



**2007 Meeting of the  
Society for Cross-Cultural Research**

**The 36th Annual Meeting  
Society for Cross-Cultural Research (SCCR)**

*jointly with*

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

**San Antonio, Texas**

**February 21-24, 2007**



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Mary Powell & Bristol Ivy, Registration Assistants, Grinnell College

Sincere appreciation is expressed to Bill Divale, Past President of SCCR,  
for his invaluable assistance in organizing this annual meeting.

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

**SCCR WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21**

<b>Registration</b>	<b>3-6 pm</b>
<b>SCCR/SASci Wine &amp; Cheese Reception</b>	<b>6-7 pm</b>

**SCCR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22**

<b>Registration</b>	<b>9 am - 3 pm</b>
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<b>8:00am – 9:30 am</b>	<b>Thursday</b>	<b>Crockett Room</b>
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**Paper Session: Contributions to the Theory: Ritual and Sociality****Chair: Lew Hendrix (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale)**

- Lew Hendrix (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale) **THE BIOSOCIAL THEORY OF INCEST: A REVIEW OF RECENT SCHOLARSHIP**
- Christine Kuznar (Indiana University - Purdue University, Fort Wayne) and Lawrence A. Kuznar (Indiana University - Purdue University, Fort Wayne) **A COMPARISON OF ADOLESCENT PUBERTY RITES AND COLLEGE ATHLETIC INITIATIONS**
- Isaac Ortega (National Autonomous University of Mexico) and Silvia Ruiz-Velasco (National Autonomous University of Mexico) **SOME PREDICTORS OF DISCRIMINATIVE BEHAVIOR ON LATIN TEENAGERS**

<b>8:00am – 10:30am</b>	<b>Thursday</b>	<b>La Salle Room</b>
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**SCCR & SASCI Symposium: Cross-Cultural Approaches to Evolution and Behavior I****Chair: Marsha Quinlan and Robert Quinlan (Washington State University)****Discussant:**

- Chris Boehm (USC) **THE GENETIC EFFECTS OF LATE PLEISTOCENE SOCIAL CONTROL**
- Brad Huber (College of Charleston) **PATERNAL CERTAINTY AND SOCIAL COMPLEXITY**
- Hillary Fouts (University of Tennessee) **AKA AND BOFI FORAGER FATHER INVOLVEMENT WITH YOUNG CHILDREN: IS THERE A FORAGER FATHERING STYLE?**
- Carol Ember & Melvin Ember (HRAF) **EFFECTS OF WAR AND PEACE ON SOCIALIZATION: COMPARING EVOLUTIONARY MODELS**

9:30am - 12:00pm

Thursday

Crockett Room

**Symposium: Studying Culture with Narratives****Chair: Robert F. Manlove (Visiting Scholar, University of California Berkeley)**

- *Robert Manlove* (Visiting Scholar, University of California Berkeley) **STUDYING CULTURE SCIENTIFICALLY WITH NARRATIVE ANALYSIS**
- *Bill Divale* (York College, SUNY) **USING THE TAT TEST IN CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS TO FIND CULTURAL VERSUS INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL THEMES**
- **BREAK**
- *Irene Piryatinsky* (Suffolk University) **CULTURAL NARRATIVES OF IMMIGRANT AND NON-IMMIGRANT MOTHER-CHILD STORYTELLING IN ISRAEL**
- *Jaak Rakfeldt* (Southern Connecticut State University) **MENTAL MAPS, MEMORIES, AND LIFE STORIES: PRESERVATION OF ESTONIAN NATIONAL IDENTITY**

**BREAK 10:30 – 11:00**

11:00 am – 12:00pm

Thursday

LaFitte Room

**Paper Session: Studying Electronic Culture.****Chair: Lisa Oliver (San Jose State University)**

- *Lisa Oliver and Ravisha Mathur* (San Jose State University) **CULTURAL ISSUES: ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS WITHIN AN INTERNATIONAL MASTER'S PROGRAM**
- *Rowena Li* (University of North Texas) **THE REPRESENTATION OF DEGREE OF FREEDOM ON CROSS-CULTURAL WEBSITES: THE INDICATORS**

11: 00 am – 12:00pm

Thursday

LaSalle Room

**Paper Session: Moral Rules, Decisions and Diagnosis****Chair: Will Bennis (Northwestern University)**

- *Will Bennis* (Northwestern University) **SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTIONS AS TO WHEN AND WHY MORAL RULES TRUMP COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS IN DECISION MAKING**
- *Roberto Barocio* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México) *and Paula Jorde Bloom* (National Louis University) **THE DIAGNOSIS AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE IN SCHOOLS: ONE OF THE 2000 CENTURY EDUCATIONAL CHALLENGES**

**LUNCH 12:00 – 1:30 pm**

1:30-3:30 pm

Thursday

LaSalle Room

**SCCR & SASCI Symposium: Cross-Cultural Approaches to Evolution and Behavior II.***Chair: Marsha Quinlan and Robert Quinlan (Washington State University)*

- *Bobbi Low, Nicolas Parker & Ashley Hazel (University of Michigan)*  
**ECOLOGICAL UNDERPINNINGS OF WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE LIVES**
- *Robert Quinlan & Marsha Quinlan (Washington State University)*  
**EVOLUTIONARY ECOLOGY OF PAIR-BONDS**
- *Barry Hewlett (Washington State University)* **WHY SLEEP ALONE?  
INTRACULTURAL AND INTERCULTURAL VARIABILITY IN AKA,  
NGANDU AND EURO-AMERICAN COSLEEPING**
- *Willain Jankowiak, Peter Gray & Kelly Hattman (University Nevada, Las Vegas)* **DO CHINESE AND  
AMERICANS PERCEIVE ONE ANOTHER AS STATUS OBJECTS, EROTIC OBJECTS OR  
SOMETHING IN BETWEEN? A BIOCULTURAL ANALYSIS**

1:30-3:30 pm

Thursday

Crockett Room

**Paper Session: Critical Issues in the New Europe.***Chair: John Johnsen (Utica College)*

- *Abby Drwecki (University of Indiana)* **EAST, WEST AND THE ELUSIVE  
POLISH FEMINIST**
- *Jeff Katcherian (University of California, Irvine)* **TESTING TOLERANCE,  
MAKING 'CULTURE': CULTURE BUREAUCRATS, SOFT LAW AND  
EXCLUSION IN THE NEW EUROPE**
- *Kate Giuca (Grinnell College)* **ETHNIC POLARIZATION: HOW GROUPS  
CREATE AND DIVIDE ALONG ETHNIC LINES AND THE MEDIA'S  
ROLE IN MANIPULATING**
- *Erin Nothwehr (Grinnell College)*, **FROM COMMUNISM TO THE  
EUROPEAN UNION: AGRICULTURAL CHANGE IN POLAND,  
HUNGARY, AND THE CZECH REPUBLIC**
- *John H. Johnsen & Thomas Crist (Utica College)* **INTRODUCING FORENSIC  
ANTHROPOLOGY TO ALBANIA USING THE PROBLEM-BASED  
LEARNING MODEL**

1: 30 am – 3:30pm

Thursday

LaFitte Room

**Paper Session: Gender, Family and Kinship Dynamics***Chair: Marc Bornstein (NICHD)*

- *Sahil Shaikh* (Lehigh University) **MALE AND FEMALE CONTRIBUTIONS TO CONCEPTION**
- *Angela Martin* (Indiana University) **POLYGAMY AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY IN SOUTHERN PROVINCE, ZAMBIA**
- *Ramadan Ahmed* (Kuwait University) **ADOLESCENT GENDER ROLE ATTITUDES IN KUWAIT AND EGYPT**
- *Marc Bornstein* (NICHD) **MOTHER CHILD EMOTIONAL AVAILABILITY IN ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVE**

4:30 pm-5:00 pm

Thursday

LaFitte Room

**Workshop: Turning your Conference Paper into a Journal Article**

**Workshop Leaders: Michael Herzfeld, former editor of American Ethnologist, and Mel Ember, editor of Cross-Cultural Research.**

5:00-6:00 p.m

Thursday

LaSalle Room

**Keynote Address I: Harry Triandis** (Professor Emeritus, Psychology Department, University of Illinois at U-C): **SELF-DECEPTION ACROSS CULTURES.**

**FRIDAY**

7:15am – 8:00 am

SCCR Executive Committee meeting

TBA

8:00 am – 10:30am

Friday

Crockett Room

**Paper Session: Methodological Issues in Cross-Cultural Research***Chair: Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh)*

- *Herbert Barry III* (University of Pittsburgh) **RECODINGS AND FURTHER DATA FOR MURDOCK'S SAMPLE OF 186 SOCIETIES**
- *Bill Divale* (York College, CUNY) **TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED PRE-MEASURED VARIABLES FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH**
- *Deborah Stiles* (Webster University) **THE RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF USING ADOLESCENTS' DRAWINGS TO UNDERSTAND THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARDS MATHEMATICS AND READING: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE**



- *Rowland Folensbee* (Baylor College of Medicine) **THE NEUROSCIENCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL THERAPIES: A FRAMEWORK FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH**
- *Douglas Raybeck* (Hamilton College) **TEMPORALCENTRISM:ANTHROPOLOGY'S INCREASING IMPEDIMENT?**

8:00 am – 12:00pm

Friday

Coronado Room

**Joint SCCR & SASci Paper Session: Culture and Childhood: The Relative Value of Children/Youth**

*Chair: David Lancy (Utah State University—Vancouver)*

*Discussant: Hilary Fouts (University of Tennessee)*

- *Bonnie Hewlett* (Washington State University—Vancouver) **THE EFFECT OF HEALTH STATUS AND PARASITE LOAD ON THE PERCEPTION OF PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS AMONG THE AKA FORAGER AND NGANDU FARMER ADOLESCENTS OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**
- *Howard Kress* (U of Connecticut) **AN EVALUATION OF INFANT MORTALITY AND EMBODIED CAPITAL MODELS OF FERTILITY TRANSITION IN OTAVALO, ECUADOR**
- *Dawn Grimes-MacLellan* (Saint Mary's University) **RETHINKING CHILDHOOD IN GLOBAL JAPAN**
- *David F. Lancy* (Utah State University) **TODDLER REJECTION**
- *Rebecca Zarger*, (University of San Francisco) **BUILDING SLINGSHOTS AND FINDING EDIBLE GLUE: A FIELD GUIDE TO PEER LEARNING DURING CHILDHOOD IN SOUTHERN BELIZE.**
- **BREAK**
- *Hilary Fouts* (University of Tennessee), **Discussant**

8:30 am – 10:30am

Friday

LaFitte Room

**Paper Session: Health in Cross-Cultural Perspective**

*Chair: Ann Marie Yamada (University of Southern California)*

- *Ann Marie Yamada* (University of Southern California) **A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF SOCIOCULTURAL FACTORS FOR CONSUMERS PARTICIPATING IN COMMUNITY-BASED SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS**

- *Dianne Larson* (Independent Scholar) **BIOCULTURAL PATTERNS OF MENOPAUSE: IS DIET THE PRIMARY PREDICTIVE VARIABLE?**
- *Ann Marie Yamada* (University of Southern California) **CULTURAL COMPETENCE ASSESSMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS**
- *Vadim Moldovan* (York College, CUNY) **VALUE SYSTEM OF THE CHRONICALLY MENTALLY ILL: A POSTMODERNIST CULTURAL ANALYSIS**

8:30 am – 12:00pm

Friday

LaSalle Room

**Symposium: PARTheory & related studies: Recent findings in cross-cultural research**

*Chair: Rob Veneziano (Western Connecticut State University)*

- *Abdul Khaleque, Ronald P. Rohner, (University of Connecticut) Ziaun Nahar & Abdul H. Sharif,* **RELATIONS BETWEEN PARENTS' CULTURAL ORIENTATIONS AND CHILDREN'S PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION AND CONTROL AMONG BANGLADESHI IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES**
- *Shaila Khan & Ronald Rohner (University of Connecticut)* **THE INFLUENCE OF MATERNAL VS PATERNAL PUNISHMENT AND ACCEPTANCE ON BANGLADESHI YOUNG ADULTS' PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT**
- *Tiia Tulviste (University of Tartu)* **CONTROLLING MOTHERS AND WARMLY NEGLECTING FATHERS: ESTONIAN CHILDREN'S PERCEPTION OF THEIR PARENTS AND TEACHERS**
- *Stella Boamah, Samuel Kwapong, and Rob Veneziano (Western Connecticut State University)* **FATHERHOOD IN GHANA: THE AKUAPEM AND KWAWU PERSPECTIVES IN THE CONTEXT OF PARTHEORY'S SOCIOCULTURAL SYSTEMS MODEL**
- *Rob Veneziano (Western Connecticut State University)* **RELIABILITY ANALYSIS OF THE SHORT-FORM OF THE ADULT PARQ-CONTROL FROM A U.S. SAMPLE**
- *Ramadan A. Ahmed (Kuwait University)* **PAR LONG AND SHORT FORMS IN KUWAIT: A CORRELATIONAL STUDY**
- **BREAK 10:15-10:30**
- *Fatos Erkman (Bogazici University)* **PERCEPTIONS OF MATERNAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION AND HOW THIS RELATES TO PERCEIVED PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT OF CHILDREN**

- *Parminder Parmar and Ronald P. Rohner* (University of Connecticut) **PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE IN CHILDHOOD, INTIMATE PARTNER ACCEPTANCE, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AMONG MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN IN INDIA**
- *Ronald P. Rohner* (University of Connecticut) **RELATIONS AMONG INTIMATE PARTNER ACCEPTANCE, REMEMBERED PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE IN CHILDHOOD, AND ADULTS' PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT IN SIX SOCIETIES WORLDWIDE: A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARATIVE STUDY**
- *William Gomes and David E. Cournoyer* (University of Connecticut) **A METHOD ANALYSIS OF THE MULTIGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY**
- *Katsura Hirao and David E. Cournoyer* (University of Connecticut) **SCHOOL CONNECTEDNESS IN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES: LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE TRANSLATION AND BACK TRANSLATION OF A NEW SCALE**
- **Discussion**  
**Break 10:30am-11:00am**

1:30 am – 3:15pm

Friday

LaFitte Room

**Symposium : Cultural Values and Beliefs and Child/Adolescent Development***Chair: David Shwalb and Barbara J. Shwalb (Southeastern Louisiana University)**Discussant: Judith Gibbons (Saint Louis University)*

- *Dung Ngo* (Baylor College of Medicine) and *Sabrina My-Hang Nguyen* (Houston Independent School District) **THE EFFECTS OF ACCULTURATION ON VIETNAMESE TRADITIONAL VALUES AMONG VIETNAMESE AMERICANS**
- *Barbara J. Shwalb* (Southeastern Louisiana University) *Shuji Sugie* (Chukyo University) and *David W. Shwalb* (Southeastern Louisiana University) **RESPECT AND DISRESPECT IN JAPANESE CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS, AND SOCIETY**
- *Pablo Chavajay* (University of New Hampshire) **VALUES AND BELIEFS IN THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF PROBLEM SOLVING AMONG MAYAN FATHERS AND CHILDREN**
- *Parminder Parmar* (Pennsylvania State University - Worthington-Scranton) and *Beena Achhpal* (Southern Connecticut State University) **IMMIGRANT INDIAN CHILDREN'S PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR PARENTS' CHILD-REARING VALUES AND GOALS**

- *Ilina Todorova Moreno & Valerie Dixon* (Harmony in Life) **INTENSIVE FAMILY THERAPY WITH BOSNIAN/GYPSY TRUANT STUDENTS RELOCATED TO ST. LOUIS**
- *Suneetha S. de Silva* (Montana State University) **EFFECTS OF GENERATIONAL POVERTY ON ASPIRATIONS AND OUTCOMES: THREE FAMILY INTERVENTION PROGRAMS ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN MONTANA**

12:00pm-1:30 pm      Lunch

1:30 pm – 3:00pm

Friday

Crockett Room

**Paper Session: Infancy, Childhood and Parenting**

*Chair: Uwe P. Gielen (St. Francis College)*

- *Alicia Cavazos-Torres* (University of South Florida) **PARENT EDUCATION AMONG MIGRANT FARM WORKERS FROM MEXICO**
- *Ziarat Hossain* (University of New Mexico) **PARENTAL REPORTS OF THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON URBAN FAMILIES IN BANGLADESH**
- *Uwe P. Gielen* (St. Francis College) and *Ramadan Ahmed* (Kuwait University) **CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN THE ARAB WORLD.**
- *T. Sanghavi, J. Roopnarine* and *A. Krishnakumar* **THE NATURE OF ACADEMIC SOCIALIZATION IN IMMIGRANT ASIAN INDIAN FAMILIES: AN INTEGRATIVE APPROACH**

1:30pm – 3:00pm

Friday

LaSalle Room

**Symposium : Community Properties, Community Change and Quality of Life and Mental Health**

*Chair: Robert Kleiner (Temple U) Tom Sorensen (University of Oslo)*

*Discussant: Juris Dragons (Pennsylvania State University)*

- *Robert Kleiner, Tom Sorensen* and *Olav Klepp* (University of Oslo) **COMMUNITY SUBCULTURES AND SOCIAL STRUCTURES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON MENTAL HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE**
- *Tom Sorensen, Robert Kleiner, Nils Boe, Olav Klepp* and *Deborah Rieser*; **LOCAL COMMUNITY INTERVENTIONS, STRUCTURAL CHANGES AND CHANGE IN LOCAL COMMUNITY INTEGRATION AND MENTAL HEALTH**

- *Olav Martin Klepp, Robert Kleiner and Tom Sorensen, (University of Oslo)* **IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNITY PROPERTIES FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROCESSES AND THEIR IMPACT ON QUALITY OF LIFE AND MENTAL HEALTH.**
- *Deborah Rieser, Tom Sorensen, Nils Boe and Robert Kleiner*—**LOCAL COMMUNITY INTEGRATION AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS AT THREE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS IN A FISHING REGION IN NORTH NORWAY.**

3:15-4:15

Friday

LaSalle Room

**Keynote Address II: *Michael Herzfeld* (Harvard University, Anthropology Department) “On Cross-Cultural Comparison and Serendipity: Reflexes and Reflections in Ethnographic Practice.”**

5:00-5:30

SCCR Business Meeting

LaSalle Room

6:00-7:30

SCCR/SASci Banquet

7:30-8:30

SCCR Presidential Address: Juris Draguns

LaSalle Room

## SATURDAY

8:30 am – 11:00am

Saturday

Lafitte Room

**Paper Session: Anthropological Approaches to the Study of Identity: Discourse, Practice and Representation. Chair: *Robert Kleiner* (Temple U)**

- *Mary Powell* (Grinnell College)—**CRAFTING FAMILY**
- *Hema Ganapathy-Coleman* (Indiana State University) **ADEPT AT ADAPTATION? A CULTURAL STUDY OF INDIAN-AMERICAN PARENTS**
- *Bristol Ivy* (Grinnell College) **SEX EDUCATION: LANGUAGE, GENDER, AND DEVIANCE IN THE DISCOURSE OF HOMESCHOOLERS**
- *Laura Shannon* (Grinnell College) **THIS IS WHAT DEMOCRACY LOOKS LIKE: COSTA RICAN WOMEN ENVISION ALTERNATIVE MODERNITIES**
- *Alison S. Carson* (Manhattanville College) **THE ROLE OF ACCULTURATION, ETHNIC IDENTITY AND CULTURE IN WOMEN’S PERCEPTIONS OF THE BODY**
- *Azizur Molla* (Mansfield University of Pennsylvania) **FACTORS AFFECTING SELECTION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS IN RURAL BANGLADESH**
- *Carrie Brown* (Saint Louis University) **TRIBAL TEACHERS IMPORTANT FOR AMERICAN INDIAN ADOLESCENTS’ TRIBAL IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT**

8:30 am – 12:00am

Saturday

LaSalle Room

**Paper Session: Cultural Variation and Practice.***Chair: Nicola Tannenbaum (Lehigh University)*

- *Jay Sweifach* (Yeshiva University, Wurzweiler School of Social Work) **GROUP WORK AND ETHNIC SENSITIVITY: PROFICIENCIES FOR WORKING WITH ABUSED ORTHODOX JEWISH WOMEN**
- *Pirko Tõugu* (University of Tartu) **THE USE OF SOCIAL NORMS IN ESTONIAN AND RUSSIAN 6-YEAR-OLDS**
- *Joseph Dambrauskas* (Independent Researcher and Clinician) **PLAY AS A CULTURAL CARRIER IN ESTONIA**
- *Nicola Tannenbaum* (Lehigh University) **LOCALIZING THERAVADA BUDDHISM: VARIATIONS IN BUDDHIST PRACTICES AMONG TAI GROUPS IN THAILAND**
- *Victoria Varela-Macedo* (National University of Mexico) **ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACCULTURATION AND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY**
- *Rhianna Rogers* (Florida Atlantic University) **INVESTIGATIONS OF THE PRE-COLUMBIAN AND COLONIAL CERAMIC SEQUENCES IN TIHOO, MÉRIDA, YUCATÁN**

8:30am – 10:30am

Saturday

Crockett Room

**Symposium: Change and Continuity: A Glimpse at Contemporary Guatemala***Chair: Judith L. Gibbons (Saint Louis University)*

- *Pablo Chavajay* (University of New Hampshire) **MOTHERS' AND GRANDMOTHERS' VIEWS ON GENERATIONAL CHANGES IN CULTURAL PRACTICES IN A GUATEMALAN MAYAN TOWN**
- *Samantha L. Wilson* (Bradley/Hasbro Research Center & Brown Medical School) **GUATEMALAN FOSTER MOTHERS REFLECT ON INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC ADOPTION**
- *Judith L. Gibbons* (Saint Louis University), *Brien K. Ashdown*, *Richard D. Harvey* and *Claire T. Van den Broeck*, **SOCIAL ATTITUDES IN GUATAMAL**
- *Jillon S. Vander Wal* (Saint Louis University), *Judith L. Gibbons* (Saint Louis University), *Maria del Pilar Grazioso*, *Ana Gabriela Gonzalez*, **DENISSE LOPEZ ESQUIVEL AND REGINA LARA, CORRELATES OF EATING DISORDER SYMPTOMS IN GUATEMALAN GIRLS**

1:30pm – 2:50 pm

Saturday

SCCR Program  
LaFitte Room

**SCCR Symposium: Historical Dynamics in Cross-Cultural Perspective**

*Chair: Andrey Korotayev (Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow) and  
Leonid Grinin, (Volgograd Center for Social Research, Volgograd)*

- *Andrey Korotayev* (Russian State University for the Humanities) **THE WORLD SYSTEM URBANIZATION DYNAMICS: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS**
- *Leonid Grinin* (Volgograd Center for Social Research, Russia) **POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD SYSTEM: A FORMAL QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS**
- *Robert L. Carneiro* (American Museum of Natural History) **POPULATION PRESSURE AS A DRIVING FORCE IN SOCIAL EVOLUTION**
- *Douglas R. White* (University of California, Irvine) **EURASIAN CITY SYSTEMS IN THE LAST MILLENNIUM AND THE FUTURE**

3:00pm – 3:30 pm

Job Information Exchange

Crockett Room





**III SASci Meeting, San Antonio, TX, February 21-24  
Program**

**Wednesday, February 21 pm**

**3:00-6:00 Registration**

**6:00-7:00 SASci/SCCR Wine and Cheese Part**

**Thursday, February 22 am  
ROOM 1 (Bowie)**

**8:00-12:00**

**Panel:** Socio-cultural and Political Evolution: Patterns, Trends, Mechanisms, and Mathematical Models.

**Organizers and Chairs:** Prof. *Andrey Korotayev*, Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow, Russia and *Leonid Grinin*, Volgograd Center for Social Research

8:00-8:30

*Robert L. Carneiro* (American Museum of Natural History) CULTURAL EVOLUTION AND THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS.

8:30-9:00

*Leonid Grinin* (Volgograd Center for Social Research). PERIODIZATION OF HISTORY: A THEORETIC-MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS.

9:00-9:30

*Thomas D. Hall* (DePauw U.) CENTRAL ASIAN MIDDLEMEN, MARCHER STATES AND AFRO-EURASIAN SYNCHRONY.

9:30-10:00

*Eric C. Jones* (UNC-Greensboro) EXTREME EVENTS AND SOCIAL CHANGE OVER LONG TIME PERIODS.

10:00-10:30

*Andrey Korotayev* (Russian State U.). THE WORLD SYSTEM HISTORY PERIODIZATION AND MATHEMATICAL MODELS OF SOCIO-HISTORICAL PROCESSES.

**10:30-11:00 BREAK**

11:00-11:30

*David Small* (Lehigh University) LANDSCAPES AND CONTEXTS: SEARCHING FOR USEFUL MODELS TO CHART SOCIAL CHANGE

11:30-12:00

DISCUSSION

**12:00-1:30 LUNCH**

**ROOM 2 (Coronado)**

**8:00-12:00**

**Panel:** Lexical and Cultural Issues in Classification of Knowledge.

**Organizer and Chair:** Prof. Benjamin Blount, University of Texas, San Antonio

8:00-8:30

*Giovanni Bennardo* (Northern Illinois U.) FAMILIAR SPACE IN SOCIAL MEMORY.

8:30-9:00

*Will Bennis* (Northwestern U.) KNOWING WHEN TO HOLD 'EM AND WHEN TO FOLD 'EM: THE IMPORTANCE OF "HOT" AND "COLD" PATTERNS IN OUTCOMES TO EXPERIENCED CASINO GAMBLERS' STRATEGIES AND CHOICES.

9:00-9:30

*Benjamin Blount* (U. of Texas, San Antonio) SALIENCE IN ETHNOENTOMOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE AND CLASSIFICATION.

9:30-10:00

*Victor deMunck* (SUNY-New Paltz), *Meghan Garry* (SUNY-New Paltz) A CULTURAL MODEL OF COURTSHIP IN AMERICA.

10:00-10:30

*Carlos Garcia-Quijano* (Whittier College) and *Manuel Valdés Pizzini* (U of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez). THE ROLE OF ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION IN PUERTO RICAN FISHERS' FOLK TAXONOMIES OF MARINE LIFE.

**10:30-11:00 BREAK**

11:00-11:30

*Robert Moore* and *Karl Riecken* (Rollins College) THE SEMANTICS OF SOUL IN CHINA AND THE US.

11:30-12:00

DISCUSSION

**12:00-1:30 LUNCH**

**Thursday, February 22 pm**

**ROOM 1 (Bowie)**

**1:30-4:00**

**Panel:** Culture and Identity.

**Chair:** Victor deMunck

1:30-2:00

*Duran Bell* (UC Irvine) ON IDENTITY.

2:00-2:30

*Victor deMunck* (SUNY-New Platz) A CULTURAL MODELS APPROACH TO LITHUANIAN NATIONAL IDENTITY.

2:30-3:00

*Rosalyn Negron* (U. of Florida) A MIXED-METHOD APPROACH FOR CONCEPTUALIZING ETHNIC IDENTITY.

3:00-3:30

*Hidetada Shimizu* (Northern Illinois U.) CULTURAL MODELS OF SELF PRESENTATIONS IN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES: A MULTIVOCAL VIDEOGRAPHY STUDY.

3:30

DISCUSSION

**ROOM 2 (Coronado)**

**1:30-4:00**

**Panel:** Issues of Method.

**Chair:** John Gatewood

1:30-2:00

*John Gatewood* (Lehigh U.) SURVEY RESEARCH UNDER LESS THAN IDEAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

2:00-2:30

*Clarence Gravlee, Chad Maxwell, Aryeh Jacobsohn, Veronica McClain, and H. Russell Bernard* (U. of Florida) MODE EFFECTS IN THE COLLECTION OF PILE SORTS: FACE-TO-FACE VS. INTERNET-MEDIATED DATA COLLECTION.

2:30-3:00

*Mark Glazer* (U Texas-PanAmerican) TRANSMITTING LEGENDS IN SOUTH TEXAS: A STATISTICAL APPROCH.

3:00-3:30

*John Roberts* (U. of New Mexico) EXACT TESTS FOR LOG-LINEAR MODELS: ANTHROPOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS.

3:30

DISCUSSION

**4:00-5:00 (Bowie)**

**Keynote Speaker:** *Dwight Read* (UCLA),  
**FROM ANTHROPOLOGICAL REASONING TO MATHEMATICAL REASONING AND BACK.**

**5:00-6:00 (Coronado)**

Workshop 1: Run by *Douglas White* (UC Irvine), **A CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH COURSE**

**Friday, February 23 am**

**ROOM 1 (Bowie)**

**8:00-2:30**

**Panel:** Formalization as a tool for empirical research: what it buys us and what it doesn't.

**Organizer and Chair:** Prof. David Kronenfeld, University of California, Riverside

8:00-8:30

*Michael Fischer* (U. of Kent at Canterbury) CULTURAL DYNAMICS: FORMAL DESCRIPTIONS OF CULTURAL PROCESSES.

8:30-9:00

*Alan G. Fix* (UC Riverside) GENETIC DENDROGRAMS AND MALAYSIAN POPULATION HISTORY.

9:00-9:30

*Nick Gessler* (UCLA) ARTIFICIAL CULTURE AND MULTIAGENT EVOLUTIONARY COMPUTATION.

9:30-10:00

*David Kronenfeld* (UC Riverside) LANGUAGE FAMILY TREES: WHAT THEY CAN AND CANNOT REPRESENT.

10:00-10:30

*Lawrence Kuznar* (Indiana U. -Purdue U., Fort Wayne) THE USE OF COMPUTER MODELING FOR OVERCOMING THE LIMITS OF FORMALIZATION.

**10:30-11:00 BREAK**

11:00-11:30

*Murray Leaf* (U. of Texas, Dallas) EMPIRICAL FORMALISM.

11:30-12:00

*K. Lehman* (U. of Illinois, UC) FORMALISM AND EMPIRICISM: THE CASE OF CORPORATENESS AND CONTROVERSIES IN DESCENT THEORY.

**12:00-1:30 LUNCH**

**ROOM 2 (Coronado)**

**8:00-12:00**

**Panel:** Culture and Childhood: The Relative Value of Children/Youth.

**Organizer and Chair:** David F. Lancy, Utah State University

**Co-Sponsored by SASci and SCCR**

8:00-8:30

*Dawn Grimes-MacLellan* (Saint Mary's U.) RETHINKING CHILDHOOD IN GLOBAL JAPAN.

8:30-9:00

*Bonnie Hewlett* (Washington State U., Vancouver) THE EFFECT OF HEALTH STATUS AND PARASITE LOAD ON THE PERCEPTION OF PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS AMONG THE AKA FORAGER AND NGANDU FARMER ADOLESCENTS OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

9:00-9:30

*Howard Kress* (U. of Connecticut) AN EVALUATION OF INFANT MORTALITY AND EMBODIED CAPITAL MODELS OF FERTILITY TRANSITION IN OTAVALO, ECUADOR.

9:30-10:00

*David F. Lancy* (Utah State U.) TODDLER REJECTION.

10:00-10:30

*Rebecca K. Zarger* (U. of South Florida) BUILDING SLINGSHOTS AND FINDING EDIBLE GLUE: A FIELD GUIDE TO PEER LEARNING DURING CHILDHOOD IN SOUTHERN BELIZE.

**10:30-11:00 BREAK**

11:00-11:30

*Fouts Hilary* (U. of Tennessee) DISCUSSANT

11:30-12:00

DISCUSSION

**12:00-1:30 LUNCH**

**Friday, February 23 pm**

**ROOM 1 (Bowie)**

**1:30-2:30**

**Panel:** Formalization as a tool for empirical research: what it buys us and what it doesn't. (Continued)

**Organizer and Chair:** Prof. David Kronenfeld, University of California, Riverside

1:30-2:00

*Douglas R. White* (UC Irvine) and *Woodrow W. Denham* (Alice Lloyd College) THE INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIAN MARRIAGE PARADOX.

2:00-2:30

DISCUSSION

**ROOM 2 (Coronado)**

**1:30-3:30**

**Panel:** Using Archaeological Data to Answer Anthropological Questions.

**Organizer and Chair:** Prof. Winifred Creamer, Northern Illinois University

1:30-2:00

*Nathan Craig* (Field Museum) A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATURAL AND ANTHROPOGENIC DARK AND TWILIGHT ZONES IN WESTERN SOUTH AMERICA.

2:00-2:30

*Winifred Creamer* (Northern Illinois U.) LARGE SITES AND MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE: URBANISM?

2:30-3:00

*John Kantner* (School of American Research) COSMOGRAPHY AND POLITICS IN THE CHACO WORLD.

3:00-3:30

*Michael Kolb* (Northern Illinois U.) A JOURNEY THROUGH MONUMENTAL SPACE.

**3:00-4:00 (Bowie)**

**Workshop 2:** Run by *Michael Fischer* (U. of Canterbury, UK), ANTHROMETHODS AND ANTHROGRID

**4:00-5:45 (Coronado)**

**Workshop 3:** Run by *Christopher MacCarthy* (U. of Florida), PERSONAL SOCIAL NETWORKS

**6:00-7:30**

**BANQUET**

**Saturday, February 24 am**

**ROOM 2 (Coronado)**

**ROOM 1 (Bowie)**

**8:00-10:30**

**Panel:** Environment, Folkbiology, and Alzheimer.

**Chair:** Margo-Lea Hurwicz

8:00-8:30

*Kathi Beratan* (North Carolina State U.) FROM INDIVIDUAL AWARENESS TO COLLECTIVE ACTION: ADAPTATION OF U.S. GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONS TO GRADUAL ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

8:30-9:00

*Margo-Lea Hurwicz* (U. of Missouri-St. Louis), AN EXAMPLE OF TEST DEVELOPMENT USING CONSENSUS ANALYSIS: CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE OF ALZHEIMER DISEASE

9:00-9:30

*Ava Lasseter* (U. of Florida) BEAN FISH: CULTURAL CONSENSUS OF FISH NAMES AS AN INDICATOR OF UTILITY AMONG YUCATECAN FISHERMEN

9:30-10:00

*Sara Unsworth* (Northwestern U.), CONCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE DOMAIN OF FOLKBIOLOGY: BRIDGING ACROSS CULTURAL UNDERSTANDINGS OF NATURE

10:00-10:30

DISCUSSION

**10:30-11:00 BREAK**

**8:00-10:30**

**Panel:** Emotions and Pythons.

**Chair:** Andrea Bender

8:00-8:30

*Andrea Bender, Hans Spada, Hannah Swoboda, Simone Traber* (U. of Freiburg), JUSTICE AND ANGER IN TONGA AND GERMANY.

8:30-9:00

*Laura Fornos* (U. of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio), A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF MEXICAN AMERICAN ADOLESCENT DEPRESSION

9:00-9:30

*Thomas Headland* (SIL International), and *Harry W. Greene* (Cornell U.), PYTHONS AND PEOPLE AS PREDATORS AND PREY.

9:30-10:00

*Aki Roberts* (U. of New Mexico), EXPLAINING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HOMICIDE CLEARANCE RATES IN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

10:00-10:30

DISCUSSION

**10:30-11:00 BREAK**

**11:00-12:00 (Bowie)**

**Workshop 4:** Run by *Deborah Winslow* (NSF), WHERE IS THE MONEY AT NSF?

**12:00-1:30 LUNCH**

**12:00-1:30 LUNCH**

**Saturday February 24 pm**

**1:30-3:30 (Bowie)**

**Chairs:** John Gatewood, David Kronenfeld, and Murray Leaf  
**SUMMING UP MAJOR THEMES AND EVALUATING THE MEETING**

**3:30-5:00 (Bowie)**

**SASci Business Meeting**



# SCCR Abstracts

Ahmed, Ramadan A., [ramadan78am@hotmail.com](mailto:ramadan78am@hotmail.com), Kuwait University

Judith Gibbons, [gibbonsjl@slu.edu](mailto:gibbonsjl@slu.edu) Saint Louis University

Khaled Ziada, Menoufia University, Egypt

## **ADOLESCENTS' GENDER ROLE ATTITUDES IN KUWAIT AND EGYPT**

Fifteen hundred and eighty eight adolescents (ages 11 through 18) completed the Historico-Sociocultural Premises Scale that measures traditional attitudes toward gender roles and children's role in the family. The most traditional attitudes were held by boys from Kuwait and the least traditional by girls from Kuwait, with Egyptian adolescents falling in between. Factor analysis yielded three factors that accounted for 30 percent of the variance. The first factor, named child obedience was more strongly endorsed by Kuwaiti adolescents. The second factor, women homebound, was more strongly endorsed by boys than by girls. The third factor, women's fealty, was endorsed most by Egyptian boys and least by Kuwaiti boys.

Barocio, Roberto, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Paula Jorde Bloom, National Louis University

## **THE DIAGNOSIS AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE IN SCHOOLS: ONE OF THE 2000 CENTURY EDUCATIONAL CHALLENGES.**

Some people think it is enough to have a good educational program for children in order to get the learning goals. But it is important to take note of the importance of the organizational climate for the adults who are working in the schools. This is the only way to provide a real quality program.

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

## **RECODINGS AND FURTHER DATA FOR MURDOCK'S SAMPLE OF 186 SOCIETIES**

SPSS programs for data summaries and statistical analyses are applied to a large programming file that uses a separate large data file. The data include many categorical codes and quantitative ratings. Most of the data were published in several articles in the Journal Ethnology, 1970-1979, or used for a book by Schlegel and Barry, "Adolescence: an Anthropological Inquiry." The programming recodes many of the variables and introduces some new codes. Can these files be integrated with other data sets and applied to SPSS for personal computers?

Bennis, Will M., [wbennis@northwestern.edu](mailto:wbennis@northwestern.edu), Northwestern University

## **SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTIONS AS TO WHEN AND WHY MORAL RULES TRUMP COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS IN DECISION MAKING**

This study examines why people sometimes refuse to consider consequences when making decisions (Baron & Spranca, 1997; Fiske & Tetlock, 1997), a practice that runs counter to most theories of rational choice. It uses semi-structured interviews with 88 participants from several distinct cultural groups in northeastern Wisconsin, including Menominee Indians and evangelical Christians among others. The paper will present six common explanations as to when and why following moral rules is seen as more appropriate than weighing costs and benefits when making a decision, emphasizing some of the culture-specific belief-systems that lend themselves to this approach.

Beshai, James, [James.Beshai@Med.VA.Gov](mailto:James.Beshai@Med.VA.Gov), VA Staff Psychologist, VAMC, Lebanon, Pa.

## **ORIENTALISM AND CROSS CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY**

Cross Cultural Psychology uncovered universal and particular processes. The dominant western empirical methodology is responsible for this dichotomy between universal and particular findings. Half a century of empirical research brought about fragmentation of subject matter and more conflicts of interpretation of results. Placing a major emphasis on operational and political definitions of terror, violence, and culture needs to be supplemented by post-modern hermeneutic procedures such as those developed by Paul Ricoeur (2000) in "The Just".



Boehm, Christopher, [cboehm1@msn.com](mailto:cboehm1@msn.com), USC

### **THE GENETIC EFFECTS OF LATE PLEISTOCENE SOCIAL CONTROL**

The hypothesis is posed that the advent of large game hunting 250,000 years ago obliged humans to cooperate intensively because multiple hunters were needed to secure large mammals and equalized meat-sharing systems were needed to keep bands in business. To counter alpha monopolization of meat, subordinate coalitions arose and exerted nonmoral social sanctioning. This type of sanctioning created a new kind of selection pressure, which resulted in the evolution of conscience and a new, moralized type of social control.

Bornstein, Marc H., [Marc\\_H\\_Bornstein@nih.gov](mailto:Marc_H_Bornstein@nih.gov), National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Diane L. Putnick, NICHD

### **MOTHER CHILD EMOTIONAL AVAILABILITY IN ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVE:**

This study employs a cross-national, prospective, longitudinal framework to examine country, region, age, and gender differences in emotional availability (EA), a prominent index of mutual socioemotional adaptation in the parent-child dyad. Altogether 220 Argentine, Italian, and U.S. American rural and urban mothers and their daughters and sons took part in home observations at 5 and 20 months. In terms of country, Italian mothers were more sensitive, and Italian children were more responsive and involving than U.S. and Argentine dyads. In terms of region, rural mothers were more intrusive than urban mothers, and mothers were less structuring of rural boys than rural girls and urban boys. In terms of age, mothers were less sensitive and structuring with their 20-month-old children than with their 5-month-old children. In terms of gender, mothers were more sensitive with their girls than their boys, mothers were less structuring of rural boys than rural girls and urban boys, and boys' decreased in responsiveness and involving from 5 to 20 months. EA showed low to moderate stability from 5 to 20 months. Understanding how country, region, age, and gender influence EA enhances our understanding of forces that shape child development, parent-infant interaction, and family systems.

Bornstein, Marc H., [Marc\\_H\\_Bornstein@nih.gov](mailto:Marc_H_Bornstein@nih.gov), National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Keumjoo Kwak, SNU

Hyeyoung Shin, UMD

Joan T. D. Suwalsky, NICHD

### **INFANCY AND PARENTING IN SOUTH KOREA AND THE UNITED STATES:**

Activities of 5-month infants and their primiparous South Korean (n = 57) and European American (n = 57) mothers were microanalyzed from videotapes of natural interactions at home. The principal infancy issues of this report concern the nature and status of psychological processes in the young infant, the degree to which they constitute an organized system, and how they vary with culture. The principal parenting issues concern the nature and status of the behavioral repertoire of first-time mothers, the degree to which their parenting processes constitute an organized system, and how they vary with culture. The principal dyadic issue concerns the degree to which infant and mother developmental processes correspond with one another. Infants and mothers in these two contrasting cultural groups showed provocative patterns of similarity and difference in levels of interactive behavior consistent with contrasting childrearing philosophies and social orientations in the two cultures. Domains of infant and maternal activities did not cohere in either culture, always specific infant and mother activities corresponded. In the critical period of the first half-year of life, infants appear to be flexible and plastic in their behavioral repertoires; mothers are somewhat more established, but they adapt to the needs and behaviors of their infants as well as to expectations of their culture.

Brown, Carrie M., [cbrown53@slu.edu](mailto:cbrown53@slu.edu), Saint Louis University

### **TRIBAL TEACHERS IMPORTANT FOR AMERICAN INDIAN ADOLESCENTS' TRIBAL IDENTITY DEVELOPMENT**

Thirty adolescents (ages 13-17) of a Northeastern Indian tribe completed instruments measuring tribal identity, and listing those who had taught them tribal customs. Adolescents living in the tribe's home state reported higher tribal identity than those not living in the home state. The number of reported "tribal teachers" mediated the relationship between location (home state vs. other state) and tribal identity. The tribal teacher most often listed was the adolescent's grandfather.

Carson, Alison S., [carsona@mville.edu](mailto:carsona@mville.edu), Manhattanville College

Laura McDowell, Manhattanville College

GiaMarie Daino, Manhattanville College

### **THE ROLE OF ACCULTURATION, ETHNIC IDENTITY, AND CULTURE IN WOMEN'S PERCEPTIONS OF BODY**

To gain further insight into the factors that play a role in body image, we examined the influence of ethnic identity and acculturation on body (dis)satisfaction. While it was predicted that Caucasian and Hispanic women would experience different levels of body dissatisfaction as a function of ethnic identity and acculturative status, these hypotheses were only partially supported. Findings suggested more within group differences than between group differences. Follow-up focus groups were conducted providing insight into cultural norms and behaviors that influence body perception.



Cavazos-Torres, Alicia, [smathur@lakeland.usf.edu](mailto:smathur@lakeland.usf.edu), University of South Florida  
 Smita Mathur, University of South Florida

**PARENT EDUCATION AMONG MIGRANT FARM WORKERS FROM MEXICO.**

Migrant families in Florida experience acute poverty, frequent and major disruption in children's education, poor English proficiency among parents, poor access to health care, and inadequate housing among other risk factors. Appropriate parent education and increased participation in school can provide school readiness skills, and healthy social and emotional development in young children. This study explores ways to increase parental participation in schools, understand parental aspirations, and beliefs related to child socialization. Thirty seasonal farm workers in Florida were interviewed. The paper discusses qualitative findings based on the interviews.

Chavajay, Pablo, [pabloc@cisunix.unh.edu](mailto:pabloc@cisunix.unh.edu), University of New Hampshire  
 Cathy Angelillo, University of California

**MOTHERS' AND GRANDMOTHERS' VIEWS ON GENERATIONAL CHANGES IN CULTURAL PRACTICES IN A GUATEMALAN MAYAN TOWN**

Twenty pairs of mothers and grandmothers (the mothers' mothers) were interviewed regarding generational changes in a Guatemalan Mayan town currently undergoing rapid modernization. Ten pairs included mothers with 0-3 grades of schooling and ten pairs included mothers with 12 grades of schooling. Mother and grandmother pairs were each interviewed separately in their homes about their and their family members' schooling, occupations, and language use as well as other related cultural practices. Preliminary findings suggest that across schooling groups, there are occurring different patterns of changes and persistence in traditional indigenous Mayan practices as Western practices are increasingly becoming more prevalent.

Chavajay, Pablo, [pabloc@cisunix.unh.edu](mailto:pabloc@cisunix.unh.edu), University of New Hampshire

**SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF PROBLEM SOLVING AMONG GUATEMALAN MAYAN FATHERS AND CHILDREN: TRANSFORMING INDIGENOUS VALUES AND BELIEFS RELATED TO WESTERN FORMAL SCHOOLING**

This study examined 29 groups of Guatemalan Mayan fathers and their three related school-age children constructing a three-dimensional jigsaw totem pole puzzle together. Fathers with 0-3 grades and the children more often constructed the puzzle through multiparty collaboration, whereas fathers with 12 or more grades and the children more often structured their contributions through division of labor. Fathers with greater schooling also more often facilitated children's contributions during the puzzle construction by proposing division-of-labor plans to children. The variations in the social organization of group problem-solving reflect transforming cultural roles, values, and beliefs in how groups engage in shared activities.

Cournoyer, David, [david.cournoyer@uconn.edu](mailto:david.cournoyer@uconn.edu), University of Connecticut  
 William Gomes, University of Connecticut

**MULTIGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY AS A GLOBAL PHENOMENON: A METHOD ANALYSIS.**

A growing literature suggests that the multigenerational transmission of crime and delinquency is a global phenomenon. Method Analysis is used to conduct a structured literature review of studies of this phenomenon. This paper examines several explanations for the pancultural presence of this phenomenon including one rooted in Parental Acceptance Rejection Theory.

Cournoyer, David, [david.cournoyer@uconn.edu](mailto:david.cournoyer@uconn.edu), University of Connecticut  
 Katsura Kirao, University of Connecticut  
 David Cournoyer, University of Connecticut

**SCHOOL CONNECTEDNESS IN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES: LESSONS LEARNED FROM TRANSLATION AND BACK TRANSLATION OF A NEW SCALE.**

This paper will document cultural similarities' and differences in children's connectedness to schools that were revealed in the process of creating a scale in Japanese, translation to English, and back translation to Japanese. The School Connectedness scale contains a subscale on bonding to teachers that closely approximates Rohner's concept of teacher acceptance/rejection.

Dambraskas, Joseph, [josephdambraskas@hotmail.com](mailto:josephdambraskas@hotmail.com), Independent Researcher and Clinician

### **PLAY AS A CULTURE CARRIER IN ESTONIA**

Children's play can be seen as having three (psycho-bio-social) aspects/layers: a universal dimension of children as folk; a contextual aspect; and a third innate, culture-specific aspect per se - that is, found in high frequency, well developed, with a characteristic theme (possibly unique to that culture in which it is found). In this latter case, play may or may not be identical to culture-specific themes in the extant historical culture. If so, it raises the issue of play itself being a culture carrier. Evidence of play in Estonia as a culture carrier is presented and compared with Latvia and Lithuania.

Divale, William, [Divale@york.cuny.edu](mailto:Divale@york.cuny.edu), York College, CUNY

### **USING THE T.A.T TEST IN CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS TO FIND CULTURAL VERSUS INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL THEMES**

The Thematic Apperception Test (Murray 1943) has proved a significant instrument for projective testing by psychologists. Anthropologists have also used the TAT for cultural analysis. Psychologists show one subject many drawings and ask him to make up stories about the drawings, and then look for common conflict themes in the stories. The assumption is that conflicting themes in the psyche will repeatedly emerge. Anthropologists show only one drawing but to many subjects and any recurring themes found are assumed to apply to conflicts in the culture's ideology. Examples on the use of this technique in two studies are given.

Divale, William, [Divale@york.cuny.edu](mailto:Divale@york.cuny.edu), York College, CUNY

### **TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED PRE-MEASURED VARIABLES FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH**

Two samples that greatly facilitate hypothesis testing in cross-cultural research are the Standard Sample (186 societies & 2,000 variables), and Jorgensen's North American Indian sample (170 societies & 440 variables). Not discussed here is also the Revised Ethnographic Atlas (1,300 societies & 130 variables). These variables are available to subscribers of the Journal World Cultures as SPSS data files or MAPTAB ASCII files. Variables for these samples cover all aspects of environmental, economic, social, and ideological life (religion and psychology). Individuals who attend the session will receive a CD with the code-books of all variables.

Drwecki, Abby, [alpicken@indiana.edu](mailto:alpicken@indiana.edu), Indiana University

### **EAST, WEST, AND THE ELUSIVE POLISH FEMINIST**

This paper will examine the motivations and self-construction of Polish feminists who are involved in teaching women's self-defense seminars and see their participation in these activities as an important aspect of their feminist identity. Several factors determine the attitude of these feminists toward the particular project of women's self defense, including experiences of violence early in life and a desire to express self-identity through physical medium. Most importantly, engagement with a concept of the "West" or "Europe" is essential in these women's involvement in teaching self-defense.

Erkman, Fatos, [erkman@boun.edu.tr](mailto:erkman@boun.edu.tr), Bogazici University

Aysen, Bogazici University

### **CONGRUENCE BETWEEN CHILDREN'S AND MOTHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF MATERNAL ACCEPTANCE-REJECTION AND HOW THIS RELATES TO PERCEIVED PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT OF CHILDREN**

Purpose of this study is to explore the relative level of congruence between mothers' perceptions and children's perceptions of maternal acceptance, among Turkish mothers and children living in Istanbul, and its relation to psychological adjustment. As well as the variance of agreement between loving and less than loving families, as perceived by children. For data collection; Turkish Child version of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection and Control Questionnaire for Mothers (Child PARQ/Control: Mothers) and Parent version (Parent PARQ/Control: Mothers) as well as the Turkish version of Personality Adjustment Questionnaire (PAQ) will be utilized.

Fouts, Hillary, [hfouts@utk.edu](mailto:hfouts@utk.edu), University of Tennessee

### **AKA AND BOFI FORAGER FATHER INVOLVEMENT WITH YOUNG CHILDREN: IS THERE A FORAGER FATHERING STYLE?**

In this presentation evolutionary perspectives on fathering are examined in light of father involvement with children among two forager groups. Cross-cultural comparisons between the Bofi foragers in the Central African Republic and the Aka foragers in the Republic of Congo indicate differences in fathering are associated with ecological context, age of children, and biobehavioral processes. Furthermore, factors such as locality, marriage, maternal and child state, and involvement by other caregivers are examined to explain intra-cultural variation in father involvement. These results facilitate a discussion of fathering patterns among other forager populations, addressing the question: Is there a forager fathering style?

Folensbee, Rowland, [drfolensbee@aol.com](mailto:drfolensbee@aol.com), (Baylor College of Medicine, Menninger Department of Psychiatry)

### **THE NEUROSCIENCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL THERAPIES: A FRAMEWORK FOR CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH**

Neurosciences have made tremendous advances using a variety of imaging tools. The knowledge base within neuroscience has reached the point that it can provide a framework for understanding psychological/behavioral functioning as a whole, allowing the brain to serve as a basis for integrating our understanding of personal experience, behavior, and interactions between the environment and the individual. Such a brain-based framework can support better understanding of interactions between culture and the individual. This paper will briefly outline the nature of such a neuroscience framework and offer examples of the potential value of such a framework in cross-cultural research and conceptualization.

Ganapathy-Coleman, Hema, [hganapathyc@isugw.indstate.edu](mailto:hganapathyc@isugw.indstate.edu), Indiana State University

### **ADEPT AT ADAPTATION? A CULTURAL STUDY OF INDIAN AMERICAN PARENTS**

The beliefs of Indian American parents in the United States was studied in this descriptive, ethnographic study. Tools/techniques included a caregiver diary maintained by caregivers, ecological inventory of resources available to the child, and repeated, in-depth parental interviews supplemented by ethnographic notes. Results showed that Indian American parents wanted their children to develop interpersonal skills, maintain close family ties and find personal fulfillment. Furthermore, Indian American parents eloquently endorsed academic success and the learning of the values and language of their original culture. The present paper offers a systematic explanation of results employing the strategy of ethnogenetic analysis.

Gibbons, Judith, [gibbonsjl@slu.edu](mailto:gibbonsjl@slu.edu), Saint Louis University

Brien K. Ashdown, Saint Louis University

Richard Harvey, Saint Louis University

Claire T. Van den Broeck, Saint Louis University

### **SOCIAL ATTITUDES IN GUATEMALA**

One hundred seventy Guatemalan university students completed scales measuring social dominance orientation, attitudes toward women and ethnic groups (Ladino and Indigenous), and social distance from the ethnic groups. Individuals high in social dominance held more negative attitudes about indigenous persons, and more traditional attitudes about women's roles. Students claiming an indigenous identity had more positive attitudes and less social distance from indigenous groups; ethnic identity was not related to attitudes about women's roles. Overall, the results validate new attitude scales for use in Guatemala, confirm that social attitudes about gender and ethnicity are related, and document continuing negative attitudes toward indigenous persons.

Gielen, Uwe P., [ugielen@hotmail.com](mailto:ugielen@hotmail.com), St. Francis College

Ramadan A. Ahmed, Kuwait University

### **CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN THE ARAB WORLD**

Using basic sociological indicators such as per capita income, fertility rates, below-5 child mortality rates, and primary and secondary school attendance as a theoretical organizing device, we review psychological studies of children and adolescents in 19 Arab societies. Special attention is paid to the impact of rapid sociocultural change on family structures, gender roles, parental childrearing practices and beliefs, and child behavior. We conclude that major demographic and economic changes can explain many changes in Arab family structures, socialization practices, and children's behavior.

Giuca, Kate, [giucakat@grinnell.edu](mailto:giucakat@grinnell.edu), Grinnell College

### **ETHNIC POLARIZATION: HOW GROUPS CREATE AND DIVIDE ALONG ETHNIC LINES AND THE MEDIA'S ROLE IN MANIPULATING THEM**

This paper examines the factors which lead to ethnic conflict. Ethnic groups are often socially constructed, and groups which are now hostile towards each other were once friendly are virtually indistinguishable. Local and international media, both consciously and unconsciously, manipulate psychological principles such as value of the in-group over out-groups in order to pit groups against each other and increase ethnic tension. Newspapers, cartoons, radio, and television instigate hatred between groups in a variety of different ways, from providing different newspapers for different languages to dehumanizing out-group members through generalizations and stereotypes. Actions which can appease tensions and prevent their escalation include supporting independent media and taking care to avoid creating and maintaining stereotypes in media coverage of the news.

Grimes-MacLellan, Dawn, [dawn.maclellan@gmail.com](mailto:dawn.maclellan@gmail.com), Saint Mary's University

### **RETHINKING CHILDHOOD IN GLOBAL JAPAN**

Contemporary Japanese discourse on childhood reveals a significant shift away from traditional views of “children as treasures” towards darker images of “children as problems.” At the nexus of anxieties over a stagnant economy, wide-ranging social change, juvenile delinquency, and globalization pressures, current discourse on childhood reflects growing national pessimism about the ability and willingness of contemporary youth to successfully navigate these challenges and lead Japan toward a stable and prosperous future. This paper will first examine the transformation in the discourse on childhood and then will present adolescent narratives that contest the overwhelmingly pessimistic contemporary understandings of youth in Japan.

Grinin, Leonid, [izd\\_uch@avtlg.ru](mailto:izd_uch@avtlg.ru), Volgograd Center for Social Research, Russia

### **POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD SYSTEM: A FORMAL QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS**

The paper analyzes stages of the World System political development since the 4th millennium BCE and studies the correlation between the dynamics of the size of the territory controlled by various evolutionary types of the states and the dynamics of the world urban population in the last five millennia. The paper argues that we are dealing with the three main stages of the statehood development: early states; developed states; and mature states.

Hall, Thomas D., [thall@depauw.edu](mailto:thall@depauw.edu), DePauw University; Christopher Chase-Dunn, University of California, Riverside; Richard Niemeyer, University of California, Riverside

### **CENTRAL ASIAN MIDDLEMEN, MARCHER STATES AND AFROEURASIAN SYNCHRONY**

East, West, Central and South Asia originally formed somewhat separate cultural zones and networks of interaction among settlements and polities, but during the late Bronze and early Iron Ages these largely separate regional systems came into increasing interaction with one another. Central Asian nomadic steppe pastoralist polities and agricultural oasis settlements mediated the East/West and North/South interactions. Earlier research has discovered that the growth/decline phases of empires in East and West Asia became synchronous around 140 BCE and that this synchrony lasted until about 1800 CE. This paper presents some preliminary tests for those linkages.

Hendrix, Lew, [lhendrix@siu.edu](mailto:lhendrix@siu.edu), Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

### **THE BIOSOCIAL THEORY OF INCEST: A REVIEW OF RECENT SCHOLARSHIP.**

In 2005 Three books on incest taboos focused on the biosocial theory. Wolf and Durham asked authors accepting of the biosocial theory to contribute chapters. One issue in this work concerns whether there is a socially triggered innate avoidance or whether societies recognize inbreeding depression. Turner and Maryanski construct a theory of the development of inbreeding avoidance across primate species and of the taboo in humans, assuming there is an innate avoidance. Leavitt continues his critique of the biosocial theory of incest, arguing against any innate avoidance and even against inbreeding depression as a factor. Scholars are yet at loggerheads. Key areas for research and theory are discussed.

Hewlett, Barry, [hewlett@vancouver.wsu.edu](mailto:hewlett@vancouver.wsu.edu), Washington State University, Vancouver

### **WHY SLEEP ALONE? INTRACULTURAL AND INTERCULTURAL VARIABILITY IN AKA, NGANDU AND EURO-AMERICAN COSLEEPING**

Current U.S. pediatric policy and most baby books discourage parents from sleeping with their infants and young children and most Euro-American children and adolescents sleep in their own bed. This presentation considers these policies and practices in light of a systematic study of cosleeping among Aka hunter-gatherers and Ngandu farmers in Central Africa. Existing anthropological hypotheses to explain cross-cultural variability are examined and alternative biocultural hypotheses are proposed.

Hewlett, Bonnie, [hewlett@vancouver.wsu.edu](mailto:hewlett@vancouver.wsu.edu), Washington State University, Vancouver

### **THE EFFECT OF HEALTH STATUS AND PARASITE LOAD ON THE PERCEPTION OF PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS AMONG THE AKA FORAGER AND NGANDU FARMER ADOLESCENTS OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

From an evolutionary perspective, physical attractiveness is regarded as one indicator of health and fitness value. Most evolutionary studies of mate attraction have been conducted in stratified cultures ; few studies have evaluated the relationship between mate attraction and actual measures of health . This study examines mate attraction of 40 Aka hunter-gatherer and 40 Ngandu farmer adolescent males and females. Adolescents were asked to rank the attractiveness of other adolescents of the opposite sex in their respective communities. The health status of each adolescent was determined by body mass index (BMI), triceps skin fold thickness, mid-arm circumference and parasite load (from stool samples). Preliminary results indicate that both males' and females' perception of attraction are influenced by health status. In addition, research suggests that nonphysical traits such as sharing, helping others and working hard also influences the perception of physical attractiveness.

Hossain, Ziarat, [zhossain@unm.edu](mailto:zhossain@unm.edu), University of New Mexico

### **PARENTAL REPORTS OF THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON URBAN FAMILIES IN BANGLADESH**

This paper examined mothers' and fathers' reports of the impact of globalization on urban families in Bangladesh. Forty families participated in the study. Mothers and fathers showed a similar view when describing the future well being of their children, the impact of globalization on cultural practices and family economics, agreed that globalization had a negative impact on their families, and more mothers than fathers indicated that the importance of the family was less nowadays than it was a decade ago.

Huber, Brad, [HuberB@cofc.edu](mailto:HuberB@cofc.edu), College of Charleston

### **PATERNAL CERTAINTY AND SOCIAL COMPLEXITY**

This presentation examines the relationship between paternal certainty and social, economic, and political complexity. It is based upon cross-cultural data from the sixty-society HRAF Probability Sample Files. Ethnographers report premarital and extramarital sex to be more frequent in egalitarian societies than in stratified societies with centralized political organizations. The relationship between paternal certainty and social complexity is understood within the context of Darwinian theory.

Ivy, Bristol, [ivybrist@grinnell.edu](mailto:ivybrist@grinnell.edu), Grinnell College

### **SEX EDUCATION: LANGUAGE, GENDER, AND DEVIANCE IN THE DISCOURSE OF HOMESCHOOLERS**

This paper will explore theories of language and gender as they intersect with theories of deviance and normativity, within the context of homeschooling in the United States. Through examination both of theoretical texts on language, gender and deviance, and newly collected data of discourse within a homeschooling community, I hope to illuminate the possible presence of implicit or explicit concepts of deviance, normativity, and power within homeschooling, in opposition to normative public schooling, inside the context of the discursive performance of gender.

Johnsen, John H., [jjohnsen@utica.edu](mailto:jjohnsen@utica.edu), Utica College

Thomas Crist, Utica College

### **INTRODUCING FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY TO ALBANIA USING THE PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING MODEL**

This presentation describes the use of problem-based learning (PBL) to teach forensic anthropology in a field school at Butrint National Park in Albania, a UNESCO World Heritage Site with a 3,000-year history of occupation. Both PBL and physical anthropology are foreign to Albania. Participants in the field school learn the basics of forensic anthropology while immersed in a culturally stimulating environment. The immersion quality of the course, along with PBL, help students grasp not only the basics of forensic anthropology, but also such broader issues as the differences between anthropological bioarchaeology and classical archaeology, and the politics of the study of the past.

Katcherian, Jeff, [jkatcher@uci.edu](mailto:jkatcher@uci.edu), University of California, Irvine

### **TESTING TOLERANCE, MAKING 'CULTURE': CULTURE BUREAUCRATS, SOFT LAW AND EXCLUSION IN THE NEW EUROPE**

The proposed research will analyze two specific instances of the bureaucratic management of "culture" within the EU: (1) the European Commission's "Year of Intercultural Dialogue" and (2) the Dutch state's audiovisual "culture tests" designed for immigrants seeking Dutch citizenship. This research will explore the relationship between 'Intercultural Dialogue,' with its overarching policy of inclusiveness, and the Dutch culture tests, with its apparent motive of exclusivity by investigating the struggles and debates that accompany these two uses of culture.

Khan, Shaila, [Skhan@tougalo.edu](mailto:Skhan@tougalo.edu), Tougaloo College

Ronald P. Rohner, University of Connecticut

### **THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL PUNISHMENT AND PERCEIVED ACCEPTANCE ON BANGLADESHI STUDENTS' PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT**

This study investigated the effects of perceived parental punishment and parental acceptance-rejection on the psychological adjustment of 235 (146 males and 89 females) college students in Bangladesh. Standard regression analyses showed that low maternal and paternal acceptance as well as harshness of paternal punishment contributed uniquely and independently to the psychological maladjustment of sons. However, only low maternal acceptance made a unique and independent contribution to daughters' psychological maladjustment—though low paternal acceptance trended non-significantly in that direction. No form of punishment contributed uniquely to daughters' adjustment.



Kleiner, Robert, [robert.kleiner@verizon.net](mailto:robert.kleiner@verizon.net), Temple University; Tom Sorensen, University of Oslo; Olav Klepp, University of Oslo  
**COMMUNITY SUBCULTURES AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND THEIR EFFECTS ON MENTAL HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE**

In earlier Conference papers, we presented preliminary findings 1) on the perceived social structural dimensions of seven communities in Northern Norway and on the perceived ability of each community to deal with important social problems (considered here as seven subcultures); and 2) on their impact on the mental health status and “quality of life” in these communities. Of particular interest is the role of social and personal feelings of power-powerlessness in mediating between these two sets of conditions. Here, we are interested in studying these issues further but in each “case.” These data for each community collected at a point in time, provides a profile of the interrelationships and their complexities in each of seven communities or seven “case” descriptions. Analyses of each profile should also indicate the kind of intervention programs one would recommend in that case to enhance the communities’ mental health and “quality of life” This paper will discuss these issues.

Klepp, Olav Martin, [o.m.klepp@medisin.uio.no](mailto:o.m.klepp@medisin.uio.no), Institute of Psychiatry. University of Oslo. Norway.; Tom Sørensen, Institute of Psychiatry. University of Oslo; Robert Kleiner, Temple University. PA.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNITY PROPERTIES FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL AND COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROCESSES, AND THEIR IMPACT ON QUALITY OF LIFE AND MENTAL HEALTH.**

Empowerment: a process by which people and communities gain mastery over their lives, and improve quality of life(QOL) and mental health (ML). Follow up from earlier Conference-papers dealing with social structural dimensions of communities in Norway from studies in the 1990s and 2000. This paper discusses the results of a comparative study showing how social dynamic properties and prevalent problems in a community influence and affect psychological and community empowerment processes in each community, and what impact this has on MH and QOL.

Korotayev, Andrey, [akorotayev@mail.ru](mailto:akorotayev@mail.ru), Russian State University for the Humanities

**THE WORLD SYSTEM URBANIZATION DYNAMICS: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS**

It is shown that the overall trend of the world urban population dynamics up to the 1990s is described mathematically in a rather accurate way by a quadratic-hyperbolic model. On the other hand, the study of this dynamics in the logarithmic scale makes it possible to detect a system of attractors and phase transitions. In general, the World System history from the 6th millennium BCE can be described as a movement from Attraction Basin B0 (the one of medium complexity agrarian society) through Phase Transition A1 to Attraction Basin B1 (the one of complex agrarian society), and further through Phase Transition A2 to Attraction Basin B2 (the one of supercomplex agrarian society), and further through Phase Transition &#1040;3 to Attraction Basin &#1042;3 (the one of postindustrial society). Note that within this perspective the industrial period turns out to be a period of phase transition from the preindustrial society to the postindustrial one.

Kress, Howard, [hckress@yahoo.com](mailto:hckress@yahoo.com), University of Connecticut

**AN EVALUATION OF INFANT MORTALITY AND EMBODIED CAPITAL MODELS OF FERTILITY TRANSITION IN OTAVALO, ECUADOR**

Common demographic transition theory states that once infant mortality levels decrease significantly, fertility levels will also decrease after some lag period (Notestein 1945, Heer 1966). Population policies, following this theory, have focused on reducing infant mortality through education, economic development, and public health programs (Chackiel and Schkolnik 1996). Infant mortality rates have declined in Ecuador from 107 in 1950 to 68 in 1980. At the same time, total fertility rates have dropped from 6.3 to 3.3 for the same time period. This paper evaluates the effects of declines in infant mortality on fertility in Otavalo, Ecuador. Data analysis of 200 life-history interviews indicates that reductions in infant mortality have a weak to no effect on Otavaleño fertility behavior. Rather, embodied capital models (Becker et al 1990, Kaplan and Lancaster 2000) of parental and self investment explain a greater portion of the drastic change in fertility in Otavalo over the past 35 years.

Kuznar, Christine, [kuznarc@ipfw.edu](mailto:kuznarc@ipfw.edu), Indiana University - Purdue University, Fort Wayne; Lawrence A. Kuznar, Indiana University - Purdue University, Fort Wayne

**A COMPARISON OF ADOLESCENT PUBERTY RITES AND COLLEGE ATHLETIC INITIATIONS**

Anthropology provides a cross-cultural perspective on initiation rites. Recently, initiation in college athletics has become a national issue, as celebrated instances of deaths and abuse from hazing have come to light. Alfred University conducted a study of hazing among 10,000 student-athletes and the athletic organizations of 224 colleges and universities. We compare the results of cross-cultural investigations with the Alfred University study to place its findings in a broader anthropological context.

Lancy, David, Utah State University

### **TODDLER REJECTION**

The term toddler rejection captures a phenomenon widely reported in the ethnographic literature. It subsumes “early” or “abrupt” weaning and reflects the contrast observed between the constant attention afforded infants with the relative neglect or indifference shown toddlers. A second contrast can be made between rejected toddlers in village settings and the heavily adult-programmed toddlerhood of contemporary, mainstream society. The paper will provide detailed description of toddler rejection, chart its distribution, and speculate on its function. A briefer review will be offered of contemporary toddlerhood, including implications for the child’s intellectual and academic development.

Larson, Dianne, [LarsonDJ@aol.com](mailto:LarsonDJ@aol.com), MA from CA State Univ Fullerton, June 2006

### **BIOCULTURAL PATTERNS OF MENOPAUSE: IS DIET THE PRIMARY PREDICTIVE VARIABLE?**

Cross-culturally, women experience different patterns of physiological, psychological and psychosomatic symptoms during their menopausal transition. Using a biocultural and lifespan framework, associations of dietary and non-dietary variables with ethnic menopause patterns were examined using visual graphs. Acculturation blurred the normally distinct cross-cultural patterns observed by other researchers, but many variables showed intense association with symptom frequencies. Dietary elements created patterns with diverse frequency levels but factors having attitude or self-esteem components created symptom patterns in which individual values polarized into two or more distinct frequency levels.

Li, Rowena, [rowenali@yahoo.com](mailto:rowenali@yahoo.com), University of North Texas

### **THE REPRESENTATION OF DEGREE OF FREEDOM ON CROSS-CULTURAL WEBSITES: THE INDICATORS**

The purpose of this study is to systematically and statistically validate ten Power Distance (degree-of-freedom) indicators identified from previous cultural dimension research for the purpose of establishing a measurement to determine a country’s degree of freedom represented in cross-culture web interface design. A content analysis of 48 college and/or university websites selected from 24 countries was conducted by employing the ten Power Distance indicators. The result showed that eight out of the ten indicators are valid as a measurement for degree of freedom in web interface design.

Bobbi S. Low (University of Michigan), [bobbilow@umich.edu](mailto:bobbilow@umich.edu); Ashley Hazel (University of Michigan), [ahazel@umich.edu](mailto:ahazel@umich.edu); Nicolas Parker (University of Michigan), [parknich@umich.edu](mailto:parknich@umich.edu)

### **ECOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL INFLUENCES IN WOMEN’S LIVES: UNEXPECTED BIOLOGICAL UNDERPINNINGS**

Across species, there exist some strong patterns in life history--ones we imagine to be largely or purely cultural in humans. For example: the nastier, more brutish and short life is, the earlier it pays, in biological terms, to reproduce. We examine women’s life patterns in 172 nations, exploring where the patterns ‘fit’ the general patterns, and where they diverge. The answers we find may have policy implications for women’s lives and fertility.

Manlove, Robert F., [eosphoros@silcon.com](mailto:eosphoros@silcon.com), Dean of Science and Mathematics, emeritus, City College of San Francisco

### **STUDYING CULTURE SCIENTIFICALLY WITH NARRATIVE ANALYSIS**

The future of cultural anthropology hinges upon whether anthropologists are able to move toward a more scientific orientation in fieldwork. No matter how long an anthropologist stays or how well s/he is integrated into the study group, results will always be said to be impressionistic unless they are based on systematic sampling of a statistically representative group and unless the voice of the people is heard over the voice of the anthropologist. These stipulations are met when native narratives are collected under controlled but not controlling conditions and analyzed with a reductive methodology.

Martin, Angela, [angmarti@indiana.edu](mailto:angmarti@indiana.edu), Indiana University

### **POLYGAMY AND HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY IN SOUTHERN PROVINCE, ZAMBIA**

Migration, globalization, and physical environment are a few factors changing the structure of household labor among the Tonga in Southern Province, Zambia. This paper is an overview of preliminary analyses of my dissertation research in 2006. I worked closely with nearly 200 husbands and wives in polygamous relationships to determine intergenerational changes in marriage patterns that are affecting household economy and labor in a migrant area near the Kafue National Park. This paper specifically focuses on cooperation and conflict between co-wives and how these interactions are affecting the household.

Moldovan, Vadim, [moldovan@york.cuny.edu](mailto:moldovan@york.cuny.edu), York College

### **VALUE SYSTEM OF THE CHRONICALLY MENTALLY ILL: A POSTMODERNIST CULTURAL ANALYSIS**

This paper is based on several years of conceptualization and field research of the hypothesis that communities of the chronically mentally ill represent a subculture. The presentation will clarify the concept of culture and value in the postmodern environment, report on the empirical evidence in support of the culture perspective on communities of the chronically mentally ill, and demonstrate the utility of this perspective for understanding behaviors of the chronically mentally ill.

Molla, Azizur, [amolla@mansfield.edu](mailto:amolla@mansfield.edu), Mansfield University of Pennsylvania

### **FACTORS AFFECTING SELECTION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS IN RURAL BANGLADESH**

This study explores the effect of socio-cultural and economic factors on motivating rural people to visit traditional vs. modern health care providers in rural Bangladesh. I used household survey along with self-collected ethnographic survey information. The analysis indicates that a large majority of rural households attempt to visit locally available untrained health care providers, first, and then trained doctors as the sickness worsens. Socio-cultural and economic factors are important in shaping villagers' decision to visit traditional as opposed to modern health care providers. I conclude with a discussion of the importance of these findings for public health policy in Bangladesh.

Nothwehr, Erin, [nothwehr@grinnell.edu](mailto:nothwehr@grinnell.edu), Grinnell College

### **FROM COMMUNISM TO THE EUROPEAN UNION: AGRICULTURAL CHANGE IN POLAND, HUNGARY, AND THE CZECH REPUBLIC**

This paper attempts to document the structural changes that have taken place in agriculture in Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic since the beginning of the transition from Communism through EU accession, and to offer an explanation for the results. It is concluded that agriculture in all three countries has modernized under EU tutelage through concentration of production into large and efficient farms, decreases in the agricultural population, and increases in inputs. At the same time, change has sometimes been unexpectedly slow and has taken on different forms in each country, which can be attributed to their respective privatization strategies.

Oliver, Lisa, [loliver@sjsu.edu](mailto:loliver@sjsu.edu), San Jose State University

Ravisha Mathur, San Jose State University

### **CULTURAL ISSUES: ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS WITHIN AN INTERNATIONAL MASTER'S PROGRAM**

Electronic communications have become a popular form of discourse between students, faculty, and administrators. Although this type of communication is useful since it allows for convenient access and rapid response to concerns, problems may arise due to cultural misunderstandings and misinterpretations of written online communications (i.e., a lack of non-verbal or visual experiences). This presentation will focus on a thematic analysis of electronic communications within the development and implementation of an International Master's Program. Specific cultural issues that emerged and other cultural challenges that can be encountered during electronic communications will be discussed.

Ortega, Isaac, [isaacgo@prodigy.net.mx](mailto:isaacgo@prodigy.net.mx), National Autonomous University of Mexico

Silvia Ruiz-Velasco, National Autonomous University of Mexico

### **SOME PREDICTORS OF DISCRIMINATIVE BEHAVIOR ON LATIN TEENAGERS**

Over 200,000 Mexican teenagers between 14 and 17 years old were asked about their behaviors, experiences, beliefs, and perceptions about discrimination. By means of factor analysis and logistic regression some predictors of discriminative behavior were identified. Discrimination at school, due to different beliefs, or without creating a commitment in fighting this social problem, are some of the main predictors identified through this study. Based on these results some lines of research are suggested to help understand how discrimination is learned on Latin societies.

Piryatinsky, Irene, [Irene.piryatinsky@gmail.com](mailto:Irene.piryatinsky@gmail.com), Suffolk University (Boston MA)

Debra Harkins, Ph.D., Suffolk University

### **CULTURAL NARRATIVES OF IMMIGRANT AND NON-IMMIGRANT MOTHER-CHILD STORYTELLING IN ISRAEL**

This research attempts to examine the role ethnic culture plays in the lives of Russian immigrants living in Israel through narratives. Examination of adaptation of Russian immigrants through narratives has a number of impacts for both immigrant parents and children, including social, educational, and mental issues. Sixteen Russian, Twenty one Russian Israeli and 21 Israeli mother-child dyads told a story using a non-worded picture book "Frog, Where are You?". Preliminary results are examined in terms of parenting style, use of expression of emotions, as well as code switching. Impact of value systems of these two cultures will be addressed.



Powell, Mary, [powellma@grinnell.edu](mailto:powellma@grinnell.edu), Grinnell College

#### **CRAFTING FAMILY:**

U.S. public discourse surrounding international adoption commonly focuses on the problem of adoptive child's identity. Parents' responses to this concern are manifested in adoptive children's literature, whose outward purpose is to examine questions of identity and personal reconciliation of the birth and adoptive cultures. This paper investigates the ways in which identity discourse is exhibited in six of these texts. It shows that although the books' professed goal is to explore children's identity, performative speech acts and representations of parents' voicing instead serve to concretize a conception of family as a chosen, "forever" unit whose foundation is love.

Quinlan, Robert, [rquinlan@wsu.edu](mailto:rquinlan@wsu.edu), Washington State University

Marsha Quinlan, Washington State University

#### **EVOLUTIONARY ECOLOGY OF HUMAN PAIR-BONDS**

We used SCCS data to test hypotheses concerning pair-bonds association with (1) male provisioning, (2) protection against infanticide/aggression and (3) mate guarding and male mating competition. Results were inconsistent with the infanticide/aggression hypothesis. Parental investment and male mating competition both accounted for significant cross-cultural variance in divorce, suggesting that human pairing has multiple functions. Pair-bonds were stable when men and women contributed equally to subsistence, and unstable when either sex contributed the majority to subsistence, suggesting selection for complementarity.

Rakfeldt, Jaak, [rakfeldtj1@southernct.edu](mailto:rakfeldtj1@southernct.edu), Southern Connecticut State University

#### **MENTAL MAPS, MEMORIES, AND LIFE STORIES: PRESERVATION OF ESTONIAN NATIONAL IDENTITY**

This presentation explores the manner in which home family environments, memories in the form of oral narrative histories and life stories, may have generated cognitive mental memory maps, a collective memory, that may have helped to preserve Estonian national identity during fifty years of Soviet occupation. The research is informed by the sociocultural approach to mediated action, and employed both quantitative and qualitative research methods. A quota-sampling technique was used to interview a cross-section of Estonian society in 1993 (N=934). The findings suggest that narrative life histories passed from generation to generation helped to preserve the Estonian national identity.

Raybeck, Douglas, [draybeck@hamilton.edu](mailto:draybeck@hamilton.edu), Hamilton College

#### **TEMPORALCENTRISM: ANTHROPOLOGY'S INCREASING IMPEDIMENT?**

For more than 100 years anthropologists have inveighed against ethnocentrism promoting cultural relativism as a perspective. Our dictum has been that one should not judge one culture by the standards of another. Nonetheless, in the last two decades, anthropologists, utilizing current research standards, have increasingly disparaged the work of earlier social scientists. Is this somehow a temporal violation of anthropology's core apothegm? This enquiry raises questions about the nature of the concept of culture and cross-cultural investigations.

Rieser, Deborah, [robert.kleiner@verizon.net](mailto:robert.kleiner@verizon.net); Tom Sørensen, Nils Bøe, Robert Kleiner,

#### **LOCAL COMMUNITY INTEGRATION AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS AT THREE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS IN A FISHING REGION IN NORTH NORWAY**

Is there a connection between how students in junior high school evaluate their local community and their social network, and their preference with regard to place to live as adults? Students from three schools (all fishing communities) were interviewed (N = 166). They show, relative to adults, more positive evaluations of community properties such as Initiative and Co-operation, and a positive Milieu for Children and Youths. Girls, relative to boys, and younger students relative to older ones, tend to view their communities more positively. The reasons for these findings are discussed. The explanations are particular linked to whether they see themselves living in Lofoten as adults. Older students say it is more probable that they will migrate to other areas. However, in general, properties of social networks correlate positive with evaluations of the properties of local communities. If the goal is to have more people remain in the local community as adults, planners need to focus on the strengths of personal social networks and the positive appeal of the community dynamics. These issues have implications for mental health and quality of life.

Rogers, Rhianna, [roger25@fau.edu](mailto:roger25@fau.edu), Florida Atlantic University; Clifford Brown, Florida Atlantic University

**INVESTIGATIONS OF THE PRE-COLUMBIAN AND COLONIAL CERAMIC SEQUENCES IN TIHOO, MÉRIDA, YUCATÁN**

This project analyzes the Ciudadela collection from Tihoo, Yucatán, located at the University of Florida. Focusing on Tihoo, a type one archaeological site destroyed in the modern era, Rogers and Brown intend to establish a colonial sequence which accounts for the transformation of indigenous ceramics during early colonial era. The archaeological record has yielded fragmented evidence regarding the extent to which cultural and sociological changes impacted the ceramic sequence in this area. Using this site, we propose to construct a ceramic sequence which illustrates these changes in order to explain the sociological factors impacting the indigenous peoples of this site.

Rohner, Ronald, [rohner@uconn.edu](mailto:rohner@uconn.edu), University of Connecticut

**RELATIONS AMONG INTIMATE PARTNER ACCEPTANCE, REMEMBERED PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE IN CHILDHOOD, AND ADULTS' PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT IN SIX SOCIETIES WORLDWIDE: A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARATIVE STUDY**

This study explores contributions of intimate partner acceptance and remembered parental acceptance in childhood to adults' psychological adjustment in six societies worldwide. These societies include Japan, Korea, India, Turkey, Finland, and the U.S.A. Four major ethnic groups were also included in the American sample. Four self-report questionnaires and a personal information sheet were used to collect data. Results of analyses showed that perceived acceptance from intimate partners made a unique contribution to adults' self-reported psychological adjustment, but so too did remembered maternal and paternal acceptance in childhood. Important gender differences emerged in some of these relations, as did important societal differences.

Shaikh, Sahil, [srs2@lehigh.edu](mailto:srs2@lehigh.edu), Lehigh University

**MALE AND FEMALE CONTRIBUTIONS TO CONCEPTION**

In this paper, I focus on thirteen eHRAF cultures and evaluate how various descent and kinship systems within cultures mold ideas regarding procreation. I first briefly consider the literature on ethnophysiology and the ways in which it reflects cultural beliefs and how these affect models of health and reproduction. I then present my analysis of the relationships among descent systems and male and female contributions to conception. Using this information, female contribution to conception is present in a higher proportion in matrilineal systems in comparison to patrilineal systems. Lastly men never contribute seeds toward conception in matrilineal descent groups.

Shannon, Laura, [shannonl@grinnell.edu](mailto:shannonl@grinnell.edu), Grinnell College

**THIS IS WHAT DEMOCRACY LOOKS LIKE: COSTA RICAN WOMEN ENVISION ALTERNATIVE MODERNITIES**

This study examines the ways in which five Costa Rican women in an agricultural collective negotiate hegemonic understandings of modernity and tradition through lived experience, which Raymond William's calls practical consciousness. Linear theories of development hypothesize that citizens must make a direct transition from traditional lives toward modern social practices and beliefs in order for countries to succeed economically. The lives of these five women demonstrate that linear theories of development underestimate the agency of citizens to negotiate alternative modernities.

Shwalb, Barbara, [barbara.shwalb@selu.edu](mailto:barbara.shwalb@selu.edu), Southeastern Louisiana University; Shuji Sugie, Chukyo University Japan; David W. Shwalb, Southeastern Louisiana University

**RESPECT AND DISRESPECT IN JAPANESE CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS, AND SOCIETY**

This presentation examines respect in childhood and adolescence, from the perspective of survey research data and issues specific to Japanese families, schools, and communities. A looseness and lack of strictness in personal relations has resulted in two faces of respect in Japanese culture. In the first, respect is paid to one's parents and may be understood as related to affection for people in a close attachment relationship. A second type of respect involves more distal personal relationships where there is a status difference between individuals. In recent years, the latter type of respect has weakened in Japanese culture.

Small, David, [dbs6@Lehigh.EDU](mailto:dbs6@Lehigh.EDU),

**LANDSCAPES AND CONTEXTS: SEARCHING FOR USEFUL MODELS TO CHART SOCIAL CHANGE**

When we jettisoned systems theory in archaeology we threw the "baby out with the bathwater". We need to return to cultural modeling based on the connections highlighted in systems analysis, but with a twist that uses institutions as vectors in systems rather than amorphous categories used in previous systems theory.

Sorensen, Tom, [robert.kleiner@verizon.net](mailto:robert.kleiner@verizon.net), University of Oslo; Robert Kleiner, University of Oslo; Nils Boe, University of Oslo  
Olav Klepp, University of Oslo; Deborah Rieser, University of Oslo

### **LOCAL COMMUNITY INTERVENTIONS, STRUCTURAL CHANGES, AND CHANGE IN LOCAL COMMUNITY INTERGRATION AND MENTAL HEALTH**

In mental health promotion, the community approach targets an optimal place both with regard to intimate personal concerns and a wider social-political context. As part of a mental health promotion project, the populations of seven local communities in North Norway was interviewed. Questions about social integration, social support and mental health were measured at the start of the project (1991-93) and at a follow-up study seven years later (2000)(N = 1100) The intervention project lasted three years. There were distinctly different career patterns between the local communities. In this paper, we will compare the development of each community in terms of Community Identity, Initiative and Co-operation, Leadership, i.e., community integration; problems of concern to each community, e.g., Security when Sick or Old, Milieu for Children and Youths, Future Economic Viability; and the changes in mental health over time as a result of the intervention.

Stiles, Deborah, [stilesda@webster.edu](mailto:stilesda@webster.edu), Webster University

### **THE RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF USING ADOLESCENTS' DRAWINGS TO UNDERSTAND THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARDS MATHEMATICS AND READING: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE**

Several international studies have found that attitudes towards school often predict students' academic achievement with more favorable attitudes being associated with higher levels of achievement. Although these attitudes are most commonly assessed with written statements and rating scales, this study investigated adolescents' drawings. The participants were 405 adolescent students from seven countries who drew pictures of mathematics and reading. This presentation reports on the satisfactory reliability and validity of an eighteen item scoring system and concludes that using adolescents' drawings to understand their views toward academics is especially valuable because drawings allow for open-ended expression and culturally relevant ideas.

Sweifach, Jay, [jsweifac@yu.edu](mailto:jsweifac@yu.edu), Yeshiva University, Wurzweiler School of Social Work

### **GROUP WORK AND ETHNIC SENSITIVITY: PROFICIENCIES FOR WORKING WITH ABUSED ORTHODOX JEWISH WOMEN**

This presentation highlights the results of a qualitative study which examined how group facilitators use culturally sensitive practice strategies in their work with abused orthodox Jewish women. Culturally sensitive approaches use ethno-cultural-religious factors as part of the therapeutic process. The use of this approach will be illustrated using vignettes from the respondents of this study, who work with groups for abused orthodox women. Outcomes have been positive in addressing the unique needs of Orthodox Jews and other religiously traditional women who are victims of domestic violence. Implications and issues for educators and practitioners will be addressed.

Tannenbaum, Nicola, [nt01@lehigh.edu](mailto:nt01@lehigh.edu), Lehigh University

### **LOCALIZNG THERAVADA BUDDHISM: VARIATIONS IN BUDDHIST PRACTICES AMONG TAI GROUPS IN THAILAND**

While Thailand has been characterized as a Theravada Buddhist nation; Buddhist practices and rituals vary based on location, time, and Tai ethnic group. In this paper, I focus on three groups that have been defined relative to the Thai nation state: Central, Northern, and Northeastern Thai. I draw as well on my own ethnography of Shan who live in Northwestern Thailand. In this comparison, I focus on the ways these religious practices vary and connect them to differences in political, economic, and historical situations.

Todorova Moreno, Ilina, [ilnam@aol.com](mailto:ilnam@aol.com), Harmony in Life; Valerie Dixon, Harmony in Life

### **INTENSIVE FAMILY THERAPY WITH BOSNIAN GYPSY TRUANT STUDENTS RELOCATED TO ST. LOUIS**

Gypsy cultural values and attitudes of a mostly nomadic life style often clash with American Public School system's expectations. Bosnian Gypsies relocated to St. Louis due to war in their country hold specific child rearing practices which significantly impact their student's educational performance in the US. We received a grant from St. Louis MHB for providing intensive in home family therapy by a co-therapist team consisting of a native and American therapist. Our culturally focused intervention model has proven to be very effective with this population.

Tõugu, Pirko, [pirko@ut.ee](mailto:pirko@ut.ee), University of Tartu; Tiia Tulviste, University of Tartu; Jelena Popova, University of Tartu

### **THE USE OF SOCIAL NORMS IN ESTONIAN AND RUSSIAN 6-YEAR-OLDS**

Fourteen Russian and 20 Estonian 6-year-olds were video-recorded playing in dyads and triads. The moral and the conventional rules the children referred to were coded. Boys tended to mention moral rules more often than girls. More talkative children mention conventional rules more; the same does not apply for moral rules. There were no cultural differences, except for the fact that Estonian children referred more to game rules.

Tulviste, Tiia, [Tiia.Tulviste@ut.ee](mailto:Tiia.Tulviste@ut.ee), University of Tartu

### **CONTROLLING MOTHERS AND NEGLECTING FATHERS: ESTONIAN CHILDREN'S PERCEPTION OF THEIR PARENTS AND TEACHERS**

The aim of the study was to examine relations between perceived maternal, paternal as well as teachers' behavioural control and acceptance-rejection among 128 Estonian children from 6th Grade. Estonian children perceived their mothers to be more controlling and warmer than their fathers, whereas fathers were perceived as more neglecting. Teachers were perceived by children to be less controlling and more accepting than both mothers and fathers. Adolescents' perception of maternal control was positively correlated with their hostility, neglect, and low warmth. Correlational results for fathers showed that the more behaviourally controlling children perceived them, the more hostile and rejecting they were reported to be, but they were not reported to be less warmer and neglecting. The results will be discussed in respect of some cultural factors that might determine the results.

Vander Wal, Jillon S., [vanderjs@slu.edu](mailto:vanderjs@slu.edu), Saint Louis University; Judith L. Gibbons, Saint Louis University; Maria del Pilar Grazioso, Saint Louis University; Ana Gabriela González, Saint Louis University; Denisse Lopez Esquivel, Saint Louis University

### **CORRELATES OF EATING DISORDER SYMPTOMS IN GUATEMALAN GIRLS**

Cross cultural research has begun to challenge the assumption that disturbed eating attitudes and behaviors are confined to Western countries. Macrocultural risk factors evident in Guatemala include industrialization, urbanization, and media portrayal of the thin ideal. Participants were 338 early adolescent girls of different economic strata living in Guatemala City. Results showed high levels of disturbed eating attitudes and behaviors that were associated with less traditional gender roles, lower body esteem, higher relative weight, fears of negative evaluation, and greater endorsement of the thin ideal. Interventions to decrease internalization of the thin ideal and to improve eating habits are need

Varela-Macedo, Victoria, [vvarela@correo.unam.mx](mailto:vvarela@correo.unam.mx), National University of Mexico

### **ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACCULTURATION AND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY**

Three hundred ninety-six international students were investigated. They were applied an acculturation scale, as well as a battery of tests which diverse variables associated to a successful acculturation were evaluated. From the acculturation scale the language proficiency variable was taken, and it was put under several statistical analyses. In the covariance analysis it was observed that this variable is affected in a very significant way by time of residence and nationality variables. Information that is reported in this study is very important because it had not been considered in other studies, thus, is pioneering in the psycho-social research.

Veneziano, Rob, [venezianor@wcsu.edu](mailto:venezianor@wcsu.edu), Western Connecticut State University

### **RELIABILITY ANALYSIS OF THE SHORT-FORM OF THE ADULT PARQ-CONTROL FROM A U.S. SAMPLE**

This paper reports an analysis of reliability for the short-form of the Adult version of the Parental Acceptance-Rejection/Parental Control Questionnaire. The questionnaire was completed by roughly 100 U.S. college students. Concurrent validity is also explored.

Veneziano, Rob, [venezianor@wcsu.edu](mailto:venezianor@wcsu.edu),

Stella Boamah, Western Connecticut State University

Samuel Kwabong, Western Connecticut State University

### **FATHERHOOD IN GHANA: THE AKUAPEM AND KWAHU PERSPECTIVES IN THE CONTEXT OF PARTHEORY'S SOCIOCULTURAL SYSTEMS MODEL**

This paper explores similarities and differences in the paternal behavior in two African societies. PAR Theory's sociocultural systems model is used to explore social, cultural, economic and other antecedents of paternal roles and parenting practices.

White, Douglas R., [drwhite@uci.edu](mailto:drwhite@uci.edu), University of California, Irvine

### **EURASIAN CITY SYSTEMS IN THE LAST MILLENIUM AND THE FUTURE**

A 25 period historical scaling of city sizes in regions of Eurasia shows both rises and falls of what are unstable city systems, and the effects of the early urban rise in China on the Middle East and Europe. Considering these instabilities, the further course of city systems also needs to consider global warming and 45 foot rises in ocean levels, largest caused by the energetic inefficiencies to scale of the larger cities. Other elements of historical population dynamics (structural demography and periods of scarcity with rising sociopolitical violence) figure into the observed city system dynamics.

Wilson, Samantha, [samantha\\_l\\_wilson@brown.edu](mailto:samantha_l_wilson@brown.edu), Bradley/Hasbro Research Center & Brown Medical School; Alicia Schnell, Washington University in Saint Louis; Judy Gibbons, Saint Louis University

### **GUATEMALAN FOSTER MOTHERS REFLECT ON INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC ADOPTION**

In proportion to its population, Guatemala provides more children for international adoption than any other country. The great majority of children adopted from Guatemala are received from foster care, yet there is practically no information about the perspectives of these critical caregivers. Not only do foster parents provide a stable environment that is vital for early development, but they also serve a mediating role between adoptive family and birth parents. We interviewed 15 Guatemalan foster mothers about their experiences and beliefs about adoption. Respondents held folk psychologies of child development and provided suggestions for improving the adoption process.

Wilson, Samantha L, [Samantha\\_L\\_Wilson@Brown.edu](mailto:Samantha_L_Wilson@Brown.edu), Bradley/Hasbro Research Center & Brown Medical School; Alicia M. Schnell, Washington University in Saint Louis; Judith L. Gibbons, Saint Louis University

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Yamada, Ann Marie, [amyamada@usc.edu](mailto:amyamada@usc.edu), University of Southern California; Concepcion Barrio, University of Southern California

### **CULTURAL COMPETENCE ASSESSMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDERS**

This project evaluated the cultural competence of 869 providers in a community-based mental health system. Using a self-report survey, the number of culturally focused workshops providers attended was weakly correlated with perceived cultural competence in working with groups specifically discussed in the training. Ethnic minority providers were not always more culturally competent. Latino providers' confidence in their competence with Latino consumers did not generalize to working with other ethnic groups. Overall, these results point to the need for training methods that have a broader impact on all providers who work in increasingly diverse, multicultural environments.

Yamada, Ann Marie, [amyamada@usc.edu](mailto:amyamada@usc.edu), University of Southern California; Tam Q. Dinh, University of Southern California; Concepcion Barrio, University of Southern California

### **A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF SOCIOCULTURAL FACTORS FOR CONSUMERS PARTICIPATING IN COMMUNITY-BASED SPECIALTY MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS**

Sociocultural factors arise from socioeconomic and cultural differences, include social issues associated with minority status, are difficult to untangle from cultural beliefs and can be more salient determinants of health than ethnicity/race. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 20 consumers (African American, Asian American, Euro-American, Latino) from psychosocial rehabilitation agencies. This qualitative study was undertaken to determine the relevance of sociocultural factors proposed to improve consumer outcomes: (1) social stressors and social network, (2) change of environment, (3) life control, and (4) literacy (Carrillo et al., 1999). We present additional sociocultural issues/themes that may influence consumers' treatment outcomes.

Zarger, Rebecca, [rzarger@cas.usf.edu](mailto:rzarger@cas.usf.edu), University of South Florida

**BUILDING SLINGSHOTS AND FINDING EDIBLE GLUE: A FIELD GUIDE TO PEER LEARNING DURING CHILDHOOD IN SOUTHERN BELIZE**

How do children come to know, use, and assign meanings to their immediate biophysical environment? This paper focuses on children in Maya communities who develop extensive expertise with local flora and fauna during early to middle childhood. I argue that siblings and peers fundamentally shape how, when, and what children learn about local environments. Siblings and cousins play important “teacher” roles, encouraging children to learn widely shared, generalized knowledge and skills in the course of caretaking and subsistence activities. Parents and grandparents tend to share knowledge that is more specialized, teaching skills over time in an “apprenticeship” form.



# SASci Abstracts

## Workshops

### **Workshop 1: A Cross-Cultural Research Course**

**Run by: Douglas White, UC Irvine**

**Time: Thursday pm, 5:00-6:00 (Coronado)**

SASci instructors can now download all the materials needed to teach a cross-cultural research course in a computer lab equipped with SPSS for the students. This can also be a 3-week module or an even shorter problem-oriented module within a seminar. All the materials for such courses have been contributed to the public domain. The URL for downloading these materials is given above. THIS WORKSHOP will offer prospective instructors or researchers a short course in cross-cultural research using an effective tutorial for mapping cross-cultural variables, doing single factor and principal components analysis, multiple regression analysis with solutions to Galton's problem of historical non independence among the cases, and cross-tabs with simple rules for interpreting statistics. The instructional materials are suited for and tested for upper division and for graduate seminars.

### **Workshop 2: AnthroMethods and AnthroGrid**

**Run by: Michael Fisher, University of Kent, Canterbury**

**Time: Friday am, 11:00-12:00 (Bowie)**

### **Workshop 3: Personal Social Network**

**Run by: Chris MacCarthy, University of Florida**

**Time: Friday am, 11:00-12:00 (Coronado)**

Social network analysis (SNA) is the study of the patterns of relations between actors (usually people). SNA is a way to operationalize social context in detail. In addition to providing data to test models that use social network measures to predict outcomes, network visualization provides a unique way to interact with respondents about that social context. Participants will learn about whole network analysis (relations within groups) and personal network analysis (relations surrounding individuals). Whole networks will be analyzed using UCINET and Visualizer while personal networks will be collected and analyzed using EgoNet.

### **Workshop 4: Where's the Money at NSF? Cultural Anthropology and Beyond**

**Run by: Deborah Winslow, NSF**

**Time: Friday am, 11:00-12:00 (Bowie)**

Deborah Winslow, Program Director for Cultural Anthropology at the National Science Foundation, will describe NSF, proposal writing and evaluation, and other opportunities for anthropologists outside the cultural anthropology program. She will present the information with powerpoint and allow time for questions and conversation. The NSF Cultural Anthropology Program does not receive enough proposals from researchers and she is anxious for suggestions about what might be done to remedy that.

## Organized Panel Abstracts

**Organizer:** Ben Blount, University of Texas at San Antonio

**Panel title:** Lexical and Cultural Issues in Classification of Knowledge

**Time:** Thursday am, 8:00-12:00 (**Coronado**)

**Annotation:** By definition, field researchers have been confronted with the task of recording the extensive knowledge held by members of societies. A typical first step in the description of folk or local knowledge has been to focus on domain-specific categories and to record the associated lexicon. Within domains, however, nomenclatural and classificational issues arise at multiple levels and scales, requiring an array of theoretical and methodological considerations. These include but are not limited to scope and scale of lexical reference, lexical semantics, lexical culture, nomenclature and classification, and experiential bases of language and culture. Papers in this session will provide contemporary perspectives on those considerations, ranging from challenges presented by recent studies of new domains in folk knowledge to modeling of lexical and cultural information.

**Organizer:** Winifred Creamer, Northern Illinois University

**Panel title:** Using Archaeological Data to Answer Anthropological Questions.

**Time:** Friday pm, 1:30-3:30 (**Coronado**)

**Annotation:** This panel brings anthropological questions of space, community and ideology into focus by through the application of archaeological data. Spatial data have always been important to archaeologists from the identification of ancient monuments in the early days of the field, through settlement pattern studies, to the analysis of landscape that is becoming standard practice today. The application of spatial data to questions of community and ideology is more recent in archaeology, and displays the influence of practice theory and cognitive science. In this panel, presenters discuss the intersection of archaeological data and its application to community and ideology

**Organizers:** Andrey Korotayev, Director, Anthropology of the East Center, Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow and Leonid Grinin, Volgograd Center for Social Research.

**Panel title:** Sociocultural and Political Evolution: patterns, trends, mechanisms, and mathematical models.

**Time:** Thursday am, 8:00-12:00 (**Bowie**)

**Annotation:** The recent decade has evidenced the transition from verbal theories of social and historical dynamics to the empirically testable mathematical models of these processes. The standard scientific methods have been shown to be applicable to their study. The panel is aimed at discussion of both the further ways of the introduction of scientific methods into the study of historical anthropology and the concrete results achieved within this direction by the moment. The panel addresses the issues of general theory of social evolution as well as its applied aspects. A special attention is paid to the mathematical models of historical processes; however, the papers not applying such models are also welcomed.

**Organizer:** David Kronenfeld, University of California, Riverside

**Panel title:** Formalization as a tool for empirical research: what it buys us and what it doesn't.

**Time:** Friday am, 8:00-3:30 (**Bowie**)

**Annotation:** Our concern is with "formalization"—why it's important, what a formalization can buy us, but also what may be pertinent limitations and how sometimes we can be misled by even a good formalization. We take a minimalist definition of "formal": explicit definitions and operations. But the important part concerns formal models and theories. The goal here is threefold: a) to get out on the table the range of kinds of formalizations that pertinent people have in mind, b) to get participants to addresses the uses (the "what it buys you") of their chosen approach, and c) to get some participants to address what one or another GOOD formalism still does NOT do (but that people sometimes speak it as if it does). Pertinent issues concern 1) the relationship between analytic goal, assumptions one is willing to make, and the resulting formalization and 2) the relationship between a formal representation of some empirical phenomenon (process, set of relationships, whatever) and the on-the-ground reality that one actually experiences.

**Organizer:** David Lancy, Utah State University

**Panel title:** Culture and Childhood: The Relative Value of Children/Youth.

**Time:** Friday am, 8:00-12:00 (**Coronado**)

**Annotation:** In our child-centered society, the notion that children might be subject to a calculated valuation seems offensive. Nevertheless, one cannot understand childhood outside modern bourgeoisie society without accepting this fundamental truth. Each paper in this session attacks a different aspect of this phenomenon. Hewlett discusses the relative value of adolescents as potential mates in Central Africa. Kress discusses the changing value of infants in the face of economic and cultural change in the Ecuadorian highlands. Grimes-MacLellan discusses the shift in Japan from traditional views of "children as treasures" towards darker images of "children as problems." Lancy discusses the shift in valuation that occurs as the cherished infant becomes a rejected toddler. Last, Zarger discusses the way societies assign a teaching role to younger, less valuable family members.



## Presentations Abstracts

## B

BELL, Duran (UC Irvine). [dbell@uci.edu] ON IDENTITY. This paper is written in the form of a commentary on two papers on “identity” by George A. Akerlof and Rachel Kranton. While these papers are foundational to our presentation, we develop an entirely new conception and model of the process of identity formation from which a contrasting set of results is derived.

BENDER, Andrea, Hans SPADA, Hannah SWOBODA, Simone TRABER (U. of Freiburg, Germany). [bender@psychologie.uni-freiburg.de] JUSTICE AND ANGER IN TONGA AND GERMANY. Appraising an event as unjust is one main factor in eliciting anger. Justice, however, is defined through cultural values, and its significance in appraising events depends on the cultural emphasis put on it. For instance, in cultures that focus on equal rights for all (like Germany), being treated unfairly will most likely be judged as offending and accordingly should elicit anger, while the same behavior might cause less excitement in stratified cultures with a strong focus on rank and respect (like Tonga). Reactions to unjust situations in both cultures will be compared and related to differences in anger elicitation.

BENNARDO, Giovanni (Northern Illinois U). [bennardo@niu.edu] FAMILIAR SPACE IN SOCIAL MEMORY. I present an analysis of the results of a memory task (free listing) about social relationships administered to Tongans, Polynesians. Contrary to claims by Weller and Romney (1988) and Ross (2004), the free listing activity did not yield the expected results, salient social individuals occupying positions at the top of the list. The strategy used to report the village population was prominently spatial. Besides, the analysis of accurate geographical renditions of the memory lists (memory routes), revealed spatial strategies in line with the preferences already documented about spatial relationships (Bennardo, 2000, 2002). I close with a discussion of the implications of such findings for an hypothesized Tongan cultural model.

BENNIS, Will (Northwestern U.). [wbennis@northwestern.edu] KNOWING WHEN TO HOLD ‘EM AND WHEN TO FOLD ‘EM: THE IMPORTANCE OF “HOT” AND “COLD” PATTERNS IN OUTCOMES TO EXPERIENCED CASINO GAMBLERS’ STRATEGIES AND CHOICES. Among many long-term casino gamblers, the single most important consideration when deciding how much to risk concerns perceived patterns in outcomes, including patterns in luck. This paper considers how experienced casino gamblers understand the concept of luck and associated “natural” patterns in outcomes, and how they attempt to use and change these patterns for their benefit. Methods include 1.5 years participant observation as a dealer and a casino patron in Las Vegas, Nevada, northwestern Indiana, and Prague, Czech Republic, and approximately 200 interviews with casino patrons and employees about their gambling strategies and beliefs.

BERATAN, Kathi (North Carolina State U.). [kathi\_beratan@ncsu.edu] FROM INDIVIDUAL AWARENESS TO COLLECTIVE ACTION: ADAPTATION OF U.S. GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONS TO GRADUAL ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION. Study of open space protection in the U.S. provides insight into how communities move from individual awareness to collective action. Collective perception of a developing problem is triggered by a focusing or information-exchange event. Through social interactions, individuals coalesce into small groups and negotiate shared understanding. This understanding can spread across the community through shifts in the network of nongovernmental organizations, particularly if catalyzing leadership surfaces from within the community: the organizational network co-evolves with collective norms. Understanding such processes is critical if we are to avoid catastrophic changes in social-ecological systems resulting when gradual degradation passes a critical threshold.

BERNARD, Russell H., Clarence GRAYLEEE, Chad MAXWELL, Aryeh JACOBSON, and Veronica McCLAIN (U. of Florida). [ufruss@ufl.edu] MODE EFFECTS IN THE COLLECTION OF PILE SORTS: FACE-TO-FACE VS. INTERNET-MEDIATED DATA COLLECTION. Internet tools for collecting traditional survey research data (Likert scales, open-ended text responses, etc.) have long been available. For the last four years, we have been developing Internet tools for collecting cognitive anthropological data. Developed with the support of a grant from the National Science Foundation, the Educara Survey tools are available free (from Educara.com) to scholars who want to use the Internet to collect free lists, triad tests, pile sorts, paired comparisons, or rankings, as well as ratings, true/false questions, open-ended text responses, and other traditional survey methods. As we develop these tools, we are also studying potential mode effects. In particular, we test for differences between cognitive anthropological data collected in face-to-face interviews, in self-administered paper questionnaires, and in self-paced interviews via the Internet. We have reported before on variations in free-list data. We report here on variations in pile-sort data collected in different modes. We test for mode effects across gender (men and women) and across self-identified ethnicity (black, white, and Hispanic).

BLOUNT, Benjamin (U of Texas, San Antonio). [Benjamin.blount@utsa.edu] SALIENCE IN ETHNOENTOMOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE AND CLASSIFICATION. According to the Intellectualist perspective. Biota are classified and named across small-scale societies according to clear morphological distinctions and discontinuities. An underlying concept is that more morphologically salient a plant or animal, the more likely it will occupy a named taxon. This idea is tested using published data from ethnoentomological studies,

reporting on named insects according to their Linnaen level of classification. The nature of salience provides clues as to why individual types are named and thus are semantically productive.

## C

CARNEIRO, Robert L. (American Museum of Natural History). [carneiro@amnh.org] CULTURAL EVOLUTION AND THE SECOND LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS.

TBA

CRAIG, Nathan (Field Museum). [ncraig@fieldmuseum.org] A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATURAL AND ANTHROPOGENIC DARK AND TWILIGHT ZONES IN WESTERN SOUTH AMERICA. Cave dark zones appear potent symbolic referents. Water and creative emergence are recurrent themes. This paper synthesizes Andean literature regarding dark zones. Where natural Andean dark and twilight zones exist, people use them in ways consistent with other world areas. When natural dark zones don't exist people often artificially construct and use them in ways consistent with natural dark zones. Thus, some configurations of light and space form symbolic referents responded to similarly, regardless of historical development trajectories or socio-economic organization. Yet, comparison also shows recurrent symbolic themes are applied in very different ways in specific culture-historical settings.

CREAMER, Winifred (Northern Illinois U.). [wcreamer@niu.edu] LARGE SITES AND MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE: URBANISM? What is the significance of monumental architecture and large site size? V. G. Childe sought to demonstrate the distinctiveness of cities by defining urbanism as the congregation of large numbers of people. In contrast, Sahlins noted the complexity that emerged from the presence of different functions in a single locality, a "functional hierarchy" that was not population-dependent. Large archaeological sites with monumental architecture from the Norte Chico region of Peru dating to the Late Archaic period (3000-1800 BC) display increasing formalization of layout over time, and though the population does not appear to have been dense or "urban," these were far from empty centers. Site characteristics reveal elements that embody contradictory concepts such as dominance and power vs. identity and solidarity.

DeMUNCK, Victor (SUNY-New Paltz), Meghan GARRY (SUNY-New Paltz). [demunckv@newpaltz.edu] A CULTURAL MODEL OF COURTSHIP IN AMERICA. Is there a cultural model of courtship in America? What we mean by cultural model is a simple typical sequence of events, behaviors, feelings that people use to guide their behaviors and interpret the behaviors of others in specific contexts. By courting we mean a relationship that can potentially lead to marriage. Interviews were conducted with males and females about what they consider to be the culturally typical courting sequence. We then identified the key variables mentioned by interviewees, wrote them on index cards and asked another set of informants to order them and tell us typical story about those variables.

DeMUNCK, Victor (SUNY-New Paltz). [demunckv@newpaltz.edu] A CULTURAL MODELS APPROACH TO LITHUANIAN NATIONAL IDENTITY. Lithuania is a fairly homogenous and small country. National identity is an important issue to Lithuanians. Are there some core set of attributes that are part of the imagined community of Lithuanians? If so, are these purely socially constructed tropes or do they have some basis in how Lithuanians are or see themselves? I explore these question using a number of different methods.

## D

DENHAM, Woodrow W . (Alice Lloyd College), Douglas R. WHITE (UC Irvine). [wdenham@ncia.net and drwhite@uci.edu] THE INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIAN MARRIAGE PARADOX. Ethnographies of Indigenous Australian language groups suggest that their populations were consistently small, averaging perhaps 500 people each, while classical models of their kinship systems consistently embody endogamous marriage as both a norm and a logical requirement. However, paleodemographers argue that reproductively closed small human populations are doomed due to stochastic variations in birth rates and sex ratios. How did these societies avoid extinction and indeed persist in Australia for 40,000 years and more? We introduce a mathematical model of Aboriginal descent, marriage and kinship that is reproductively open rather than closed, show how the openness articulates with traditional closed models, and demonstrate how the resulting system might maintain dynamic population stability despite internal and external stresses that might otherwise lead to extinction. Our proposed resolution of the Australian Paradox shows some of the possible advantages of mathematical and network modeling.

## F

FISCHER, Michael (U. of Kent at Canterbury). [M.D.Fischer@kent.ac.uk] CULTURAL DYNAMICS: FORMAL DESCRIPTIONS OF CULTURAL PROCESSES. Formalisation is typically associated with an emphasis on form over content or meaning by both supporters and detractors of formal methods. However well founded, this association fails to capture why we employ (or not) formal descriptions of what we are describing.

In a 1979 paper, "Why are there no social physics?", Bernard and Killworth identify two reasons for the failure of Anthropology to develop adequate theory. First, a focus on detail rather than generality - on behaviours rather than the underlying principles of behaviours

- which stems in part from the second, that the processes that embed humans and their activities are highly dynamic and non-linear, processes difficult to describe based on relatively brief 'slices' of observations.

One problem arises when we try to directly link human thought to human behaviour (or vice versa); assuming the process of going from one to the other is complex and idiosyncratic, but direct. In this paper I examine how we can develop a formal system that helps us represent the relationship between ideational and behavioural aspects of socio-cultural phenomena in a manner that is consistent with, and helps address the connections between, symbolic and materialist approaches.

People embedded in cultural processes demonstrate remarkable powers of creation, transformation, stability and regulation. Culture gives agents the power to hyper-adapt: not only can they achieve local minima and maxima, they modify or create the conditions for new adaptations. Culture transcends material and behavioural contexts. Cultural solutions are instantiated in material and behavioural terms, but are based in large part on 'invented' symbolic constructions of the interaction space and its elements. I will present an example of how a symbolic system 'drives' the material organisation of human groups, and explore how symbolic systems act over material domains as a general case.

FIX, Alan(UC Riverside). [agfix@ucr.ac1.ucr.edu]. GENETIC DENDROGRAMS AND MALAYSIAN POPULATION HISTORY. From Darwin's time in biology and even before Darwin in linguistics, the tree diagram has been the primary formal depiction of descent. The underlying logic of the dendrogram depends on a branching process: units fission, then diversify through time. This model of differentiation is generally correct for the evolution of species, languages, and genes. However, at the level of human populations, subject to the ramifying effects of gene flow and natural selection, a better model is a reticulating network. This paper will critically examine genetic dendrograms based on "classical" loci as well as mitochondrial DNA in the context of the history of Malaysian Orang Asli populations.

FORNOS, Laura (U. of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio). [FORNOS@uthscsa.edu] A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF MEXICAN AMERICAN ADOLESCENT DEPRESSION. Depressive disorders are present in a high percentage of Mexican American adolescents. Among the United States' Mexican American population, suicide is the fourth leading cause of death among 10-19 year-olds<sup>1</sup>. There is little research, however, on Mexican American adolescents' knowledge and views about depression and seeking help for depression. Results from a qualitative study on Mexican American adolescents' attitudes about depression are investigated in this paper. Sixty-five high school and middle school students in a largely Mexican American, urban school district in San Antonio, Texas participated in nine semi-structured focus group interviews where participants were asked questions to elicit their understanding of depression, treatment for depression and words used to describe it. Coding of salient words and themes from the transcribed interviews were entered into Atlas.ti® for qualitative analysis. Throughout the focus group interviews, three distinct themes emerged from the data: 1) The Adolescents' Definitions of Depression, 2) Beliefs about Adolescent Depression, and 3) Treatment for Adolescent Depression. This paper will report that while depressive symptoms among Mexican American adolescents are common and recognized, resource and treatment knowledge is scarce. Findings will be used to develop a peer facilitator model for Mexican American adolescents suffering with depression. An understanding of the emic beliefs, attitudes and knowledge of these adolescents can provide crucial information about the content and structure of a universal, school-based, peer-facilitated depression awareness program.

## G

GARCIA-QUIJANO, Carlos (Whittier College) and Manuel Valdés PIZZINI (U of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez). [cgarciaquijano@whittier.edu] THE ROLE OF ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION IN PUERTO RICAN FISHERS' FOLK TAXONOMIES OF MARINE LIFE. This paper analyzes the interplay between morphological, biological, and ecological information in shaping the folk classification of marine life by small-scale reef-estuarine fishers in Puerto Rico. Research conducted during the last decade with fishers from around Puerto Rico shows that aspects of marine species' ecology-habitat, seasonality, salinity, and interspecies relationships-are among the most important criteria fishers use for classifying the more than two hundred species they routinely come into contact with. We address the methodological issues of separating information coming from two domains of knowledge and how comparative, multi-site and multi-method research can help overcome these issues.

GARRY, Meghan (SUNY-New Paltz), Victor DeMUNCK (SUNY-New Paltz). A CULTURAL MODEL OF COURTSHIP IN AMERICA.

See DeMunck

GATEWOOD, John (Lehigh U.). [jbg1@Lehigh.edu] SURVEY RESEARCH UNDER LESS THAN IDEAL CIRCUMSTANCES. Probability sampling is necessary if one wants to generalize from survey findings to a population. In practice, this means one has to have a list of potential respondents. The nuts-n-bolts of drawing a probability sample and conducting the survey are fairly easy in developed countries. But, when there are no street addresses and the phone book doesn't include half the population, standard procedures will not work. This paper discusses some "real world" issues that make probability sampling such a challenge for anthropologists, using as an example a survey planned for summer 2007 in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

GESSLER, Nicholas (UCLA). [gessler@ucla.edu] ARTIFICIAL CULTURE AND MULTIAGENT EVOLUTIONARY COMPUTATION. Empirically, culture comprises individuals, artifacts and groups embedded in social, technological and physical environments, all complexly interacting in simultaneous mutual causation. Although sharing many commonalities, each individual has a distinct identity and conception of the world, a specific repertoire of experiences, beliefs, perceptions, interpretations and behaviors. Each artifact similarly carries information in a distinct way. Describing, understanding and explaining culture thus necessitate re-presentations which not only capture this complexity but enact it, thereby enabling the researcher to evaluate suites of theoretical experimental “what-if” scenarios. I critically explore state-of-the-art multicausal multiagent simulations emphasizing the representation of dynamically materially intermediated cultural cognition.

GLAZER, Mark and Stephen W. Liebowitz (The University of Texas-Pan American). [mglazer@panam.edu] TRANSMITTING LEGENDS IN SOUTH TEXAS: A STATISTICAL APPROACH. The use of statistical methodologies in legend studies is unusual, and yet there are aspects of legend telling which are amenable to such studies. This paper reviews the channels through which legends are transmitted from person to person or from generation to generation among Chicanos in Extreme South Texas. The paper explores the effects of demographic variables such as gender, age, education, religion and marital status on whether contemporary versus traditional legends are told more often by friends or relatives.

GRIMES-MACLELLAN, Dawn (Saint Mary's University). [dawn.maclellan@gmail.com] RETHINKING CHILDHOOD IN GLOBAL JAPAN. Contemporary Japanese discourse on childhood reveals a significant shift away from traditional views of “children as treasures” towards darker images of “children as problems.” At the nexus of anxieties over a stagnant economy, wide-ranging social change, juvenile delinquency, and globalization pressures, current discourse on childhood reflects growing national pessimism about the ability and willingness of contemporary youth to successfully navigate these challenges and lead Japan toward a stable and prosperous future. This paper will first examine the transformation in the discourse on childhood and then will present adolescent narratives that contest the overwhelmingly pessimistic contemporary understandings of youth in Japan.

GRININ, Leonid (Volgograd Center for Social Research, Russia). [lgrinin@mail.ru] PERIODIZATION OF HISTORY: A THEORETIC-MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS. The paper applies mathematical methods to problems concerning the macroperiodization of the world historical process. This analysis identifies a number of cycles within this process and suggests its generally hyperexponential shape, which makes it possible to propose number of forecasts concerning the forthcoming decades.

H

HALL, D. Thomas (DePauw U.). [thall@depauw.edu] CENTRAL ASIAN MIDDLEMEN, MARCHER STATES AND AFRO-EUR-ASIAN SYNCHRONY. East, West, Central and South Asia originally formed somewhat separate cultural zones and networks of interaction among settlements and polities, but during the late Bronze and early Iron Ages these largely separate regional systems came into increasing interaction with one another. Central Asian nomadic steppe pastoralist polities and agricultural oasis settlements mediated the East/West and North/South interactions. Earlier research has discovered that the growth/decline phases of empires in East and West Asia became synchronous around 140 BCE and that this synchrony lasted until about 1800 CE. This paper presents some preliminary tests for those linkages.

HEADLAND, N. Thomas (SIL International) and Harry W. GREENE (Cornell University). [tom\_headland@sil.org] PYTHONS AND PEOPLE AS PREDATORS AND PREY. Despite widespread interest in serpent-human relationships, no data have previously addressed the incidence of snake predation on hominids. An ethnographic survey of Philippine Agta Negritos prior to their shift from hunter-gatherer to peasant lifestyles demonstrates that 25% of adult males survived python attacks; high survival resulted from use of iron weapons, yet successful predation on humans still occurred in the 20th century. Agta also ate pythons and overlapped them in diet, so their relationships with giant reptiles were as predators and potential competitors as well as prey.

HEWLETT, Bonnie (Washington State University). [hewlett@vancouver.wsu.edu] THE EFFECT OF HEALTH STATUS AND PARASITE LOAD ON THE PERCEPTION OF PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS AMONG THE AKA FORAGER AND NGANDU FARMER ADOLESCENTS OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC. From an evolutionary perspective, physical attractiveness is regarded as one indicator of health and fitness value. Most evolutionary studies of mate attraction have been conducted in stratified cultures; few studies have evaluated the relationship between mate attraction and actual measures of health. This study examines mate attraction of 40 Aka hunter-gatherer and 40 Ngandu farmer adolescent males and females. Adolescents were asked to rank the attractiveness of other adolescents of the opposite sex in their respective communities. The health status of each adolescent was determined by body mass index (BMI), triceps skin fold thickness, mid-arm circumference and parasite load (from stool samples). Preliminary results indicate that both males' and females' perception of attraction are influenced by health status. In addition, research suggests that nonphysical traits such as sharing, helping others and working hard also influences the perception of physical attractiveness.



HURWICZ, Margo-Lea (University of Missouri-St. Louis). [hurwicz@umsl.edu] AN EXAMPLE OF TEST DEVELOPMENT USING CONSENSUS ANALYSIS: CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE OF ALZHEIMER DISEASE. Consensus Analysis was used to develop an Alzheimer Cultural Knowledge Test (ACKT) for use with family caregivers and potential caregivers to assess their needs for outreach/ services from the Alzheimer's Association. Free list data were collected from 100 black and white caregivers and non-caregivers in St. Louis to capture elements of shared explanatory models of Alzheimer disease. A 51-item short-answer (agree/disagree) protocol based on elicited symptoms, causes, treatments and preventions was administered to 67% of the original sample and tested for consensus. After 7 non-variable items were eliminated, Cronbach's alpha was used to test the remaining 44 items for reliability.

J

JONES, C. Eric (UNC-Greensboro). [ecojones@uncg.edu] EXTREME EVENTS AND SOCIAL CHANGE OVER LONG TIME PERIODS. Human Relations Area Files data was coded for broad scale social organization and the frequency of disasters and mass violence that affect common people. Analysis suggests that societies or culture periods displaying a political economic strategy that is based on centralized religious ideology and control of staple goods is less likely than a strategy based on patron-client relations, filial responsibility, and control of preciosities to develop in places that experience frequent disasters. Alteration between these strategies over long time periods provide insight into universal and unique challenges faced by societies in the development of political and economic structures.

K

KANTNER, John (School of American Research). [kantner@sarsf.org] COSMOGRAPHY AND POLITICS IN THE CHACO WORLD. Archaeologists investigating prehistoric societies of the Southwestern United States gravitate towards two different explanations for the configuration of the built landscape. One set of scholars tends to see features such as roadways and masonry towers as facilitating regional interaction by decreasing travel costs and increasing communication. Other researchers regard many of these features as inseparable parts of a political and ideological landscape that had little to do with maintenance of a regional "system." This paper demonstrates how digital technologies such as virtual reality and Geographic Information Systems can help archaeologists determine how cultural landscapes often mirror cosmology and politics rather than economic concerns.

KOLB, Michael (Northern Illinois U.). [aloha@niu.edu] A JOURNEY THROUGH MONUMENTAL SPACE. This paper deals with the study of monuments, and more specifically, the social metaphors that are created when a monument is conceptualized, constructed, and utilized. These metaphors of agency . of space, interaction, time, and embodiment . comprise the focal points of this work as I address questions about how to derive meaning from material objects, and more specifically, how can we learn from the past. A series of case studies from both the present and the past are used to highlight these ideas.

KOROTAYEV, Andrey (Russian State University for the Humanities). [akorotayev@mail.ru] THE WORLD SYSTEM HISTORY PERIODIZATION AND MATHEMATICAL MODELS OF SOCIO-HISTORICAL PROCESSES. Mathematical models of the World System development suggest a fresh approach to the periodization issue, implying the following macroperiodization of the World System history: (1) the era of hyperbolic growth, blow-up regime development (= "Malthusian-Kuznetsian" era), up to the 1960s - 1970s; (2) the era of the divergence from the blow-up regime (= "post-Malthusian" era). Within this context the 1960s - 1970s could be regarded as a transitional period between the two eras. On the other hand, the blow-up regime development era can be subdivided into two relatively independent epochs of hyperbolic growth (the Older Hyperbola and the Younger Hyperbola), the border between which appears to be marked by the end of the Axial Age.

KRESS, Howard (University of Connecticut). [hkress@bellsouth.net] AN EVALUATION OF INFANT MORTALITY AND EMBODIED CAPITAL MODELS OF FERTILITY TRANSITION IN OTAVALO, ECUADOR. Common demographic transition theory states that once infant mortality levels decrease significantly, fertility levels will also decrease after some lag period (Notestein 1945, Heer 1966). Population policies, following this theory, have focused on reducing infant mortality through education, economic development, and public health programs (Chackiel and Schkolnik 1996). Infant mortality rates have declined in Ecuador from 107 in 1950 to 68 in 1980. At the same time, total fertility rates have dropped from 6.3 to 3.3 for the same time period. This paper evaluates the effects of declines in infant mortality on fertility in Otavalo, Ecuador. Data analysis of 200 life-history interviews indicates that reductions in infant mortality have a weak to no effect on Otavaleño fertility behavior. Rather, embodied capital models (Becker et al 1990, Kaplan and Lancaster 2000) of parental and self investment explain a greater portion of the drastic change in fertility in Otavalo over the past 35 years.

KRONENFELD, David (UC Riverside). [david.kronenfeld@ucr.edu] LANGUAGE FAMILY TREES: WHAT THEY CAN AND CANNOT REPRESENT. Tree models can represent "descent" relations among languages. They presume language have single parents but possibly multiple children—entailing a distinction between elements present through descent and elements "borrowed" or otherwise

created. Their interpretation typically includes assuming a smooth temporal transition from minimal dialect differences to separate languages. Two other change processes, interpretable within a family tree but not modeled by it, are: 1) the creation of pidgins and 2) the hiving off of a cross-section of a language community to form a new, contrasting language community. By contrast, a multiple parents claim would be incompatible with the tree model

KUZNAR, A. Lawrence (Indiana University – Purdue University, Fort Wayne ). [kuznar@ipfw.edu] THE USE OF COMPUTER MODELING FOR OVERCOMING THE LIMITS OF FORMALIZATION. Discursive or verbal representations of theory suffer from ambiguity. Formal mathematical modeling adds rigor to anthropological representations of theory, making their predictions more precise and testable. However, purely formal mathematical representations quickly become intractable, limiting their application to realistic social theories. Computer modeling represents a middle ground between the vagueness of discursive representations and the straightjacket of formal representations, allowing flexible, yet rigorous representations of theories. The advantages of computer modeling enable better tests of anthropological theories, and better comparisons of differing paradigms. I illustrate these potentials with an example of political decision making in New Guinea.

L

LANCY, F. David (Utah State University). [dlancy@cc.usu.edu] TODDLER REJECTION. The term toddler rejection captures a phenomenon widely reported in the ethnographic literature. It subsumes “early” or “abrupt” weaning and reflects the contrast observed between the constant attention afforded infants with the relative neglect or indifference shown toddlers. A second contrast can be made between rejected toddlers in village settings and the heavily adult-programmed toddlerhood of contemporary, mainstream society. The paper will provide detailed description of toddler rejection, chart its distribution, and speculate on its function. A briefer review will be offered of contemporary toddlerhood, including implications for the child’s intellectual and academic development.

LASSETER, Ava (University of Florida). [avalass@ufl.edu] BEAN FISH: CULTURAL CONSENSUS OF FISH NAMES AS AN INDICATOR OF UTILITY AMONG YUCATECAN FISHERMEN. This research presents the results of an investigation on the cultural consensus of fish names among a group of small-scale Mexican fishermen. Using cognitive anthropology techniques, the study found a high level of cultural consensus among commercial species, as predicted. Surprisingly, a high level of cultural consensus also exists for species bearing a Maya name, although few fishermen actually speak the indigenous language. Thus, the research suggests that consensus of fish names extends to both present and past utility.

LEAF, Murrayf (U. of Texas, Dallas). [mjleaf@utdallas.edu] EMPIRICAL FORMALISM.  
TBA

LEHMAN, Frederick (Chit Hlaing) (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign). [f-lehman@uiuc.edu] FORMALISM AND EMPIRICISM: THE CASE OF CORPORATENESS AND CONTROVERSIES IN DESCENT THEORY. I am concerned with the distinction between data processing, modelling and actual theory formation, with the generating of empirically interpretable additional theorems, and in particular how formalization, far from abstracting away from data, makes one look at levels of detail one never before even noticed. I shall begin by examining a conjecture (due to my pupil Zhang Wenyi) about the formalism for distinguishing crowds and ‘groups’ from corporations/corporateness: the former are what I may call event-theoretical topologies (neighbourhoods) event theory having to do with temporal-aspectual-modal categories, on which I have written elsewhere. In turn, this has everything to do with the whole controversial question of fuzziness, which I shall go into here. I shall argue that so-called fuzzy sets are topologies, particularly having to do with the saliency of the ‘extent’ of a field, such that, as Zadeh, the originator of Fuzzy Set theory, himself long since pointed out, fuzziness is essentially a matter of Decision Theory rather than a theory defining a species of conceptual categories as such. This, in turn, leads me into a brief consideration of set topology, namely the distinction between open and closed sets and so on with regard in particular to events. This is all about inclusion, exclusion and well-boundedness. The foregoing will take me into a consideration of a certain problem in kinship-group theory, namely, whether one can properly talk of cognatic (‘non-unilineal’) ‘descent groups.’

M

MOORE, Robert and Karl RIECKEN (Rollins College). [Rmoore@rollins.edu] THE SEMANTICS OF SOUL IN CHINA AND THE US. In Chinese the word *linghun* has traditionally been associated with an individual’s essential nature and is the word most commonly used to translate the English word *soul*. Given the profoundly different cultural contexts in which these two words – *linghun* and *soul* – emerged, they can be expected to have very different associations and uses in their respective cultural contexts. This paper reports on the results of interviews with American and Chinese university students aimed at identifying some of the key features and associations of these terms. In addition, triads tests were used to generate multi-dimensional scales for each word and those words most commonly offered by the students as synonyms or near synonyms for them in their respective cultures. These scales reveal dimensions of positive association, “spirituality,” and individuality in the semantic space occupied by the Chinese terms, some of which show cultural differences distinguishing them from the semantic world of “soul.”

N

NEGRON, Rosalyn (U. of Florida). [rosalyn9@ufl.edu] A MIXED-METHOD APPROACH FOR CONCEPTUALIZING ETHNIC IDENTITY. Despite all its well-documented conceptual short comings, ethnic identity continues to be a key variable in social science research. When used as a classificatory variable, it is unclear what the various ethnic identity categories capture. This is complicated by the fact that today people increasingly claim multiple ethnic identifications. Furthermore, in anthropological research ethnic identity is often conceptualized as a core aspect of the self to be examined in the face of conflict, change, and fluidity, as with globalization. It is analytically problematic, then, for ethnic identity to be both deep-seated and fluid, foundational and contextual.

This presentation will report on results from a study that examined how and why New York City Latinos invoke multiple ethnic identities in everyday life. Drawing on social network and linguistic data, I will explore ethnic identity as cognitive process tied to social interaction and argue against conceptualizations of ethnic identity as core or foundational. Results from this research suggest that no one-to-one relationship exists between subjective feelings of ethnic belongingness or origin and the use of ethnic markers. Thus, I will argue for a conceptualization of ethnic identity that takes the following factors into account: 1) network diversity, 2) linguistic flexibility, and 3) social context.

## R

RIECKEN, Karl and Robert MOORE (Rollins College). [kreicken@rollins.edu] THE SEMANTICS OF SOUL IN CHINA AND THE US.

See Moore

ROBERTS, Aki (University of New Mexico). [akit116@unm.edu] EXPLAINING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HOMICIDE CLEARANCE RATES IN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES. Japan maintains near perfect homicide clearance rates (around 95%, versus 60% in the United States). Citizen cooperation resulting from a good police citizen relationship is often discussed as one of the reasons for Japan's low crime rates; this explanation could apply to homicide clearance also. But, using recent official statistics, this study found that Japanese homicides contain a higher proportion of "easy to clear" cases than do American homicides, and that the Japanese categorization of homicides in official statistics also contributes to high clearance rates. Findings suggest caution in attributing Japan's higher homicide clearance rates exclusively to police effectiveness or citizen police cooperation

ROBERTS, M. John Jr (University of New Mexico). [jmrob@unm.edu] EXACT TESTS FOR LOG-LINEAR MODELS: ANTHROPOLOGICAL APPLICATIONS. Many anthropological studies involve tables with counts of observations cross-classified according to some categorical variables. Log-linear models are appealing for analysis of such data, but small cell counts (common in anthropological studies) may make assessment of model fit difficult. Exact tests are one way to address this. Exact tests for the model of independence are well-known, but exact tests can now also be applied to a variety of other log-linear models of interest to anthropologists. This paper discusses some tests and applications in anthropology.

## S

SHIMIZU, Hidetada (Northern Illinois University). [P80HXS1@wpo.cso.niu.edu] CULTURAL MODELS OF SELF PRESENTATIONS IN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES: A MULTIVOCAL VIDEOGRAPHY STUDY. There has been a wealth of anthropological observations of selfhood in Japan. Starting from Ruth Benedict's classic characterization of Japanese self as based in a sense of "shame," i.e., identification of oneself as viewed from a critical eye of others, studies that followed emphasized similar "socio-centric" orientations of the Japanese sense of self. In an attempt to find further support to these proposals, I report on an on-going project in which I videotaped Japanese and American adolescents as they described themselves, and asked their reactions to these self-descriptions compared to those of their cross-cultural counterparts. Possibilities for systematic, empirical investigations of cultural models underlying the differences shown in the preliminary data will be discussed.

## U

UNSWORTH, Sara (Northwestern University). [s-unsworth@northwestern.edu] CONCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE DOMAIN OF FOLKBIOLOGY: BRIDGING ACROSS CULTURAL UNDERSTANDINGS OF NATURE. Previous research suggests that children who have less experience with nature (e.g., urban children) are more likely to consider humans as distinct from other animals (e.g., Carey, 1985; Ross, Medin, Coley, & Atran, 2003), and the present results suggest that cultural practices moderate this relationship. In addition, the present research shows that children who navigate through multiple cultural contexts are aware that ideas about the biological world, including ideas about what is alive, can vary across these contexts. These results reveal the complexity of children's folkbiological concepts, and knowledge about these complexities can have important implications for education and curriculum design.



## W

WHITE, Douglas R. (UC Irvine), Woodrow W. DENHAM (Alice Lloyd College). [drwhite@uci.edu] THE INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIAN MARRIAGE PARADOX.

See Denham

## Z

ZARGER, K. Rebecca K. (University of South Florida). [rzarger@cas.usf.edu] BUILDING SLINGSHOTS AND FINDING EDIBLE GLUE: A FIELD GUIDE TO PEER LEARNING DURING CHILDHOOD IN SOUTHERN BELIZE. How do children come to know, use, and assign meanings to their immediate biophysical environment? This paper focuses on children in Maya communities who develop extensive expertise with local flora and fauna during early to middle childhood. I argue that siblings and peers fundamentally shape how, when, and what children learn about local environments. Siblings and cousins play important “teacher” roles, encouraging children to learn widely shared, generalized knowledge and skills in the course of caretaking and subsistence activities. Parents and grandparents tend to share knowledge that is more specialized, teaching skills over time in an “apprenticeship” form.