take a new look on the issue, to examine the impact that children can have on fathers. Impact on program delivery is also discussed.

E

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Yates, Alayne, University of Hawaii

SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION, DISORDERED EATING AND ANXIETY AMONG FILIPINO AND NATIVE HAWAIIAN ADOLESCENTS

The present study examines the symptom levels in various psychopathologies among 41 male and 48 female Filipino and Hawaiian 7th grade students. Students completed a questionnaire that measured depression (CES-D), disordered eating (EAT-26) and anxiety (RCMAS). Filipinos reported higher symptom levels of anxiety and depression than Native Hawaiians, and males reported higher symptom levels of disordered eating than females. A variety of social and cultural factors are discussed in an attempt to explain the high level of symptoms, especially among Filipino males.

El Guindi, Fadwa elguindi@usc.edu, Georgetown University

DANCING THE CULTURE, DELIVERING THE STRUCTURE: INSIGHTS FROM THE ZAPOTEC

Years of intensive fieldwork among different sociocultural groups including the Zapotec of Mexico suggest that both culture and structure are interconnected native processes distinguishable from formal models of analysis developed by the anthropologist to understand cultural manifestations and reveal their underlying structure. This paper will present one particular example from the analysis of the Zapotec wedding ceremony in which gifts are literally danced with for delivery to specific kin. As live and raw gifts are danced to delivery the boundary of the relevant kin universe is established, and more importantly, kin categorizations are fluidly redefined in dynamic transformations. Here we have an example

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CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH ON ALTRUISM: SOME SUGGESTIONS.

As yet, there is little or no systematic cross-cultural research on altruism. This paper discusses some issues that future research might consider. These issues range from efforts to discover what may be universal behavior in some domains, to possible dimensions of cross-cultural variation. If we could discover the conditions that predict the variation, and if we could create or maximize the particular conditions that generate altruism, the world (universe?) might become a more civil place.

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FATHER AS CORPORAL PUNISHERS.

We have previously found that fathers and mothers as corporal punishers seem to have different effects. In particular, it appears that homicide/assault frequencies are significantly lower when fathers corporally punish, controlling on other significant predictors of homicide/assault rates. The effect of mothers as corporal punishers seems to be in the opposite direction. Given the presence of corporal punishment, this paper discusses why mothers and fathers might have different effects as punishers and what might explain why fathers rather than mothers are punishers.

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 Sergei Starostin, starling@rinet.ru, Santa Fe Institute

CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH AS A “ROSETTA STONE” FOR DISCOVERING THE ORIGINAL HOMELANDS OF PROTO-LANGUAGE GROUPS

This programmatic paper argues that the two kinds of worldwide cross-cultural research (comparative ethnographic and comparative archaeological) in combination can help us find the original homelands of proto-language groups, in particular Proto-Afroasiatic (PAA) and Proto-Indo-European (PIE). We start with reconstructed words in the proto-language. Then we look in the ethnographic record for archaeologically recoverable indicators of the implied cultural and environmental features. Then we look in the archaeological record to find sites that have at least some of those features. The original homeland should have a significantly larger number of those features, as compared with other possible homelands.

Emery, Deborah Kim deborah.emery@sri.com, SRI International

OWNING IT: YOUTH ENGAGED IN OFF-THE-RECORD LEARNING WITH TECHNOLOGY

This paper will examine how a community technology center for youth, an emerging cultural context for bridging the Digital Divide and promoting youth development, was organized. Discussion will focus upon the importance of community centers and community-based youth organizations as a cultural context which fosters the development of self-efficacy through the support of various activities that explore identity and provides access to computers and training in computer technology. These centers and organizations provide youth with a “space” to establish supportive relationships and to develop technical skills which will both contribute to self-efficacy and be invaluable to future endeavors.

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 Suna Eryigit, Bosphorous University

TURKISH ADOLESCENTS’ LEVEL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT IN RELATION TO ADOLESCENTS’ PERCEPTION OF PARENTAL PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT & PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT

This study investigated the inter-relationship between adolescents’ psychological adjustment, perception of parental psychological maltreatment, and perceived physical punishment from parents in terms of justness and harshness. The sample was selected from ninth grade students in İstanbul, Turkey. Data was analyzed through structural equation modeling (AMOS). The results showed perceived parental psychological maltreatment to have significant impact on perceived psychological adjustment ($\beta=.40$, $p<.01$), whereas harshness and unjustness did not have direct impact on perceived psychological adjustment but the impact was mediated by perceived psychological maltreatment ($\beta=.34$, $p<.001$; $\beta=.23$, $p<.001$, respectively).

Estes, J. Robert restes@unm.edu, University of New Mexico

PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY UNDER COMPETING PARADIGMS: POTTERY PRODUCTION IN MATA ORTIZ, CHIHUAHUA

This paper describes the results of an ethnoarchaeological project focused on understanding how households-based production systems are organized to efficiently produce pottery. This research examines questions about how efficiency can be defined, modeled, and investigated in a community where the traditional economy is organized to maintain the local socio-economic system. This research suggests that the traditional economic organization militates against production efficiency. Despite this, households organize for efficiency as they integrate themselves into a non-local commercial economy. Moreover, they can improve production efficiency by transcending kin-based production systems.

E

Felsman J. Kirk, kfelsman@crszim.org.zw Duke University

**THE CHILDREN THEY ARE LEFT WITH:
 VOICES FROM A CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLD IN ZIMBABWE
 (Video, 14min) by Peter Jordan and the Diza children**

This his video is filmed, narrated, and co-directed by four children, living in a child-headed household in Midlands Province, Zimbabwe. Orphaned by the death of their parents and abandoned by a brother who would

not care for them, the children live in the ruins of the household where they were born. The family is headed by a 14 year old girl who, like her siblings, in spite of being forced prematurely into parenthood refuse to relinquish the essential elements of childhood. There is also a discussion about the rights of children to make films of their own lives.

Fischer, Michael D m.d.fischer@kent.ac.uk , University of Kent

EXTRACTING MEANINGS FROM ETHNOGRAPHIC REPORTS - (INFORMATION)-THEORY-BASED TEXT ANALYSIS. This is a demonstration based on relatively recent developments in textual technologies that have resulted in computer-based tools which improve ethnographic documentation and analysis. XML (eXtensible Mark-up Language) is a simple concept that avoids many of the problems associated with computer-based textual analysis, letting the author denote in more detail what is intended by the text by marking it up structurally. This literally increases the dimensionality of the text, which together with a raft of open-source computer programs makes possible much more detailed and dynamic uses of textual data, in many cases bridging the divide between qualitative and quantitative methods.

Fischer, Michael D m.d.fischer@kent.ac.uk , University of Kent

POWERFUL KNOWLEDGE: EMERGENT ORDER AND INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE. Instantiating most knowledge requires additional enabling knowledge. Enabling knowledge is not true or false, but rather relates other knowledge to current circumstances - powerful knowledge. The value associated with 'indigenous knowledge' stems from its power, not its truth value. Describing or formalising enabling knowledge permits us to more fully describe what Ellen and Harris [2000:28] suggest is 'tacit, intuitive, experiential, informal, uncoded knowledge.' I examine the consequences of the relationship between knowledge and contexts of use and attempt to reconcile the fidelity required for knowledge to be 'shared' with the flexibility needed to address varied experience.

Fix, Alan G agfix@ucr.edu , University of California, Riverside

SIMULATING MIGRATION AND COLONIZATION: COMPUTER MODELING EXPERIMENTS IN ANTHROPOLOGICAL GENETICS. The classic population genetics models of migration reduce the process to a few key parameters to facilitate mathematical tractability. Computer simulation allows additional variables and more complex interactions to be modeled including kin-structuring of migrant groups, fluctuating population sizes, and extinction and recolonization of local populations as parts of meta-population systems. This paper will present several examples of experiments exploring the effects of these factors on genetic variation in human populations.

Fox, Robert, Wilhelmenia Coleman, Thomas Smith, Kirsten Turner , (Pennsylvania State University

COLLEGE STUDENTS ATTITUDE AND KNOWLEDGE ABOUT BREAST FEEDING: A CROSS CULTURAL VIEW

A short survey was conducted to see cross cultural knowledge and attitudes about breast feeding of college student. The study compared knowledge and attitudes of college students from coming from different majors (Human development and family Studies, Nursing, Information S T, Business, Engineering, Education and from different cultures (Euro-American and Asians). Gender differences were also studied. It was hypothesized that Nursing and Human Development students will have better knowledge about breast feeding which will also indicate favorable attitudes about breast feeding. The results rejected the hypothesis. Asian students had more favorable attitude and knowledge about breast feeding than euro-American students. There were 60 students (50% males) from northeast Pennsylvania. The results are discussed in terms for future implications for breast feeding infants.

G

Garro, Linda C. lgarro@anthro.ucla.edu , University of Connecticut and University of California, Los Angeles

VARIABILITY, "KNOWING" AND CULTURE THEORY Theoretical and empirical discussions concerning the import of variability for culture theory recur across the anthropological literature. I provide a brief historical review of efforts aimed at understanding variability in "knowing" within a cultural setting. Drawing on my own field research, I outline how an explicitly distributional, relational, and processual approach provides a basis for advancing an understanding of the socially situated nature of knowing, as well as a framework for understanding and exploring variability in cultural models within and across cultural settings.

Gatewood, John jbg1@lehigh.edu , Lehigh University
John W. G Lowe, Lehigh University

CULTURAL MODELS AND MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES: EMPLOYEES' UNDERSTANDINGS OF CREDIT UNIONS Many studies of cultural models describe cognitive entities that are both learned and widely shared. While both characteristics are no doubt true in many instances, it is not the case that cultural models are always widely shared. To illustrate this general point, the paper reports on a study of the meaning of 'credit unions' among employees of such organizations. By assembling propositions made by different informants during open-ended interviews, we were able to construct a coherent cultural model of credit unions. Then, in a second stage of data collection, our sample, as a whole, confirmed that the model we constructed is accurate. Nonetheless, informants did not show a cultural consensus among themselves. The case study shows that culture sharing is not only a matter of degree, in the sense of partial knowledge or expertise gradients, but also perspectively variable. Different individuals know different aspects of the socially distributed cultural model.

Gavaler, Judy Ph.D. gavaler@pitt.edu, University of Pittsburgh School of Pharmacy **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-RELATED AND LIFE EXPECTANCY.** There is substantial variability in female life expectancy. Given reports that self rated health is a predictor of morality, we have examined the Health Problems domain score of Tarter Quality of Life Inventory 681 postmenopausal women representing six discrete cultural/racial/ethnic groups. ($p=0.000$). The relationships among Health Problems Scores, age at natural menopause and life expectancy are striking at the two ends of the spectrum. Blacks and Asians have more severe Health Problems scores, 15.3 ± 0.5 VS. 11.9 ± 0.2 , earlier age at natural menopause: 45.1 ± 2.1 VS. 51.0 ± 0.6 , and lower life expectancy: age 74.4 vs. age 84

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

ALTRUISM AMONG GUATEMALAN ADOLESCENTS: RELATION TO GENDER, COMMUNITY, AND EDUCATION.

Guatemalan adolescents (73 11-15 year olds from urban and rural communities) participated in a project in which they described their lives through photographs and short descriptions of the photographs' significance. Their written descriptions were coded for the mention of helping others and other indicators. Urban adolescents and boys mentioned helping others more than did rural adolescents and girls. The number of years of education (independent of age and indicators of cognitive development) was associated with comments about helping. These findings reiterate the need for considering the social context of the lives of adolescents in understanding their views toward altruism.

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

GLOBAL TRANSFORMATION OF CHILDHOOD

Children's environments differ strikingly between the poorer and the richer countries. Beginning with an analysis of worldwide changes in fertility, longevity, and family size, this presentation focuses on broad trends that are transforming the nature of childhood and adolescence around the world. Special attention will be paid to those 86% of all children who live in the so-called Third World. It is concluded that we need a better understanding of the long-term impact of globalization and changing material conditions on children's developmental trajectories, well-being, and life chances.

Graber, Robert Bates rgraber@truman.edu , Truman State University

PROLIFERATION DESPITE CIRCUMSCRIPTION: TWENTIETH-CENTURY POLITICAL

EVOLUTION Despite fourfold growth in global population accompanied by impressive improvements in transportation and communication, nations did not grow more populous in the 20th century. Mathematically, this reflects the fact that the number of nations proliferated in approximate proportion to global population. According to one recent theory, proliferation should be able to keep pace with population growth only in the complete absence of circumscription; yet human population has been globally circumscribed for centuries. This paper reviews relevant evidence and theory, tentatively ascribing the anomaly to conquest warfare's having failed.

H

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CULTURAL INNOVATIONS AND PHENOTYPIC ADAPTATIONS IN STOCHASTIC ENVIRONMENTS: SOME QUANTITATIVE INSIGHTS INTO THE EVOLUTIONARY DYNAMICS OF FORAGING SOCIETIES Culturally induced adaptations (behavioral, social, and/or technological) are a central component of human fitness. The impact of a cultural innovation on fitness can be modeled as a change in the parameter values governing the distribution of a given phenotype. Different cultural innovations have different fitness consequences over the long term, especially in stochastically varying environments. A mathematical model is presented to investigate the fitness consequences of different cultural innovations in the context of three sources of stochasticity; demographic, environmental, and random catastrophes. The results of this model are used to gain insights into the evolutionary dynamics of prehistoric foraging societies.

Han, Eun-Jeong eh301@jaguar1.usouthal.edu, University of South Alabama **AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE KOREAN-AMERICAN TEENAGER'S CULTURAL ADAPTATION AND IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION IN A KOREAN COMMUNITY IN THE UNITED STATES** This study explores how a 17-year-old Korean American girl displays identity and cultural adaptation in a Korean community in the United States. Audiotaped interviews and ethnographic observations were used to answer three main questions: (1) To which cultural identity does the girl primarily orient herself? (2) With what communication style does she interact in the Korean community? (3) How does she adapt her communication style to the Korean culture? The results show the girl's bicultural orientations. The girl considers herself both an American who is familiar with Korean culture and a Korean who is familiar with American culture.

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Charles M. Super, Charles.Super@UConn.edu, University of Connecticut

COLLABORATIVE INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS: STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES. Global communications among researchers facilitate collaborative international studies combining diverse cultural and disciplinary perspectives and methods for cross-cultural research on children and families. Such projects offer tremendous advantages in terms of the capacity for mounting complex projects in several sites simultaneously, but they pose challenges for financing, coordination, goal-setting, and timely dissemination of results. We discuss these issues as we have experienced them in the context of The International Study of Parents, Children and Schools (ISPCS), a seven-country collaborative study, and we illustrate what we see as the advantages of this approach with some results of the study.

Hendrix, Lewellyn, lhendrix@siu.edu, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

AGE AT BETROTHAL: A POPULATION CONTROL DEVICE?

New codes on age at betrothal for women and men, plus other aspects of mate selection, are added to the published codes for the Standard Cross-Cultural Sample. Betrothal marks the beginning of sexual activity and reproduction in many societies. This presentation addresses the question: Is early age at betrothal a mechanism that helps maintain population in the face of population stressors such as pathogens, warfare, and food shortages? Original codes on age at betrothal are matched with published codes from the SCCS on stressors to examine this question. Multiple regression is used for the analysis.

Henrich, Joseph, jhenric@emory.edu, Emory University
Peter Richardson

THE COEVOLUTIONARY ORIGINS OF HUMAN ALTRUISM

Culture-gene coevolutionary models suggest that human altruism will differ in fundamental ways from that of non-cultural species. At its core, this approach posits an interaction between cultural evolution, driven in part by selection among cultural groups, and genetic evolution operating within groups. The interaction of these dual processes predicts that altruism should (1) be greater in humans than predicted by purely genetic models, (2) vary substantially across social groups, (3) be readily acquired via cultural learning, and (4) vary across behavioral domains within groups. To address these, we review data from cross-cultural studies, developmental data, and cross-species comparisons.

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SEMES, GENES AND EVOLUTIONARY CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Many anthropologists and psychologists are aware of the evolutionary approaches to human behavior that emphasize how biological or ecological factors shape human behavior (e.g., evolutionary psychology and evolutionary/behavioral ecology), but few are aware of recent research in what I call evolutionary cultural anthropology (ECA). This approach emphasizes understanding the evolutionary nature of culture, how culture is transmitted and acquired, and how culture interacts with genes and ecology to shape intracultural and intercultural diversity. I suggest using the term “semes” rather than “memes” or “cultural traits” for the units of culture. ECA studies of Aka hunter-gatherer and Ngandu farmer children of the Central African Republic and large-scale cross-cultural gene-language, culture studies in Africa are presented. The importance of an integrated evolutionary approach (culture, genes, ecology) is illustrated with field experiences in efforts to control Ebola hemorrhagic fever in Africa.

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FATHERS IN FORAGER, FARMER AND PASTORAL CULTURES.

This paper summarizes and evaluates recent research of the roles of fathers in hunting-gathering, simple farming, and pastoral communities around the world. Three types of studies are reviewed: 1) evolutionary studies from human behavior ecology; 2) large (SCCS, Ethnographic Atlas) cross-cultural studies of father involvement; and, 3) detailed ethnographic studies of fathers. Adaptationist and cultural approaches to father's roles are compared and implications of the research for child development theories are discussed.

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Barry S. Hewlett, hewlett@vancouver.wsu.edu, Washington State University

LOVE, SEX, VIOLENCE AND MARITAL RELATIONS AMONG THE AKA FORAGERS AND NGANDU FARMERS OF CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

This paper examines sexual jealousy, violence and emotional mate attachments within the context of the marital relations, sexual lives and loves of the Aka and Ngandu men and women. The study of sex, passion and desire cross-culturally and throughout the lifecourse, has received little attention, especially with hunter-gatherers. An integrated evolutionary approach will be utilized demonstrating the interactions between culture, ecology and human nature.

Holyk, Sara J. s-unsworth@northwestern.edu, Northwestern University

THE IMPACT OF WORLDVIEW AND EXPERIENCE ON KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE NATURAL WORLD.

In structured interviews, Menominee Native Americans and European Americans were asked about relationships between plants and animals in nature, and the results suggest that students' and novices' understanding of relations in nature may depend more on the cultural worldviews adopted by teachers in a particular community than on direct experience with nature per se. Furthermore, learners' knowledge about the worldviews held by teachers may influence the kinds of interpretations learners construct. The extent to which learners' worldviews correspond with the worldviews of the teachers can affect the degree of success learners experience when encountering new information.

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Thomas Skurky, skurky_t@fortlewis.edu, Fort Lewis College

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF THE SENSE OF COLLECTIVISM AND INDIVIDUALISM IN MALAYSIAN FAMILIES.

Using ecosystemic models as a guide, this paper compared mothers' and fathers' sense of individualism and collectivism in 50 Malay families in Malaysia. Analyses suggest that Malay mothers scored significantly higher on measures of collectivism ($t(49)=3.37, p=.00$) and lower of individualism ($t(48) = -1.99, p=.05$) than did fathers. Overall, Malay mothers showed more ensembledism and a stronger sense of personal control and field control than did the fathers. The findings are discussed with reference to the impact of western globalization on non-western cultures.

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ALTRUISM IN MARX AND SOCIOBIOLOGY

From the start of agriculture (11,000 BCE) in Eurasia producers create a surplus and owners take it over. Marx argues that this is unjust because it creates poverty at the bottom of the society. Sociobiology discovered that ethics is an emergent from Darwinian evolution. In 1964 David Hamilton established the biological basis of loyalty to kin. In 1972 Robert Trivers discovered reciprocal altruism, which is restricted to primates with the sole exception of vampire bats. In 1994 David Buss discovered that for thousands of years, women have been selecting mates for kindness and generosity.

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Amy Murphy, Abmurphy@edisto.cofc.edu

PATERNAL CERTAINTY, THE INCEST TABOO, AND SOCIAL COMPLEXITY

Scholars such as Yehudi Cohen and Robin Fox suggest that societies with strong sanctions against incest tend to: 1) be relatively egalitarian, and 2) have strong sanctions against pre- and extra-marital sex as well. Societies that restrict sex to marriage have a high level of paternal certainty. Thus, there should be a positive correlation between paternal certainty and strength of incest sanctions, and a negative correlation between paternal certainty and social complexity. Our research with the 60-culture Probability Sample did not support these hypotheses. In fact, paternal certainty and incest sanctions are positively correlated with various measures of social complexity.

Hutchins, Edwin, ed.hutchins@gmail.com, University of California, San Diego

DISTRIBUTED COGNITION AND HUMAN-COMPUTER INTERACTION LABORATORY

Early approaches to cognitive science saw cognition primarily in terms of disembodied internal symbolic operations. Cognitive anthropology followed suit, studying cultural knowledge as shared disembodied internal representations. This resulted in cognitive anthropology having no connection to social or material aspects of culture (except as domains about which people harbor representations). Over the past two decades cognitive theory has shifted toward a view of cognition as embodied, distributed, situated activity. This presents cognitive anthropology with an incredible opportunity. In this talk I will discuss a method called cognitive ethnography which combines contemporary cognitive theory with the strengths of ethnographic research.

Hughes, Margaret, hughesp@email.sjsu.edu, San Jose State University

DIVERSITY AMONG ONLINE LEARNERS IN EARLY CHILDHOOD SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAMS

Pre and post test measures were utilized to examine the relations of gender and linguistic diversity among students in and Online Early Childhood Special Education teacher training class. Both undergraduate and graduate students were asked about their general internet usage, previous online coursework, and knowledge of the subject. Demographic information regarding their native language, gender and ethnicity was also obtained from the students. During this session, I will discuss the findings and their implications regarding future Online teaching methods with diverse populations of students.

Hunley, Keith, khunley@unm.edu, University of New Mexico, JC Long, University of Michigan, GC Cabana, Arizona State University, DA Merriwether, Binghamton University

GENE FLOW ACROSS LINGUISTIC BOUNDARIES IN NATIVE SOUTH AMERICAN POPULATIONS

Cavalli-Sforza and colleagues (1988) proposed that genetic and linguistic evolution occur independently on the branches of population trees formed through population fissions, leading to parallel linguistic and genetic hierarchies. This paper examines the relationship between genetics and language in Native South American populations in this population tree framework. We formally test the hypothesis that the hierarchical structure of languages spoken by 669 individual from 22 Native South American populations represents the structure of their mtDNA D-loop sequences. We reject this hypothesis and show that the lack of correspondence is caused in part by genetic exchange across linguistic boundaries.

Hurwicz, Margo-Lea hurwicz@umsl.edu, Anthropology and Gerontology, University of Missouri-St. Louis

PHYSICIAN-PATIENT CONSENSUS ON CULTURAL EXPLANATORY MODELS OF ARTHRITIS

What physicians' think older patients should know about osteoarthritis (OA) is compared what older adults say

they know about OA, and folk "arthritis." Free-listing interviews elicited explanatory models (symptoms, causes, treatment, and prevention). Consensus Analysis identified shared elements of OA models within each group and a patient "arthritis" model. To validate the models, consensus analysis was applied to forced-response data. Physician and patient data were examined for item-equivalence and a combined physician-patient database was created to allow direct comparison. There is considerable agreement on symptoms and treatment. Patients and physicians also agree on physical trauma (as cause) and exercise (as prevention), but there is less agreement on other lifestyle factors (stress, diet, and smoking). Eliciting patients' explanatory models might help health professionals identify potential sources of misunderstanding and therefore improve health education, adherence and outcomes.

J

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A CASE FOR EMOTIONAL MONOGAMY: ETHNOGRAPHIC INQUIRIES INTO SEX, LOVE AND INTIMACY

Evolutionary theory is relentless in documenting the sex link differences in erotic perception and behavior, while virtually silent in its examination of emotional intimacy. In this paper I want to explore the human pair bond from the other side of the equation - emotional intimacy. In support of my analysis, I will present the results of several recently completed and several on going field research projects conducted among American swingers, in an American polygamous community, contemporary People's Republic of China husband-mistress entanglements, and the results of a cross-cultural survey examining the ways women respond to infidelity. Implications for evolutionary and cultural theories of the sexuality and for a general theory of emotions will also be explored.

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FROM OBEDIENCE MODEL TO CHOICE MODEL: A NEW FATHER IMAGE FOR THE NEW CHINESE FAMILY?

In this paper, I will present the results of my 2000 and 2002 survey of northern urban Chinese parenting styles and convictions toward raising the "proper" or "health" child. I will also discuss the significance how the demands of the new economic organization contributes to the adoption of the an exploratory child rearing model. The shift away from "obedience" cultural model to a more nurturance model corresponds with a shift in Chinese men's conception of fatherhood. Some men have embraced the new role completely, while others have not. The problems and ambiguities men report in integrating these two models (i.e., the model they were raised with and the model they prefer) will form the based of my presentation.

Jones, Peter N. pnj@bauuinstitute.com, Bauu Institute

IDEAS OF CULTURE AND ITS USE IN NAGPRA Though the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) has been part of the legal system coming on 15 years, there are still several areas of its guiding rules that cause confusion during implementation by those unfamiliar with anthropological theory. For example, the difference between biological and cultural affiliation has caused confusion in recent court cases, as well as notions concerning cultural boundaries in the past and present. These, and other ics, will be discussed, and clarifications will be suggested to help clarify these issues in the implementation of NAGPRA in the next 15 years.

K

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REVISED SELF-CONSTRUAL; INDEPENDENCE AND INTERDEPENDENCE.

This study describes the revision of a self- construal scale used to measure the strength of individuals independent and interdependent self-construes. To improve the existing scale, 238 participants answered both the Singelis (2002) Self-Construal Scale and the 30-item revised self-construal scale. Results revealed a significant difference between independent scale scores on both scales, whereas there were no significant differences between interdependent scale scores. It is suggested that the Singelis Scale produces bias for independence and the revised scale successfully reduced the bias caused by priming.

Keller, Janet Dixon, jdkeller@uiuc.edu, University of Illinois

WE KEEP ON LIVING THIS WAY.

This project, situated in West Futuna, Vanuatu, integrates spatial arrangements embodied in the island landscape and cultural geography with the use of space in organizing narrative texts. The data provide evidence for an island cosmology implicitly governing performance and valuation in both domains. Questions probing the cultural and cognitive status of the posited cosmological model are raised by reference to common assumptions in the anthropological and psychological literatures on models, schema, representations, and naïve theories.

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PATTERNS OF INDIVIDUALISM AND COLLECTIVISM ACROSS EUROPE.

Europe is a diverse continent that nevertheless shares a joint history. In light of the increasing economic and political integration of European societies, we propose a new index of country-level individualism-collectivism for Europe, similar to the one proposed by Vandello & Cohen (1999) for the United States. Other than Hofstede's (1980) individualism measure, our index is based on macro-level indicators regarding living conditions in over 40 European countries. Our index is validated using known correlates of individualism-collectivism and it compares favorable to other available measures of individualism. The discussion focuses on the usefulness of the present index for cross-cultural research

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Helena Laukkala, University of Lapland, Finland

INTIMATE PARTNER ACCEPTANCE, PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG FINNISH ADULTS

The purpose of this study was to explore relations among perceived parental acceptance-rejection and control, perceived partner acceptance-rejection and control, and psychological adjustment. The study was conducted on a sample of 196 college students in Finland. The measuring instruments used were Personal Information Sheet, Intimate Partner Acceptance-Rejection and Control Questionnaire (IPAR/CQ), Adult version of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Control Questionnaire for Mothers (Adult PARQ/Control: Mothers), Adult version of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Control Questionnaire for Fathers (Adult PARQ/Control: Fathers), and Adult version of the Personality Assessment Questionnaire (Adult PAQ). Data will be analyzed to assess relations among perceived parental acceptance-rejection and control of the respondents during childhood, and perceived partner acceptance-rejection, control, and psychological adjustment during their adulthood.

Khaltourina, Daria khaltourina@yahoo.com, Center for Civilizational and Regional Studies of Russian Academy of Sciences

RECONSIDERING WEBER: LITERACY OF THE SPIRIT OF CAPITALISM.

Max Weber suggested that Protestant (especially Calvinist) ethics was a significant factor of capitalist transformation. We suggest that Protestantism has promoted the economic development with insisting on the necessity of reading the Bible in native languages and, thus increasing literacy rates. There is a strong and significant correlation between the literacy rate in the beginning of modernization era and per capita value of GDP in the respective countries in our days. The relationship between literacy and economic growth explains the economic success of the followers of other versions of Protestantism (in addition to Calvinism), as well as Judaism, Confucianism and some branches of Buddhism.

Khaltourina, Daria khaltourina@yahoo.com, Center for Civilizational and Regional Studies of Russian Academy of Sciences

MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF DEMOGRAPHICALLY INDUCED STATE BREAKDOWN IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

The per capita rate of daily consumption below 1850 kcal is a major predictor of political upheavals in contemporary sub-Saharan Africa. This nutrition level is below the minimal level of caloric intake recommended by World Health Organization. Although food insecurity is not the only significant factor predicting internal conflict, whenever consumption rate falls below 1850 kcal, and remains there for a few years, a political upheaval becomes almost inevitable. This finding implies that it is possible to estimate the probability of political upheavals in an African country based on its level of food consumption.

Kim, Eunjung, eunjungk@u.washington.edu **KOREAN AMERICAN FATHERING, ACCULTURATION, AND ADOLESCENTS' PROBLEM BEHAVIORS** The goal of this study was to examine the relationship between 34 Korean American fathers' perception of paternal acceptance-rejection and control of adolescents' problem behaviors and the role of paternal acculturation in the previous relations. Paternal rejection was marginally related to adolescents' total problem behaviors. Paternal acculturation, especially Korean Orientation, had a moderating effect between paternal control and adolescents' total problem behaviors and especially internalizing problems. The findings indicate the importance of considering parental acculturation when one examines adolescents' problem behaviors.

Kim-Ju, Greg, kimju@csus.edu, California State University, Sacramento Jennifer Lee, California State University Sacramento

COLLECTIVE IDENTITIES OF KOREAN AMERICANS AND SOUTH KOREANS. This paper examines the collective identities of young adult Korean Americans and South Koreans to understand similarities and differences in their conceptualization of "Korean" identity. Data drawn from interviews with second generation Korean Americans suggest that they are engaged in an intense struggle to define what their ethnicity means to them. Preliminary findings from the South Korean sample suggest a more varied understanding of Korean identity. An example of scholarship in the tradition of diaspora studies, this research has important implications for Korean Americans and others who struggle with issues of biculturalism and multiculturalism in the United States.

Klepp, Olav, University of Oslo, Tom Sorenson, University of Oslo, Robert Kleiner, Temple University Odd Steffen Dalgard

Discussant: Albert Pepitone, University of Pennsylvania

THE GLOBAL CROSS CULTURAL CHALLENGE OF EMPOWERMENT IN PROMOTING STABLE INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTS AND SOCIETIES, QUALITY OF LIFE, WELL-BEING AND MENTAL HEALTH

The holistic health-concept "salutogenesis" and empowerment are causing major global cross-cultural changes in how Quality of Life and Well-Being is promoted and maintained. "The Ottawa Charter" (WHO 1986) emphasizes the importance of effective community action in setting priorities for health promotion and implementing strategies for realizing this goal. "Community Empowerment" are efforts directed towards increased community control over the determinants of health and the Quality of Life. Psychological Empowerment is the individual's sense of being able to take control over his/her own life and environment. In our epidemiological study of local communities in Norway in 2000 we show how results from community action and resulting changes in feelings of empowerment (Rogers et al.) correlate negative with psychiatric symptoms (HSCL 14) and positively with Well-being.

Kleiner, Robert Temple University

Tom Sorenson, Inger Sandanger, Olav Klepp

THE EFFECTS OF INDIVIDUAL REALITY, SOCIAL REALITY, AND COMMUNITY SUB-CULTURES ON MENTAL HEALTH AND PERCEIVED QUALITY OF LIFE

In our study in North Norway, the goal was to interview the universe of adults in each of seven communities so that in each community a collective perspective was obtained. Thus, in the study, when the respondents were asked to evaluate the degree of community integration along nine dimensions (or factors), we had the individual's perceptions of it (i.e., their psychological reality) and the collectives view of the same issues (i.e., social reality). The nature of each reality and their interaction have been shown to effect the individual and the communities mental health and their sense of well-being. In each community it was possible to have the population evaluate their community and indicate the importance of each of nine factors for each person, and to have the collective evaluation of these factors as well (i.e., the community sub-culture). In this paper, we will focus on the effects of these sets of data on mental health and perceived quality of life, and their effects eight years later after community intervention efforts were made in each community.

Korotayev, Andrey V. korotayev@yahoo.com, Russian State University for the Humanities

GENESIS AND EVOLUTION OF ALTRUISTIC MOTIFS WITHIN DUALISTIC COSMOGONIES: A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

An interesting case of development of altruistic motifs is observed within dualistic cosmogonies. The spatial distribution of motifs in question together with accompanying motifs (first of all the Earth-Diver ones) and

genetic markers suggests South East Asia as the homeland of this mythological complex, which already in the Upper Paleolithic penetrated to South Siberia, from where it spread throughout North Eurasia, reaching around 10000 BC the New World. This in turn suggests an extreme antiquity of this complex and makes it possible to provide a tentative reconstruction of the evolution of altruistic motifs within it.

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POPULATION PRESSURE AND POLITICAL EVOLUTION: A REASSESSMENT OF GRABER'S MODEL.

We discuss the possibilities of combining recently developed macromodels of World-System evolution with Graber's mathematical models of political development. These models are shown to be compatible. The predictions generated by the combined macromodel are tested using both cross-national and cross-cultural data.

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A COMPACT MACROMODEL OF WORLD POPULATION GROWTH

The fact that up to the 1960s the world population growth had been characterized by hyperbolic trend was discovered quite long ago (see, *e.g.*, von Foerster, Mora, and Amiot 1960; von Hoerner 1975; Kremer 1993; Kapitza 1992, 1999, etc.). A number of models accounting for this trend have been already proposed (Kapitza 1992, 1999; Kremer 1993). However, Kapitza's model does not account for mechanisms of this trend; Kremer's model accounts for it, but it is rather complex. In fact, the mechanisms generating the general shape of the world population growth dynamics could be accounted for with strikingly simple models like the one, which we would like to propose.

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Artemy Malkov, fabr@nm.ru, Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics, Moscow
Daria Khaltourina, khaltourina@yahoo.com, Center for Civilizational and Regional Studies of Russian Academy of Sciences
Douglas White

A COMPACT MACROMODEL OF TECHNO-ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC EVOLUTION OF THE WORLD SYSTEM

Here we present, critique, and examine the empirical evidence for a model of population growth that is more complex than either of the models – power-law or hyperbolic. It involves two variables, a technologically induced carrying capacity K , and the literacy rate, in addition to population number P . Literacy rate L is seen as a critical nonlinear variable that has a sigmoidal pattern of change in relation to K , $KL(1-L)$, while changes in K are affected by the product P times L and changes in P are affected by those in L times N but divided by L . Hence population growth slows as literacy increases, as in (a) the theory of demographic transition and (b) the periods of demographic transition over the past 12,000 years.

Koss-Chioino, Joan jdkoss@gwu.edu, George Washington University,

IS ALTRUISM A COMMON INGREDIENT OF HEALING ACROSS CULTURES?

A focus on the essential ingredients of the healer-client relationship reveals a special type of altruism hypothesized to be a necessary element in healing process in therapeutic encounters across cultures. Psychotherapy research defines the therapeutic relationship in relational and attitudinal terms. Studies of healing process in popular healing systems across cultures offer an alternative model of a triadic relationship. The healer sacrifices aspects of himself (*i.e.*, endures pain, deprivation, discomfort, lends or loses his soul, etc.) to come into contact with a sacred realm as the principal means to bring about healing in the client- a special type of altruism.

Kozmin, Artem akozm@mail.ru, Russian State University for the Humanities

ETHICAL RULES IN FAIRY TALES: ALTRUISTIC HELP

Vladimir Propp described a common plot structure of Russian fairy tales. Propp's scheme is applicable to fairy tales of many Eurasian peoples. One of components of this plot structure may be described as "The main hero helps an animal or helpless human being". The fairy tales instruct audience, they give a set of ethical rules. The report have such main goals: 1) to describe types of audience; 2) to describe a distribution of types of unselfish help in tales of different Eurasian peoples; 3) to discover correlations between types of unselfish help and religions, types of social organization.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL CRITERIA OF STATE AND CIVILIZATION IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE.

The discussion is based on statistical analysis of Murdock & Provost's cross-cultural database on cultural complexity indicators for 186 societies. The analysis of correlation between all the variables reveals strong relationships between political integration, social stratification, writing & records, population density, money and technical specialization. However, these correlations are far from being perfect. The greatest amount of complex problems arise when we try to interpret particular cases. Why do we identify a given society as a civilization? Many interpretations depend on academic traditions, personal predilections, as well as on political ideologies and ethnic nationalism.

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

WORLD-SYSTEMS DYNAMICS AND NOMADIC EMPIRES.

The degree of centralization among nomads is directly proportional to the scope of the neighboring agricultural civilizations. From the viewpoint of the World-System approach, nomads always occupied a place of semi-periphery which consolidated different regional economies into a common space. In each local regional zone the political structurization of the nomadic semi-periphery was in direct proportion to the size of the core. That is the reason why, in order to trade with oases or attack them, the nomads of North Africa and the Near East got united into 'tribal confederations' of chiefdoms, nomads of the East-Europe steppes living on the margins of the Ancient Rus' established quasi-imperial state-like structures, while in Inner Asia the nomadic empire became such an important mode of adaptation.

Kronenfeld David B. david.kronenfeld@ucr.edu, University of California, Riverside

COGNITIVE ANTHROPOLOGY IN 2005: ONE PERSPECTIVE ON HOW THE PIECES FIT TOGETHER

The time seems right for trying to put together (in a single coherent picture) the various components of cognitive anthropology that we each have been exploring. This paper will attempt to interrelate a range of approaches—including consensus, distributed knowledge (both as imperfect renderings of essentially common core knowledge and as interdigitating complementary knowledge), cultural models, ethnobotanical and related systems of classification, algebraic analyses and representations of kinship, the roles of semantic features and pragmatic understandings, attempts at psychological measurement or evaluation, the uses of computer models of knowledge systems and cultural processes, etc.

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Allyson Kreft, Indiana - Purdue Univ. Ft. Wayne

NOMAD: SIMULATING COOPERATION AND CONFLICT BETWEEN NOMADS AND

SEDENTARIES. Historians have commented on the dynamic relationship between nomadic pastoralists and sedentary agricultural villages. Ethnographers have discovered much about the mechanisms that would lead to cycles of conflict and processes of settling down by nomads. NOMAD is an agent-based model that simulates how such dynamic cycles might arise, and tests theories of how conflict and sedentarization would interact through time.

L

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WHAT IS WORTHY OF ATTENTION?

This paper present results from a study where participants both described scenes and attempted to identify foreground or background changes in successively presented scenes. The stimuli were natural outdoor pictures and successive slides had either no change or a single change in the foreground or background. The participants varied in both age and cultural group and I will describe both developmental and cross-cultural differences in performance and describe implications for Native American education.

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PHYSICAL FARM BUDGETS--INDIGENOUS PLANNING ALGORITHMS.

In the long debate on peasant rationality, no one has asked whether peasants have the kinds of formal models that rational calculation requires. The answer is that they do. In fact, they have a system of such models. The most central of these can be elicited and displayed on a spread sheet and looks a great deal like the simplex linear programming model. I will present two such spreadsheets from different areas in India and show that they do in fact allow their users to optimize. The spreadsheets are, therefore, simulations of indigenous simulations.

Lee, Yueh-Ting, leey@mnsu.edu, Minnesota State University

TAOIST ALTRUISM AND WATERISTIC PERSONALITY: EAST AND WEST

Cross-cultural research demonstrated that altruism is complicated. From the Taoist perspective, to give or to serve (involving self-sacrifice) is a great pleasure rather than a pain. According to a Taoist model of "wateristic" personality (Lee, 2003, 2004), four essential components are altruism, modesty/humbleness, flexibility and gentleness with perseverance. Our paper will focus on the first two. We will measure them cross-culturally. Participants in China and the USA complete a variety of scenarios involving sacrifice, donation, giving, serving, and yielding at the cost one's interest and time. Results will be discussed from the perspective of Taoist altruism and wateristic personality.

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Chit Hlaing

THE ONTOLOGICAL STATUS OF 'CULTURE': A COGNITIVE VIEW

I want to concentrate upon the proposition that "culture," in the sense of 'a culture' is attributional rather than an objective category. That is, I shall interface cognitive theory with ethnicity theory. The line of argument is basically logico-mathematical. Also, I will emphasize the idea that 'culture' (the general class, without the 'a') is like Chomsky's e-language, namely, it refers to the fact/process of social in-put to the cognitive acquisition system. Chomsky's idealization of a language-input to an homogeneous speaker community has a parallel for culture, where our conventional notion of 'a culture' is a similar idealization.

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Kathleen Stetter, stetter@uwosh.edu, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

SELF-CONSTRUAL AND EMOTIONAL RESPONSES TO INSULTING BEHAVIOR.

Based on Semin & Rubini's (1989) study of emotional reactions to insulting situations in areas of Italy with varying degrees of collectivism/individualism, we examined the relationship between self-construal and insult reactions in Euro-Americans. Participants completed a self-construal scale and rated vignettes depicting insulting situations. Insult targets were either the participant, or someone in the participant's ingroup. Results showed that individuals with highly interdependent self-construals were more likely to feel insulted by insults directed at ingroup members than those with low interdependent self-construal. Understanding how self definitions influence reactions to insults may be important in cross-cultural communication or counseling situations.

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Svetlana Adonieva

RITUAL SPEECH REGISTER AND SENSE OF ORDER: RUSSIAN NORTH.

Such register is used in Russian Villages of organizing the universe both spatially and socially. Clichéd speech forms help reinforce behavioral norms and establish social networks. Communities share knowledge about temporal-causal-sequential relationships between events and actors. The members' communication strategies are shaped by shared experiences; interactions include formulaic expressions. These strategies vary: different genders/age groups know and follow the rules pertaining to their respective demographics. It is believed that only people who comply with the complex behavioral etiquette can avoid a catastrophic turn of events.

Lu, Mei-Yan, meiyan@email.sjsu.edu, San Jose State University Michael Miller, University of Arkansas Zhihui Zhang, Sane Jose State University Helen Kress, Sane Jose State University

TEACHING FOR DIFFERENCES: CULTURALLY INCLUSIVE PEDAGOGY IN AMERICAN HIGHER EDUCATION

Reports the findings of an international survey and interviews on American, Asian, and Latin American graduate students' perceptions, attitudes, assumptions, beliefs, and expectations about what makes for a successful higher education graduate experience. Responses indicate that there is a need for institutions to focus on being culturally inclusive in both pedagogy (both low-tech and high-tech) and campus ecology.

M

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THE SILK ROADS SIMULATION.

Historical data conveys the facts that the location of the trade routes known as the Silk Roads altered considerably from epoch to epoch. These changes arose from a number of causes - population oscillations, economic trends, diseases and warfare, cross-cultural interactions - all these factors affected the dynamics of the routes and sometimes predetermined its rise and demise. Mathematical simulation allows ascertaining the most important causes of the Silk Road prosperity. Calculations show that the development of large-scale empires was the main factor of route system dynamics.

Malkov, Artemy S. fabr@nm.ru, Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics, Moscow

BLOW-UP REGIMES IN NATURE AND SOCIAL LIFE. Linear differential equations can describe only exponential growth, while higher order terms allow describing much more sharp dynamics. For instance, positive feedback of second order causes hyperbolic growth. Such a nontrivial behavior (solution reaches infinity at a critical time point) obviously has limitations; however within the long period before the spike it describes the dynamics perfectly. Blow-up regimes are widely observed in nature: autocatalytic chemical reactions, plasma burning etc. An instance of social autocatalytic reactions is a process of hyperbolic population growth.

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CAN NARRATIVE ANALYSIS SAVE ANTHROPOLOGY?

In the last three decades, the nature of fieldwork in anthropology has been heavily criticized, particularly by anthropologists in the interpretation of meaning (hermeneutic) school of thought. Traditional Malinowskian fieldwork in seen by these critics as containing several fallacies, and consequently all data collected in this manner is viewed as biased, untrustworthy and, to some degree, invalid. However, these nihilistic critics have failed to provide field methodology to replace the error-ridden tradition. In this paper, the errors identified are reviewed and evaluated, and a new naturalist methodology based upon Intentionality Analysis and the systematic collection of narratives is proposed.

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Gowri Parameswaran, SUNY New Paltz.

INTERGENERATIONAL ATTITUDINAL DIFFERENCES ABOUT MATE-SELECTION AMONG HINDU ELITE IN NEW DELHI, INDIA

One hundred and eighty one Indian youths and middle aged adults were interviewed about the values that they held regarding marriage and dating. Attitudes towards romance and dating revealed a large gulf between the 2 cohorts interviewed. The older cohort subscribed to more traditional goals in marriage than younger cohort did. The differed on the issue of who should play an important role in the mate-selection process. The older cohort thought that the adults in the family should be principally involved in selection while the younger cohort rejected that. The younger cohort emphasized the importance of 'love' before marriage and dating. The older cohort expressed more importance for religious and caste compatibility, chastity and dowry discussions. The causes and implications for these evident intergenerational differences in values will be discussed.

McConatha, Jasmin, Jmccconatha@wcupa.edu, West Chester University
Paul Stoller, West Chester University

MOVING OUT OF THE MARKET: WEST AFRICANS CONTEMPLATE THE TRANSITION TO RETIREMENT

This presentation is based on an eight-year ethnographic study of more than two dozen West African traders. The presentation focuses on their thoughts and plans for retirement. Most have not been able to return home to see their families during the years they have spent living and working in New York City. Now as they contemplate retirement many hope to return home to families whom they have supported but perhaps not seen in years and take on the role of elders in their families and villages. Their plans and the factors that influence these will be discussed.

Miller, Michael, mtmille@uark.edu, University of Arkansas

COMPARISON OF HISTORICALLY NON-DEMOCRATIC NATIONALITY FACULTY IN DEMOCRATIC DECISION MAKING IN U.S. HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Shared governance in higher education has historically struggled to adequately illustrate representative democracy in action, despite faculty members' attempts to preserve the ideals of inclusive decision-making. The presentation will highlight findings from a study that looks at how international faculty members who participate in faculty senates view the notion of representative democracy and how they differ in their approach to implementing and practicing faculty senate roles.

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Mei-Yan Lu, meiyanlu@sbcglobal.net, San Jose State University

Daniel Nadler, Nadler@tulane.edu, Tulane University

COMPARISON OF TECHNOLOGY APPREHENSION LEVELS AMONG SAMPLES OF NON-AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

Reports the findings of a national study of how Asian other international students work with college-level coursework in the U.S. that includes technological teaching applications. Specifically looking at Asian students who have high levels of technology apprehension and the response strategies that college teachers can use to improve the process of teaching with these students in cross-cultural learning environments.

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THE NETWORKS OF THE SERIOUSLY AND PERSISTENTLY MENTALLY ILL AS CONTERCULTURES.

This paper offers an alternative perspective on the networks of the seriously and persistently mentally ill (SPMI) as countercultures – the groups with common norms, values, and rituals and in conflict with dominant cultures. The conflict is shown to be present in a wide range of modern societies. This paper examines the conflicts of the values of SPMI with the dominant societal values in several countries, including the United States. The implications on community integration/accluturation of SPMI are discussed.

Moore, Robert L., Robert.L.Moore@Rollins.edu, Rollins

MODELS OF ROMANTIC LOVE IN CHINESE CINEMA

Chinese cinema has tracked the major social transformations of the People's Republic of China, most clearly in the correspondence of the cinematic "Fifth Generation" with the reform era of the 1980s, and the "Sixth Generation" with the increasingly cosmopolitan and individualistic youth of the new millennium. In all of these movements the sentiment of romantic love and the behaviors associated with it have been interpreted in correlation with contemporary socio-political movements. This paper notes the shift in the models of love that the Sixth Generation cinema is offering in place of dominant models of preceding eras, and the links between these with the rise of individualism in the PRC.

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CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTS IN CLEVELAND, OHIO AND KANO, NIGERIA: SOCIO-CULTURAL ACCOMMODATIONS

Are children better off when separation from parents is normative rather than deviant? The northern Nigerian religious belief that boys should not live with their sisters after age seven usually requires poor and working class families to displace sons from the crowded family compound into the nearby bachelors' quarters and an erratic street economy existence. By contrast, Midwestern U.S. "family values" place a premium on family

unification, so when mothers in female-headed households s parenting because of a chemical dependency problem, the state provides multiple services that often successfully restore the parent-child bond and re-integrate the child into mainstream institutions.

Munroe, Lee rmunroe@pitzer.edu , Pitzer College

FATHERHOOD AND EFFECTS ON CHILDREN IN FOUR CULTURES

In a four-culture study (Garifuna, Logoli, Newars, and Samoans), several regularities pertaining to fathers have been discovered, including the effects of their absence on boys (but not girls), differential responses by boys (but not girls) to father's presence depending on social-structural features, and biased, apparently compensatory upward revision of actual father presence in the reports of mothers. In addition to reviewing and intergrating these results, the present paper inquires into other pertinent issues in these samples, such as the relative effects of biological fathers vs. surrogate fathers.

N

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JOCKS, JERKS, BABES, AND BIMBOS: GENDER TYPE CLASSIFICATION ON THE COLLEGE

CAMPUS This paper investigates the affective meaning and cognitive classification of male and female gender types among college students at a large Midwestern university. A free-list task was used to identify the most salient gender types, which were arranged into triads and administered to 46 Euroamerican undergraduates. The resulting similarity scores were subjected to multidimensional scaling and the quadratic assignment program to discover the underlying principles that guide gender type categorization and to compare the males' and females' classification strategies. The data suggest that males and females share a collective classification model based on perceived success in gender role performance.

Nosaka, Akiko aknsk106@yahoo.com

ACCULTURATION AND CHILD GENDER COMPOSITION OF TURKISH IMMIGRANTS IN GERMANY.

This study examines the level of acculturation among first generation Turkish immigrants living in Germany. First-hand data were collected from 82 Turkish migrant women who were 40 years old or older when they were interviewed. While these Turkish-born women spent at least their childhood years in Turkey prior to migration, they exhibit differing degrees of acculturation in the host German social environment. This presentation focuses on the issue of whether and how their respective levels of acculturation relate to their family composition, particularly the gender of their children, and how these differences may be interpreted from a cultural perspective.

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“STREET PEDDLING” AND THE RISKS FOR SEXUAL TRAUMA IN AFRICAN CHILDREN MEDIATED BY CULTURE AND SOCIAL CLASS

In many African countries, including Nigeria, children, usually between the ages of 7 and 13 engage in “street peddling” for ten to twelve hours everyday on busy city streets. Research findings in Nigeria (Nzewi, 1986, 1992; Obot, 1986; Izuora, 1986, & Ebigbo, 1988) indicated a high prevalence (37% to 44%) of sexual abuse and trauma among female street peddlers. New laws enacted by African governments against child labor have not sped thousands of female children peddling. Public reactions to street peddling by children are based on traditional African values of socialization children by participation in productive, subsistence activities of the family and thus of the harsh economic conditions of the urban poor. Parents' reactions are often based on “customary” courts, which too shame the girls and the families of the perpetrators, but offer no legal remedies. Ethnocultural, social and economic factors that mediate the victim's reactions to sexual abuse are also discussed.

Q

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 Patrice Crisostomo, University of California at Berkeley
 Eunice Yi, Wright Institute

ALTRUISM AND EMPATHY-BASED GUILT ACROSS FIVE CULTURES.

In this study we compared European, Asian, Hispanic, African, and Middle Eastern American responses to the Dispositional Altruism Scale, measuring acts of altruism towards family, friends, and strangers, and the Interpersonal Guilt Questionnaire-67, measuring empathy-based guilt. Omnipotent Responsibility Guilt significantly predicted altruism towards family and friends in European, Hispanic and Middle Eastern Americans. Survivor Guilt (fearing that one's happiness will make others feel inadequate by comparison) significantly predicted acts of altruism towards strangers in Asian and Middle Eastern American cultures. European Americans were significantly lower in altruism towards family than Hispanic, Asian, and Middle Eastern Americans.

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HOW INFLUENTIAL RELATIONSHIPS AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS FOSTER SELF-EFFICACY IN YOUTH.

Growing-up has become an increasingly complex journey. There are limitless opportunities for those with access and available resources. However, with diminished funding, lack of established social networks, suburbanization, and fewer institutions or agencies to provide positive gathering places, it may be a challenge for youth to develop relationships that foster self-efficacy in a culturally and contextually appropriate fashion. The inter-relationship of these three areas (e.g., relationships, cultural contexts, and self-efficacy) will be the focus of this paper. How did the influential relationship and cultural context contribute to the fostering of self-efficacy in each population?

P

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MORE KIN: AN EVOLUTIONARY BENEFIT OF MARRIAGE Kin, that is, individuals recognized as being related by birth, provide enduring, important, and dependable support in all human cultures. Hence, other things being equal, an individual with more identified kin is likely to have an advantage over individuals with fewer identified kin. The tradition of identifying fathers through the practice of marriage greatly increases the number of kin an individual can identify. The exact amount of this increase depends on the exact demographic variables of the population, but as we illustrate in a series of kinship diagrams, it will always be much greater than the mere doubling of kin that might be first assumed. This is because the identification of fathers through marriage not only identifies relatives related through the father, but also enables relatives to be identified through male relatives of the mother. We argue that this tremendous increase in valuable kin may have been one of the benefits leading to the tradition of marriage becoming a human universal.

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Achhpal, Beena, Southern Connecticut State University

INDIAN MIDDLE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S DAILY ACTIVITIES AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

The way children spend their time affects their cognitive and social development. Parents often arrange activities for their children to participate either by providing them opportunities or restricting their participation. The purpose of this study is to examine how Indian Children between the ages 10-14 years spend their time, variation in their time use and its relationship to school achievement and behavior. One hundred school age children and their parents constituted the sample. Results are discussed in terms of factors affecting with children's time use and its effect on their school performance both in academics and social behavior.

Peregrine, Peter N. peter.n.peregrine@lawrence.edu, Lawrence University

SYNCHRONICITY IN THE NEW WORLD: AN EXAMPLE OF ARCHAEOETHNOLOGY.

Chrisler Chase-Dunn and colleagues have demonstrated cycles of synchronous growth and decline in cities in Europe and Asia. They argue that synchronicity is rooted in systems of economic and political interdependence

cutting across broad regions of the world for long periods of history. Using a new strategy for cross-cultural research in the anthropological sciences--archaeoethnology, the cross-cultural analysis of archaeological cultures in a diachronic mode--I examine whether city synchronicity has occurred in the New World and, if so, whether it implies widespread economic and political interdependencies over long periods of time.

Perper, Timothy, perpcorn@dca.net
Martha Carnog, Independent Scholars

LIFE IMITATES ART: OBSERVING PEOPLE FALLING IN LOVE IN THREE CULTURES Two thousand years ago, Ovid described a behavioral sequence enacted by men and women falling in love. Ovid's "courtship sequence" had five stages: Look, Talk, Touch, Kiss, Coitus. In North America, ethnological fieldwork yields a more elaborate sequence: Look, Approach, Talk, Turn, Touch, Synchronize, Kiss/Caress, Coitus. In Japan, artists who draw manga (an artform akin to US comics) have portrayed the identical sequence. In Ovid, Japan, and North America, women actively initiate, maintain, and escalate the sequence at all its stages. The sequence therefore seems to have both historical and cross-cultural validity.

R

Rabkin, Leslie, lrabkin@yahoo.com

TAT NARRATIVES OF TRAUMA AND RESILIENCY IN A POST-CONFLICT SOCIETY: KOSOVO This paper examines a large sample of TAT narratives gathered during 2002-2004 in Kosovo, where the author was Visiting Professor of Psychology at the University of Prishtina. The focus is on how post-conflict trauma is experienced and expressed, and the role of resiliency, both cultural and individual, in coping with its effects. Age, gender and city- rural similarities and differences will be highlighted.

Read, Dwight W., dread@anthro.ucla.edu, UCLA

KINSHIP ALGEBRA EXPERT SYSTEM (KAES): A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF KINSHIP TERMINOLOGY SYSTEMS

Kinship terminology systems provide the conceptual basis for the social identity of societal members. Rewrite rules make it evident that terminologies have an underlying logic, but are based on the invalid assumption that kinship terminology systems are a means to classify genealogical relations. Instead, kinship terminology systems are cultural constructs that can be modeled as algebraic structures. Genealogical definitions of kin terms can be predicted with 100% accuracy. The computer program, KAES generates a kinship terminology system using ethnographically grounded computations of kin terms. The generative logic accounts for both the properties of a terminology and the differences among terminologies.

Rebhun, L.A., rebhun@yale.edu, Yale University

LOVE, ECONOMIC INTERESTS, AND URBANIZATION IN NORTHEAST BRAZIL.

Rapid urbanization and the expansion of an unstable globalized economy have transformed how people talk and think about sexual relationships in Northeast Brazil. Shifts in expectations of the content of intimate relationships modify power relations among genders, generations, and social classes. This paper, based on fieldwork in interior Northeast Brazil, considers changing concepts of love, romance, and patronage in this region.

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HC Harpending, University of Utah
S. Wooding, University of Utah School of Medicine
LB Jorde, University School of Medicine

WHERE WE CAME FROM.

At each genetic locus, the allele thought to have been present in the last common ancestor is called "ancestral." Nearly all ancestral alleles are most common in Africa. This is often attributed to an African origin of modern humans. We show here that this conventional argument is false. To resurrect it, we suggest that two forms of bias affect these data.

Roopnarine, Jaipaul L. jroopnar@syr.edu, Syracuse University, Hillary N.Fouts, Michael E.Lamb, Tracey Lewis

MOTHERS' AND FATHERS' BEHAVIORS TOWARD THEIR 3-4-MONTH-OLD INFANTS IN LOW-, MIDDLE- AND UPPER-SOCIOECONOMIC AFRICAN AMERICAN FAMILIES.

Parental availability, basic care giving, emotional regulation, social stimulation and arousal, and displays of affection were observed in twenty low-, 21 middle- and 21 upper-socioeconomic African American families and their 3-4 month old infants. With increasing economic resources, exposure to multiple caregivers and nonresident fathers declined. Mothers were more available to infants than fathers were, regardless of socio-economic status. Mothers held and fed infants more than the fathers did, whereas fathers vocalized more and displayed more affection to infants than mothers did. Mothers and fathers interacted with male and female infants quite similarly.

Roscoe, Paul B., Paul.Roscoe@umit.maine.edu, University of Main

REGIONAL COMPARISON AND NEW GUINEA'S HUNTER-GATHERERS.

At contact, New Guinea was home to many societies that depended on wild foods for a majority to a near totality of their subsistence. Regional comparison of these communities offers opportunities for tracking how subsistence optimization and warfare interact to affect population density, settlement patterns, social structure, political leadership, and symbolic forms in forager society. Using this work as a foundation, this paper discusses some of the advantages and disadvantages of New Guinea regional comparison for understanding forager life in the past and present.

Rosenthal, Beth Rosenthal@york.cuny.edu, York College and The Graduate Center of The City University of NY, Wilson, Cody W., City University of NY

CROSS-ETHNIC COMPARISONS OF US URBAN ADOLESCENTS' EXPOSURE TO INTERPERSONAL COMMUNITY VIOLENCE

Several ethnic groups are compared in terms of level of exposure to interpersonal community violence during high school and its relationship to psychological distress. Sample ($n=667$) comprises adolescents in their last semester in high school or first semester of college who attended high school in Queens, NYC. Groups compared are Chinese, Koreans, Indians, South American Hispanics, English speaking Caribbean Islanders (all these groups are first or second generation), Caucasians and African Americans (latter two groups are all at least third generation). Data were obtained with highly reliable multi-item measures, and were analyzed with multiple regression (gender and SES controlled).

Ross, Norbert norbert.o.ross@Vanderbilt.Edu, Vanderbilt University

TOWARDS A DISTRIBUTIONAL VIEW OF CULTURE.

Culture is a fundamental working concept for Anthropology. Its definition is however at best elusive as can be seen in the large number of definitions proposed. In this paper I will argue that the utter concern with a definition of culture in itself is part of the problem. Based on data from different research projects I will argue that *instead of trying to define culture* we should be looking into the question of *how to study culture*. From such a point of view it will become clear why the concept of "culture" is so elusive and why focusing on processes rather than an overall concept of culture is much more fruitful, avoiding the theoretical problems outlined I many discussions. Based on example of actual research the paper will outline both a theoretical and methodological framework to study cultural models.

Ross, Norbert, norbert.o.ross@Vanderbilt.Edu, Vanderbilt University

Douglas Medin, Northwestern University

UNDERSTANDING CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

In this paper we present data from ongoing research among Menominee and Majority Culture Fish experts in northern Wisconsin. The data are part of a larger comparative research, exploring cultural models, values and behaviors among Menominee Native Americans and Majority Culture people. In the presented study we will provide evidence for differences in cultural models that are not based on differences in base knowledge. Rather it seems that the differences are the result of different patterns of knowledge organization based on different values and goals of the individuals. This opens a new dimension of understanding cultural differences with respect to their characteristics and origin.

S

Sandanger, Inger, University of Oslo
 Jan F. Nysgard, University of Oslo
 Tom Sorensen University of Oslo

NEGATIVE LIFE EXPERIENCES, WORK OBLIGATIONS AND GENDER AS EXPLANATORY VARIABLES FOR ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION

Theoretical and empirical approaches attempt to explain the higher occurrence of anxiety and depression symptoms among women compared to men; including 1) concentration on the concept of greater vulnerability of women to strain, 2) psychological variables such as optimism-pessimism or 3) differential effects of life experiences and stress associated with work and occupational demands. Separate linear and non-linear models were used to compare each gender on the stress and strain associated with life experiences and the work/occupational situation. The linear model tended to obscure differences between women and men, whereas the non-linear model showed important gender differences. The paper will also discuss the ramifications of these differences for the incidence and prevalence of anxiety and depression for gender groups.

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METRIC SCALING OF SEMANTIC DOMAINS IN CROSS-CULTURAL GERONTOLOGY

This presentation will explore the problems attendant on making cross-group comparisons using metric scaling in cross-cultural gerontology. In particular, if an extreme-groups design is used (a common initial design; Hertzog, 1996) in which 20 year olds are compared to 70 year olds, then the number of group comparisons is multiplied: young are compared to old, culture 1 is compared to culture 2, and interactions must be taken into account: is the change from young to old in culture 1 the same as the change from young to old in culture 2, etc? How can comparisons be made? Data are from young and old Mexicans in Mexico City and young and old Anglos in Chicago on six cultural domains: animals, emotions, illnesses, men's work, women's work, and money.

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

EGO AND ALTRUISM IN KIN-BASED AND INDIVIDUALISTIC SOCIETIES: A DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVE

Evolutionary psychologists have no theory of pure altruism-no expectation of any kind of return now or in the future. I propose that pure altruism requires recursive thinking, which develops around age 7. Pure altruism can be either personal (face to face) or impersonal (like human relief donations). I hypothesize that personal altruism is more likely to be found in kin-based societies, while impersonal altruism is more likely to be found in individualistic societies. This can be tested cross- culturally.

Seward, Rudy Ray seward@unt.edu, University of North Texas

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITIONS AND CHANGES IN FAMILIES IN IRELAND: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

During most of the Twentieth Century, Ireland's population patterns were discrepant from the demographic transition theory. High mortality only gradually declined over time and was not followed by a drop in fertility. Despite high fertility the population declined due to heavy emigration. Irish family patterns did not converge with those in industrialized societies. Available data are used to chart changes, make comparison with populations and families in other Western nations, and assess the accuracy of these characterizations. Recent, rapid, and broad changes in the Irish population and families suggest a delayed convergence with prominent patterns in other industrialized nations.

Shane, Paul G. Rutgers University, Newark, NJ

A COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS ON CHILDREN OF IMPRISONMENT OF PARENTS

There are children whose parent(s) are imprisoned in every prison, in every country, everywhere in the world. It is a situation that, until recently, has been given scant attention anywhere and remains low in priority almost everywhere. Children of prisoners are the most innocent and most traumatized of anyone affected by imprisonment. They suffer multiply, particularly in terms of mental health. Potentially their entire lives are changed and distorted by the experience. First the importance of the issue needs to be stated. The presentation will set out the little that is known and extrapolate further from existing information about the effects of parental incarceration on children. A comparison will be made of responses to children and families of the imprisoned in

Finland and the United States, with almost opposite approaches to imprisonment and family relations. A case example from India will also be presented. In addition various programs that exist in the United States will be discussed and briefly critiqued. What could be done further to counteract deleterious effects will then be examined.

Shore, Brad, antbs@emory.edu, Emory University,

MODELING POINT OF VIEW: EGO-CENTRIC AND ALLO-CENTRIC CULTURAL MODELS MRI

studies suggest that human spatial navigation is mediated by two irreducible cognitive formats: ego-centric and allo-centric. Ego-centric mental maps are dynamic representations of an individual's motion through space. Allo-centric maps are birds-eye-view representations of the same space. These alternative navigation strategies appear to be differentially distributed by gender. There are a whole variety of cultural models which exploit the same perspectival distinction represented by these navigational models. This paper explores several examples of ego-centric and allo-centric cultural models, and proposes a set of evolutionary and functional correlates of the distinction.

Shulova-Piryatinsky, Irene, Irene.piryatinsky@gmail.com, Suffolk University

Debra Harkins, Suffolk University

CULTURAL NARRATIVES: EXPLORATORY STUDY OF MOTHER-CHILD STORYTELLING IN RUSSIA AND NORTHEAST UNITED STATES

Research concerning cultural differences in storytelling has found that one's environment and one's culture play an indelible role in the way parents tell stories to their children, as well as the way children respond during storytelling. This study examined cultural differences in American and Russian parent-child narratives. Twenty-six American and eighteen Russian three to five year old children and their mothers were asked to tell a story using a non worded picture book. In line with predictions, findings indicated that compared with American parents-child dyads, Russian counterparts showed greater orientation toward authority and more expression of emotions. Findings are discussed in terms of different value systems of these two cultures.

Shulova-Piryatinsky, Irene, Irene.piryatinsky@gmail.com, Suffolk University

Robert Manlove, eosforos@silcon.com, St. Mary's College of California

INTERGENERATIONAL CONFLICT IN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES

It is common for families immigrating to the United States to tragically disintegrate under acculturative pressures. Children tend to demand more freedom and reject parental control, separating themselves psychologically and socially from their families. Parents feel lonely and abandoned by their children. Conflicts arise about the children's friends, sexual behavior, social behavior and family obligations. In this research, we work with families from the former Soviet Union. Using TAT responses and a new form of narrative analysis, Intentionality Analysis, as we hope to create positive family ties by making the generational shift in values and beliefs explicit and understandable to them.

Shwalb, David, dsshwalb@selu.edu, Southeastern Louisiana University

Barbara Shwalb, Barbara.shwalb@selu.edu, Southeastern Louisiana University

FATHERS AND PRESCHOOLERS IN JAPAN AND THE U.S.: DAILY LIFE SETTINGS RELATIONSHIPS AND ACTIVITIES

This paper reports the results of a survey of Japanese (172 mothers) 172 fathers) and American (99mothers, 78 fathers) parents of preschoolers. To understand the cultural contexts of fathering in the two societies, parents described family demographics and time use, and the physical and social environment in which their children lived. There were significant cultural group differences in descriptions of children's daily life activities, and in numbers and types of relationships children had with neighbors, extended family, and friends. As predicted, Japanese fathers reported less time with their children and more time at work, compared with American fathers.

Smith, Sandi smiths@msu.edu, Michigan State University

APPLICATION OF THE ALTRUISTIC BEHAVIOR CODING SCHEME TO CROSS CULTURAL CONTEXTS

Smith and Smith claimed that altruistic action "is intended to benefit others beyond simple sociability or duties associated with role." This definition will need to be reformulated to behavior in communal cultures as they have extended obligation networks, the basis of which are expected helping behaviors offered to others in the network. Therefore, behaviors that would be captured by the coding scheme in an individualistic culture would

not necessarily be seen as altruistic in a communal culture as they may be non-voluntary and role-related. This and face-related issues in both types of cultures will be explored in this paper.

Smith, Tom W. smitht@norc.uchicago.edu, National Opinion Research Center/University of Chicago

MEASURING ALTRUISM ACROSS SOCIAL GROUPS AND COUNTRIES: FINDINGS FROM THE NATIONAL ALTRUISM STUDY

As a module on the 2002 General Social Survey, the first national study of altruism was conducted. It examined: altruistic values, altruistic behaviors, and empathy. This paper first discusses the items used to measure these areas. Second, it examines the bivariate associations between these scales and other measures. Third, a series of multivariate models are tested. Finally, drawing on the GSS's 20 years of participation in the International Social Survey Program, cross-national variation in altruism is considered. Limited existing data are used and the conceptual and empirical appropriateness of the scales are considered.

Sorenson, Tom, University of Oslo

Olav Klepp, University of Oslo

Torbjorn Moum, Robert Kleiner, Inger Sandanger, Nils Boe

STABILITY OF DIMENSIONS -- LOCAL COMMUNITY INTEGRATION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL DISORGANIZATIONS OVER EIGHT YEARS

The perspective of societal disorganization causing personal disorganization was put forward by Comte. Leighton found more mental disorder in disintegrated communities; this study will evaluate this perspective in greater detail. The first study in North Norway (1990-1993) had 49 evaluating statements about each of six local communities covering the presumed important characteristics of community integration-disintegration. Factor-analysis yielded nine factors in accordance with integration-theory. Eight years later, a second survey added eight new items. Paper will show: 1) if the relationship between properties initially related to mental disorder persisted over eight years, 2) by factor analyzing the items in the second survey (with the new items) determines if we get the same factor structure obtained earlier, and 3) if the relationship of the factors to mental health is the same as in the first survey.

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

“GUIDED BY” THE PAST COMPARED WITH “MOULDING” THE FUTURE: EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY IN ICELAND AND SINGAPORE.

Two of the world's best educational environments for young people are in the island nations of Iceland and Singapore. Youth in Iceland have especially high academic achievement in languages; youth in Singapore excel in mathematics. A U.S. educational psychologist compared Icelandic and Singaporean adolescent students (11-17 years) based on observations, interviews, surveys, professional literature, and government reports. Icelanders wanted “still better schools” guided by the principles of cooperative democracy and freedom. Singaporeans strives to “mould the future of the nation” through their teaching of children. These beliefs appeared to impact the psychological developmental and schooling of youth from these countries.

I

Tanon, Fabienne ftanon@ens-lsh.fr, Ecole Normale Supérieure Lettres et Sciences Humaines

COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON STREET CHILDREN IN 3 AFRICAN CITIES

A group of researchers from different countries, (France, Belgium, Ivory Coast and Madagascar) has launched a collaborative study focusing on street children in three main cities : Abidjan, Nairobi and Antananarivo. Social, psychological and anthropological perspectives are combined to bring up a better understanding of social dynamics and cognitive resources of street children. From there how can we get closer to reliable answers to this crucial issue?

Triandis, Harry C. triandis@uiuc.edu, University of Illinois

COLLECTIVISM AND ALTRUISTIC BEHAVIOR

The most widely studied cultural pattern in cross-cultural psychology is individualism-collectivism. Collectivists define the self as an aspect of some ingroup: family, co-religionists, similar political, gender, social class, place of birth, etc. Altruism is especially likely to be observed toward ingroup members. On the other

hand, outgroup members are likely to be exploited or even hurt. Among individualists, altruism is less likely to be found toward ingroup members, and exploitation is less likely toward outgroup members.

Tulviste, Tiia Tiia.Tulviste@sh.se, Tartu University, Estonia

ESTONIAN AND FINNISH MOTHERS' AND FATHERS' CHILD-REARING GOALS

The mothers and fathers of 5-year-old children residing in Estonia and Finland were asked to fill out the Paternal Developmental Goals Questionnaire. Mothers differed from fathers in naming characteristics related to Hedonism and Benevolence more frequently. In Estonia, fathers mentioned Achievement more often than mothers. In both cultures, benevolence was the most valued characteristic of children. Finnish parents stressed the characteristics related to Benevolence and Hedonism more, and those related to Achievement, Conformity and Working hard less than Estonian parents. The child-rearing goals of Finnish parents were more homogenous than those of the Estonians, reflecting the well-established values of a stable modern society.

Tulviste, Tiia, Tiia.Tulviste@sh.se, Tartu University, Estonia

A COMPARISON OF VALUE PREFERENCES, AUTONOMY, AND SELF-ESTEEM OF ORPHANAGE-REARED AND HOME-REARED TEENAGERS

According to the official statistics, there are currently 1814 children without parental care in Estonia and a lion's share of them live in orphanages. In my paper I present the results of an investigation showing that orphanage-reared teenagers (15–19 yrs.) scored lower on emotional and behavioral autonomy, as well as self-esteem, than their home-reared peers. Furthermore, they were found to score high on Tradition, but low on Power, Self-Direction, and Achievement, and there were no significant gender differences in their value preferences. The results will be discussed in respect to family influence in value acquisition and autonomy development, and to the feasibility of orphanage care for children.

V

Van de Poel-Knotterus, Frederique fredk87@okstate.edu, Oklahoma State University

David J. Knotterus, jdk2307@okstate.edu, Oklahoma State University

CONCENTRATION CAMP INTERNMENT IN NAZI GERMANY: THE BREAKDOWN AND RECONSTITUTION OF RITUAL LIFE

This presentation focuses on internees in Nazi concentration camps (with an emphasis on French nationals) and how internment in them served to breakdown ritualized practices engaged in by people prior to imprisonment. The investigation is based on an analysis of memoirs written by internees. Attention is given to how the ability to create new or old ritualized practices served as a means of adapting to such a situation. We argue that those who were able to reconstitute ritualized practices were better able to cope with this extreme (coercive) condition. This study relates to theory/research concerned with ritualization, disruptive events, and deritualization.

Veale, Angela, a.veale@ucc.ie, University College Cork,

REINTEGRATION OF FORMER CHILD SOLDIERS: TRAUMA V. JUSTICE DISCOURSES?

This paper explores some tensions between child-welfare, psychosocial and justice discourses in post-conflict reintegration of former child soldiers. In Northern Uganda, where child soldiers were abductees, reintegration interventions have been solely focused on psychosocial reintegration. In Rwanda and Sierra Leone, reintegration with impunity has been met with resistance. In general the discourses of psychosocial and justice interventions have run in parallel. This paper traces some tensions and also areas of complementarity between both. It argues for a critical examination of assumptions of psychosocial programming for former child soldiers, particularly with respect to impunity. It examines the position of former child soldiers in the International Criminal Tribunal in Sierra Leone. It explores the emergent interfaces between psychosocial, justice and cultural discourses.

Visani, Federica Visani@wanadoo.fr, PARIS IV-SORBONNE

AN AMERICAN, A FRENCH AND A RUSSIAN MEET ON A DESERT ISLAND THE REPRESENTATION OF THE FOREIGNER AND THE CULTURAL TRANSFER IN RUSSIAN CONTEMPORARY JOKES.

With the progressive unification of Europe's political space, the determination of the cultural identity through the juxtaposition of cultures is a central and semiotically innovative subject. The concept of border is applied to this juxtaposition, simultaneously separating and unifying cultures, and allowing

the cultural dialogue. This mechanism is analysed through Russian jokes about foreigners. The jokes work as a filter translating the type of the foreigner into the Russian culture. The transfer from an external semiotic space to the Russian internal one transforms the foreigner into a simplified representation of himself adapting it to the hosting culture.

W

White, Douglas, drwhite@orion.oac.uci.edu, University of California, Irvine

CONCEPTUAL ETHNOGRAPHY

Conceptual ethnography begins from the recognition that the compartments and conceptions of anthropology and ethnography are interlinked. Here I examine cognition and social networks in relation to the concept of culture, exemplified in the study of kinship. Concepts used in network analysis of the context and behaviors involved in kinship lead to new understandings of patterns of cohesion. Within cohesive groups, people in various communities are shown to use the network itself to compute categories of kinship in unexpected ways that do not require the kinds of assumptions anthropologists often make about the connection between kinship terminology and behavior. It is shown that this lends support to the view that cognition cannot be considered an internal mental process but involves the social environment itself as part of the cognition in the wild, as Ed Hutchins has aptly put the case. Hence culture cannot be considered in terms of models of internal states, and a definition of culture must deal with the many layers of interconnections between behavior, networks, cognition, and socially cohesive units such as community or organizations in which people interact.

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A COMPACT MACROMODEL OF TECHNO-ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC EVOLUTION OF THE WORLD SYSTEM

Here we present, critique, and examine the empirical evidence for a model of population growth that is more complex than either of the models – power-law or hyperbolic. It involves two variables, a technologically induced carrying capacity K , and the literacy rate, in addition to population number P . Literacy rate L is seen as a critical nonlinear variable that has a sigmoidal pattern of change in relation to K , $KL(1-L)$, while changes in K are affected by the product P times L and changes in P are affected by those in L times N but divided by L . Hence population growth slows as literacy increases, as in (a) the theory of demographic transition and (b) the periods of demographic transition over the past 12,000 years.

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SCALAR FACTORS IN INCREASING POLITICAL COMPLEXITY

Trajectories of development from simple ranked political formations to developed state are quite varied. Since polities are build in ecosystems with different resource densities and face different problems of transport and communication, it is possible that much of this variability can be explained in terms of scale factors. This possibility is assessed with a cross cultural sample of polities with different territorial sizes, possible travel rates, population masses, and hierarchical complexities.

See you in Savannah, GA, February 2006

**35th Annual Meeting of the Society for
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Hilton of Santa Fe Meeting Facilities Floorplan

