



Presentation Abstracts

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SCCR 2008 Index of Presenters

Beena Achhpal (Southern Connecticut State University), achhpal@southernct.edu TEACHERS AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS. Across the nation, the need for preparing prospective and current mainstream elementary school teachers with necessary knowledge, skills, attitudes and dispositions to work with culturally and linguistically diverse families is now being urgently recognized (Antunez, 2002). This paper presents the results of a study that focused on understanding the training needs of mainstream elementary school teachers in Connecticut to teach English Language learners. (Sat 10:30 PS #24)

Gila Acker (York College of The City University of New York), gilama2@aol.com SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MENTAL HEALTH WORKERS AND BURNOUT, ROLE STRESS AND INTENT TO QUIT. This study examined the relationships between mental health workers' socio-demographic variables and burnout, role stress, and intent to quit the job. A sample of 404 workers completed a questionnaire that included socio-demographic questions and measures of burnout, role stress and intent to quit. Results demonstrated that White workers had higher levels of burnout and intent to quit than Non-Whites. Latino workers reported lower levels of burnout and role stress than Whites and Blacks. Higher levels of education were associated with higher levels of burnout and role stress. These findings have important implications for mental health practice and education. (Thu 1:30 PS #8)

Lawrence E. Acker (Harris-Stowe State University), ackerL@hssu.edu ANDRAGOGY IN AN ASIAN CLASSROOM. The question examined in this presentation is whether or not andragogical (adult education) techniques that have been developed in western classrooms can be successfully practiced in Asian classrooms. The author compares classes taught in Shanghai, China and Dhaka, Bangladesh with classic theory. (Fri 8:30 PS #12)

Vadim Aftene (State Medical University of Moldova), vaftene@rambler.ru; Anatol Nacu (State Medical Univ. of Moldova), anatolnacu@yahoo.com; William Divale (York College-CUNY), divale@york.cuny.edu; THE PANSS AND THE PARQ: CROSS VALIDATION OF THE RUSSIAN POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE SYNDROME SCALE FOR SCHIZOPHRENIA AND PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE/REJECTION. The PANSS scale is composed of subscales, some of which measure symptoms claimed to have a behavioral or cultural cause while others are claimed to be more somatic. A sample of 80 outpatients diagnosed with Schizophrenia were given the PANSS scale and the PARQ (Parental Acceptance/Rejection Questionnaire), Data on PARQ and other environmental and cultural variables were also collected from family members. The PARQ subscales correlated with the PANSS subscale symptom complexes that were learned but not the somatic symptom complexes. (Thu 8:30 Sym #1)

Ramadan A. Ahmed (Kuwait University), ramadan78am@hotmail.com; Claire T. van den Broeck (Saint Louis University), claire.vandenbroeck@gmail.com; Carrie M. Brown (Saint Louis University), cbrown53@slu.edu; TRADITIONAL DRESS IN KUWAITI ADOLESCENTS' DRAWINGS: RELATION TO SOCIAL ATTITUDES. Kuwaiti adolescents (486 boys and 484 girls, ages 11-18) drew the ideal man and the ideal woman, rated the importance of 10 characteristics of the ideals, and completed the Historico-Socio-Cultural Premises Scale. Drawings were scored according to the procedure of Stiles and Gibbons (2000), and also according to a new code whether the ideal was shown in traditional attire. Approximately one third of the drawings showed the ideal in traditional attire; those drawings were associated with more traditional beliefs on the HSCP, with depicting the ideal woman in homemaking activities, and with religious images. (Fri 10:30 Sym 5)

Ramadan A. Ahmed (Kuwait University), ramadan78am@hotmail.com, & Jasem M.A. Al-Khawajah (Kuwait University), jasem54alkhawaja@yahoo.com PREVALENCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTURBANCES AMONG INTERMEDIATE AND SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN KUWAIT. The study focused on identifying the prevalence of psychological disturbances in Kuwait. Sample consisted of 7686 children, adolescents, and young adults (3216 males, and 4470 females; aged between 10 and 21 years). An Arab version of L.R. Derogatis' Symptom Checklist-90-R (SCL-90-R) was employed to assess the following nine symptom dimensions: Somatization (SOM), Obsessive-Compulsive (O-C), Interpersonal Sensitivity (I-S), Depression (DEP), Anxiety (ANX), Hostility (HOS), Phobic Anxiety (PHOB), Paranoid Ideation (PAR), and Psychoticism (PSY). Age, sex, level of education, parents' vocational level, and place of residence were main determinants of prevalence of psychological disturbances among Kuwaiti children, adolescents, and young adults. (Thu 1:30 PS #8)

Ramadan A. Ahmed (Kuwait University), ramadan78am@hotmail.com; Ahmed M. Megreya (Menoufia University), amegreya@yahoo.com IDENTITY DISORDERS IN KUWAIT AND EGYPT: A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY. The present study investigated identity disorders using Marcia's four identity statuses among 133 university students in Egypt and 271 secondary school and university students

in Kuwait. The Objective Test for Assessing Identity Disorders (A locally devised scale of 64 items in four subscales based on Marcia's statuses) was used. Results indicated no gender differences in either country. Kuwait adults, in comparison to adolescents and youth, scored higher on identity achievement and lower on identity diffusion. On three scales ' identity achievement, foreclosure, and diffusion ' there were significant differences between Egyptian and Kuwaiti adults. (Thu 8:30AM PS #3)

Bonnie Ahn (Southeastern Louisiana University), bahn@selu.edu RISK MARKERS OF SPOUSAL ABUSE AMONG KOREAN AMERICANS. Domestic violence in Korean American communities has generally been ignored because it rarely comes to the attention of authorities, although the use of domestic violence is highly prevalent among this ethnic group. Certain characteristics associated with an increased likelihood that a problem behavior will occur are identified to increase awareness and understanding of the dynamics in spousal abuse and to assist the development of preventive and intervention services for Korean Americans. (Fri 1:30 PS #20)

Yaffa Al Bayyari (University of Texas at El Paso), yafa_1980@yahoo.com; and Nigel Ward (University of Texas at El Paso), nigel@utep.edu STUDIES IN CROSS-CULTURAL INTERPRETATIONS OF BACK-CHANNELING BEHAVIOR. One way that listeners show interest and attention is by producing back-channel feedback (short utterances such as okay and hmm) at appropriate times, where these times are determined, in part, by the interlocutor. In Arabic these times can be signaled by a prosodic cue in the form of a steep continuous drop in pitch. Experiments with synthesized dialog fragments presented to 36 English and 18 Arabic speakers show that English speakers misinterpret the Arabic prosodic cue for back-channel feedback as expressions of negative affect, and that back-channel behavior can contribute to making a good first impression. (Fri 1:30 PS #17)

Yasunori Aizawa (Nihon University), aizaway@chs.nihon-u.ac.jp; Kenichiro Taneda (National Institute of Public Health, Japan), kentaneda@niph.go.jp HOSPITAL SURVEY ON PATIENT SAFETY CULTURE IN JAPAN. Developing Patient Safety Culture is vital for preventing medical accidents. The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality in U.S. has developed a Patient Safety Culture assessment questionnaire for hospitals. We administered this questionnaire to 5414 hospital employees from 9 hospitals in Japan. Results show that Patient Safety Culture varies not only by hospital but also by working unit or job. Evaluated values for total score and 12 Patient Safety Culture composites reveal what to be overcome and help conducting organizational measures. (Thu 10:45 Posters #1)

William J. Anders (New York State University at Albany), wanders@niskyschools.org, PUBLIC SCHOOL REACTION TO ISSUES OF STUDENT DIVERSITY. A literature review of public school response to student cultural diversity will be presented. The methodology of a diversity study that examines how schools have applied multicultural education will be introduced and discussed. (Fri 8:30 PS #12)

Popa Anisoara (Danubius University) apoparo@yahoo.com THE PERSONALITIES' CONTRIBUTION IN THE INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE: V.A.URECHIA. The subject-matter of this paper is Urechia's "capital of Spanish education" (the first Romanian hispanist), the contacts with the personalities of the Spanish culture of his time, reconstituted due to his work, memoirs, letters and articles published in the Spanish and Romanian press, as well as the influence of those contacts on the personality, method, and purpose of his cultural approaches. Above all, we are to point out the contribution that the personalities had in the European intercultural dialogue, at the beginning of the 20th century. (Thu 1:30 PS #7)

Megan R. Apperson (Louisiana State University; Pennington Biomedical Research Center), mapper2@lsu.edu; Amy L. Copeland (Louisiana State University), copelan@lsu.edu; Pamela D. Martin (Pennington Biomedical Research Center), MartinPD@pbrc.edu; Donna H. Ryan (Pennington Biomedical Research Center), RyanDH@pbrc.edu; Paula J. Geiselman (Pennington Biomedical Research Center), GeiselPJ@pbrc.edu WEIGHT-RELATED VARIABLES AND SMOKING OUTCOMES IN AFRICAN AMERICAN AND CAUCASIAN POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN. Examine the role of weight-related variables in smoking outcomes in weight-concerned, postmenopausal African American and Caucasian women. Method: Weight-concerned African American (n = 38) and Caucasian (n = 64) women smokers were recruited for a smoking cessation program. Two weeks after quit date subjects were grouped according to cessation outcomes (quit or unsuccessful). Results: African American women had a larger BMI and more weight efficacy at baseline. The relationship between weight-related variables and smoking outcomes differed for African Americans and Caucasians. Dietary disinhibition positively predicted abstinence in African-American women, whereas dietary restraint negatively predicted abstinence for Caucasians. (Sat 9:15 Posters #5)

Brien K. Ashdown (Saint Louis University), ashdownb@slu.edu, ashdown@fontbonne.edu; Janet E. Keubli (Saint Louis University), kueblije@slu.edu; Jill Campo (Saint Louis University), jcampo@slu.edu, & Lisa Pine (Saint Louis

University), pinele@gmail.com; PARENTING AND TIME PERSPECTIVE IN THE U.S. AND GUATEMALA. This study examined the relationship between time perspective (present and future) and parenting practices (use of reasoning, displays of warmth, democratic orientation, good-natured interactions), in Guatemala and the U.S. The main findings from preliminary results in the Guatemalan sample suggest that mothers who are future oriented use more reasoning with their child and are more democratic in their parenting. Other correlational analyses suggest relationships between parenting practices and other factors (i.e. marital status). Data collection is currently under way with the U.S. sample. (Thu 10:30 PS #5)

Vicki Ashton (York College of The City University of New York), ashton@york.cuny.edu CULTURAL EFFECTS ON APPROVAL OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, JUDGMENT OF SERIOUSNESS AND REPORTING OF CHILD MALTREATMENT. This study examined the effect of ethnicity (Asian, Black American, Black Caribbean, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic White) on approval of corporal punishment, judgment of seriousness, and reporting of child maltreatment to Child Protective Services. Data were obtained by mailed questionnaires from 808 family social workers. Results: ethnicity effected approval of corporal punishment - Black Americans and Black Caribbeans had the highest scores, Whites the lowest; ethnicity did not effect judgment or reporting. Findings suggest that workers are able to put aside personal values when performing professional duties and that professional-culture values override the personal in the execution of job-related responsibilities. (Thu 8:30 PS #2)

Danielle N. Axt (University of Nevada, Las Vegas), axtd@unlv.nevada.edu THE WALLS THAT ENCOMPASS US: UNPACKING WHITE ETHNICITY. "Whiteness" is a socially constructed category that is comprised of a vast array of different meanings. By drawing upon interviews conducted in an Italian American social club in Las Vegas I argue that the walls or boundaries articulated by Italian Americans, both literal and metaphorical, reveal multiple meanings for conceptions of "whiteness." I analyze cross-cultural boundaries that exist within this group by examining the variation between white WASPs and Italian Americans. This study of 'whiteness' will facilitate the process of rethinking white ethnicity as American society is becoming increasingly amalgamated. (Thu 10:30 PS #4)

Danielle Babbel (Utah State University), danibabb@cc.usu.edu, THE VARYING EFFECT OF EMIGRATION ON COMMUNITIES IN SOUTHEAST MEXICO. Rural communities in southern Campeche, Mexico have recently experienced an upsurge in out-migration, mostly by male household-heads seeking higher wages in U.S. industries. This study examined two different communities, both characterized by a reliance on agriculture, particularly the cultivation of maize and chili. Interviews were conducted throughout these communities to shed light on migrations effects on patterns of land use as well as gender-based divisions of labor. The two communities exhibited very different overall responses to the migration phenomenon. (Fri 10:45 Posters #4)

William Balee (Tulane University), wbalee@tulane.edu AN ETHNOGRAPHIC CRITIQUE OF ETHNOGRAPHIC ANALOGY. Some foraging groups are not pristine, in terms of their mode of production, but descended linguistically and culturally from farming societies. Even 'secondary' foragers, however, may illuminate prehistoric foraging societies, insofar as their exploitation of the environment, settlement patterns, and classification of reality are similar to pristine foragers. Foragers display a lifestyle distinct from the vast majority of our species today. Foraging once was the only method of landscape transformation known. Ethnographic analogy from contemporary foraging can be vindicated as a means of demystifying prehistory when all foraging histories of today's world are documented and made known. (Sat 10:30 Sym 8)

Herbert Barry III (University of Pittsburgh), barryh@pitt.edu PAIRS OF SIMILAR SOCIETIES THAT DIFFER IN PREMARITAL SEXUAL PERMISSIVENESS. In a world sample of 93 pairs of similar societies, the more permissive society toward premarital sexual behavior usually differed from the paired society by less government hierarchy above the community, more training of young children to be self reliant, and less frequent corporal punishment of older children. Compatibility of premarital sexual permissiveness with these three customs may be indicated by the comparison between pairs of societies that are similar in several other prominent attributes. (Thu 10:30 PS #5)

Sylke Bartmann (University of Mainz), sbartmann@yahoo.com BIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES OF SOUTH KOREAN WOMEN. I am going to present biographical reconstructions of life descriptions of women who came from South Korea in order to work in Germany in the 1960ies; a focus will be on how we can understand biographies and what kinds of research results are possible. To do this I will introduce an approach dealing with biographical data in connection with life-stories of Korean women. In the center of this approach are biographical resources (sources of support). It shows the basic process of the formation (Bildung) of meaning that leads to the understanding of the self and the world *per se*. (Fri 10:30 PS #16)

David Beriss (University of New Orleans), dberiss@uno.edu CAN RESTAURANTS SAVE NEW ORLEANS? Restaurants have long been central to New Orleans' social geography and, in the wake of Katrina, their reopening provided residents with some sense that that geography' and with it, their lives' could be restored. Before the floods, New Orleans' culinary culture linked home cooking, markets, neighborhood restaurants and fine dining. This paper explores the city's cultural rebirth through the revival of its restaurants. What elements of our culinary culture are missing/endangered? Can a smaller city sustain the restaurant industry? Can the restaurant industry sustain the city? Is saving the city too much to ask of dinner? (Wed 7PM Invited)

Elizabeth A. Berzas (Southern University), eberzas@ololcollege.edu THE GERMAN SYSTEM AS A FORM OF NATIONAL HEALTH CARE. The guiding principles of the German national health insurance program consist of solidarity, decentralization and non-state operations. Healthcare in Germany is committed to equitable access. Their basic principles of access are: mandatory sickness fund membership, employer- and employee-funded coverage, defined benefits based on medical knowledge, and portability. Germany has a high, quality healthcare system that offers comprehensive access including long-term care. Much can be learned from other countries, but the U.S. is not yet willing to make the necessary changes. Unless the U.S. makes strides to cover its citizens, people will struggle and suffer needlessly. (Sat 1:30 PS #25)

Michelle Blanchard (Nicholls State University), blanm2007@yahoo.com FINDING THE WOMAN IN KINGSTON'S THE WOMAN WARRIOR. Maxine Hong Kingston's story 'No Name Warrior' from her insightful book The Woman Warrior opens itself up to a feminist analysis. I will incorporate and apply the feminist ideas of Helena Cixous, Susan Bordo, and Toril Mowho. This paper will examine the role of women in Kingston's tale and will show how the forgotten sister, the 'No Name Woman,' is objectified and cast out of society for a mistake beyond her control. (Sat 10:45 Posters #6)

Ralph Bolton (Pomona College & The Chijnya Foundation), ProfessorBolton@aol.com CHILDHOOD IN THE ANDES: DIVERGENT ETHNOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVES. The lives of children in highland Andean communities have been described by numerous anthropologists. There are striking differences in these accounts. In some instances, e.g., the work of Inge Bolin, children are depicted as leading idyllic lives and excelling in school, especially in mathematics. In other communities, the conditions of life for children have been described as difficult and deprived. In this paper, I examine and attempt to explain these contrasting findings in the ethnographic record. (Thu 8:30 PS #2)

Curtis W. Branch (Columbia University) cwb15@columbia.edu INTERRUPTING THE INTERRUPTIONS: LESSONS LEARNED FROM 15 YEARS OF INTERNATIONAL PSYCHOTHERAPY TRAINING. Models of psychotherapy training frequently fail to address the issue of cultural variance among the supervisor, therapist, and client. Because these differences are often minimized there are interruptions in the effectiveness of therapy interventions and supervision. This presentation will discuss the bidirectional training model utilized by the Gestalt Associates Training Los Angeles group in its annual European Residential therapy-training program as a prototype for overcoming those interruptions. The model will be briefly described and three examples of how therapists are taught to overcome potential social and clinical interruptions will be shared. Implications for expansion and refinement will be presented. (Fri 1:30 Sym 7)

C. Ray Brassieur (University of Louisiana at Lafayette), brassieur@louisiana.edu DEMISE AND REEMERGENCE OF ISHAK/ATTAKAPAS IDENTITY. The Ishak, a Louisiana indigenous group thought to be extinct, is currently reemerging and reclaiming Native American identity. During French contact these natives were given the name 'Attakapas' -- Choctaw for 'man eater.' Though the Attakapas were fairly prominent in colonial records, mention of this tribal group waned during the 19th century and eventually disappeared except for claims of their demise. This paper discusses how and why Attakapas identity went underground, and how it now is reemerging among the Ishak/Attakapas. (Thu 10:30 PS #6)

April Brayfield (Tulane University), aprilb@tulane.edu; Marta Korintus (Institute for Social Policy and Labor, Budapest), marta.korintus@szmi.hu; LONGITUDINAL PATTERNS IN EUROPEAN CHILDREARING VALUES. This paper examines generational views on early childhood socialization from the early 1980s to 1999 in twelve countries of the European Union. Cross-sectional longitudinal data come from the World Values Survey for Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, and Sweden. Our analysis documents the degree of (dis)similarity in national preferences for the qualities that parents should encourage in their young children and how these patterns remain stable or shift over time across various cultural contexts. (Thu 10:30 PS #5)

Carrie Brown (Saint Louis University), carriebrown13@yahoo.com; & Judith Gibbons (Saint Louis University), gibbonsjl@slu.edu; BICULTURALISM AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS OF DIVERSE ETHNIC AND

NATIONAL BACKGROUNDS. Biculturalism was examined among 83 university students of diverse ethnic and national backgrounds. Participants completed an online questionnaire including a modified version of the Bicultural Identity Integration Scale (BIIS-1; Benet-Martínez, 2003); scales addressing bicultural behaviors, identity, and attitudes; the MEIM; and Satisfaction with Life Scale. A factor analysis determined the BIIS-1 acceptable for use with diverse groups. Bicultural Identity Integration was found to predict life satisfaction. A canonical correlation analysis produced two functions: (1) Conflict and High Ethnicity, (2) Distance and U.S. Rejection. This research challenges assumptions that a well-adjusted bicultural orientation implies biculturalism on all domains. (Fri 8:30 PS #11)

Jill R. Brown (Creighton University), jillbrown@creighton.edu; Carolyn P. Edwards (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) cedwards1@unl.edu CHILD FOSTERAGE AND THE DEVELOPMENTAL MARKERS OF CHILDREN IN NAMIBIA, SOUTHERN AFRICA: IMPLICATIONS OF GENDER AND KINSHIP. The primary purpose of this study is to better understand the practice of child fosterage and the context in which children enter fosterage arrangements among Owambo speaking people in Namibia, Southern Africa. The study utilized the existing 2000 Namibian Demographic and Health Survey (N=5949) and a multiple case study of 4 families connected through child fosterage in Namibia. Results indicate fostered children experience less education and a lower probability of attending school than biological children. Degree of relatedness to the head of household and gender further differentiates the disparities. Implications for the current HIV/AIDS orphan crisis are addressed. (Fri 10:30 Sym #6)

Sarah Buila (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), sdbuila@siu.edu INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT TO PSYCHIATRIC CARE IN BLACK AND WHITE. A European American social worker is involved with the involuntary commitment of an African American patient presenting the case for analysis in this paper. A framework for analysis which takes into consideration interacting factors including but not limited to: race, dominant culture power and privilege, psychiatric symptoms of paranoia, interdisciplinary professionals, and the interpretation/implementation of state policies. This case analysis demonstrates a means towards understanding the interface of cultures in psychiatric care. (Thu 1:30 PS #8)

Sarah Buila (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), sdbuila@siu.edu THE USE OF CASE ANALYSIS IN TEACHING ABOUT CULTURE. Case analysis and other qualitative methodologies lend themselves uniquely to educating students about cultures different from their own. Students can be consumers of research or actively engage in collecting and interpreting data. Case studies can be used for class discussion and student self-exploration. (Sat 10:30 PS #23)

Gokce Bulgan, gbulgan@purdue.edu; Azadeh Ghaffari, aghaffar@purdue.edu; Silvia Donatelli, sdonatel@purdue.edu; & Ayse Ciftci, ayseciftci@purdue.edu (all Purdue University) ACCULTURATION MODELS: APPLICATIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS. Over 1.5 million immigrants are arriving to the U.S. each year, accounting for at least two-thirds of the U.S. population growth (Camarota, 2002). The recent influx suggests the importance of further examining the process of acculturation. Research on acculturation began using uni-dimensional models followed by bi-dimensional models. Recently, multidimensional models have emerged to address the concerns raised that previous models did not consider acculturation as a process, therefore limiting its practical application. The purpose of this study is to provide an integrated literature review of acculturation models and their application. (Fri 10:45 Posters #4)

Dmitry Burshteyn (Siena College), dburshteyn@siena.edu; Ting Lei (City University of New York), tlei@bmcc.cuny.edu; Ina Momjian (City University of New York), inalei03@verizon.net; NEUROTHERAPY'S EFFICACY IN TREATING ATTENTION DEFICIT/HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER: CLINICAL, CORTICAL, AND CULTURAL ANALYSES. Neurotherapy as a clinical application of neurofeedback (EEG biofeedback) has shown remarkable efficacy in the treatment of attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). However, a criterion-based meta-analysis conducted by the present authors on more than 20 clinical trials reveals serious methodological problems in neurotherapy research and thereby casts the efficacy claim in doubt. To rectify this, a randomized placebo-controlled clinical trial will be recommended. Following Grawe (2007) and Folensbee (2007), specific cortical circuitry and neural network will be considered as the underlying mechanisms accounting for neurotherapy's efficacy. The etiology, prevalence, and complementary/alternative therapies of ADHD will be discussed from a cross-cultural perspective. (Fri 1:30 Sym 7)

Ashley L. Carlos (Nicholls State University), CarLA732@its.nicholls.edu TRAUMATIC SILENCE: CULTURAL DIFFERENCES AND MARGINALIZATION. An ongoing issue in minority cultures is silenced women, and this topic is depicted in Sandra Cisneros' *Woman Hollering Creek* and Maxine Hong Kingston's *No Name Woman*. The women within these stories are subjected to traumatic experiences, but my interest lies in not only their shared experience but in the difference of their cultures. Although one woman is Chinese and another is Mexican-American, both are marginalized.

With criticism by Gloria Anzaldua and Cathy Caruth, I plan to discuss this growing cultural barrier that women face. After researching, I concluded that many silenced women are traumatized, causing insanity to ensue. (Sat 10:45 Posters #6)

Ilse Carrizales (St. Edward's University), icarriz@stedwards.edu; Sara Villanueva Dixon, (St. Edward's University), saraa@stedwards.edu; RISKY BEHAVIORS IN MALE VERSUS FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENTS: A MODERN DAY WOMEN'S LIB MOVEMENT? Risky behavior such as smoking, drinking, use of illegal drugs, and unprotected sex is a problem that has plagued adolescents of both genders and different ethnic groups for generations. While findings regarding risky behavior show definite trends in the existing literature, the current investigation explored whether gender group differences hold up across different ethnic groups. Similar to previous studies, we predicted that males would display riskier behavior than women. We also predicted that because of family dynamics and existing support systems in the Latino culture, this pattern would be seen less in Latino than other ethnicities. (Fri 9:15 Posters #3)

Zenobia Carver (University of Central Florida), zmcarrver@gmail.com JUNGIAN ARCHETYPES AND THE SYMBIOSIS OF NATIVE AMERICAN RELIGIONS AND CATHOLICISM. This study presents an archetypal analysis of tribal groups whose traditional mythology was influenced by Catholicism, and the archetype of the Great Mother. An overview of Jung's theories of the collective unconscious and archetypes provides the foundation of exploration of the Great Mother archetype in Native American Mythology, including symbolic examples in the myths and symbolism of the Virgin Mary from Catholicism. Utilizing secondary sources and personal consultation with experts on the tribes studied, I formulate conclusions about how this archetype and a parallel cosmology facilitated symbiosis of the Native American religions with Catholicism. (Sat 10:45 Posters #6)

Stephanie Cate (Prince Mohammed University), srcdhofaru@gmail.com; Anne Marie Profanter (University of Bozen, Italy), annemarie.profanter@unibz.it; THE C WORD- FEMALE CIRCUMCISION AND THE IMPACT OF CROSS CULTURAL POLLINATION REGARDING SEXUAL RESPONSES AND EXPECTATIONS. The act of female genital mutilation is often thought to be merely a horror story used to scare incoming Anthropology 101 freshmen. The reality is that a large region of the world continues to use female circumcision to control burgeoning sexual desire, while validating it as being hygienic. The case studies forming the basis of this paper were gathered in the Arabian Gulf region. Results show societal conceptions of female sexuality have shifted in response to the influx of mass globalized cultural models, resulting in an expectation of sexual pleasure as a fundamental human right for both marital partners. (Fri 10:30 PS #16)

Pablo Chavajay (University of New Hampshire), pabloc@cisunix.unh.edu BUILDING TRUST WHILE EXAMINING AND CHALLENGING MAINSTREAM ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT. The presentation will discuss challenges that arise when teaching students cultural perspectives on human development. In particular, it will focus on the processes of facilitating students' examination of and understanding about others' and one's own cultural assumptions about community practices in ways that build trust among class members. Often, this process involves helping mainstream class members who are unfamiliar with others' cultural ways transcend their defensiveness to achieve a deeper understanding of the assumptions that underlie their own and others' cultural practices. (Thu 1:30 Sym #3)

Jennifer Cheek (Southeastern Louisiana University), jennifer.cheek@selu.edu; Lauren Connell (University of New Orleans), lllaurenco@yahoo.com, LIVING IN A PATRIARCHAL SOCIETY: A STUDY OF MEN WHO CHEAT AND BEAT IN BANGLADESH. Although most societies are patriarchal, the oppression of women varies substantially, with many Southeast Asian countries exhibiting particularly high levels of oppression. Bangladesh has an extremely high record of human right violations toward women including sexual discrimination, physical and psychological abuse, traditional dowry exchanges, trafficking, and murder. The most common form of violence toward women is domestic abuse, which is often the most underreported crime. Unlike most previous research in the field, this interview study analyzed data about domestic violence from males rather than females. The analysis of survey data collected among 4297 males as part of the 2004 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey was utilized in this investigation to determine whether males who cheat on their wives were more likely to act violently toward women (Thu 9:15 Posters #1).

Yun-Chi Chen (Pennsylvania State University), yunchi529@yahoo.com; Ya-Lun Tsao (Pennsylvania State University), dudulun@hotmail.com; A TRAJECTORY OF THE CURRICULAR CHANGES IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN TAIWAN. Undoubtedly, vocational education has been regarded curial and indispensable in the progression of economic development in Taiwan over the past decades, which helped Taiwan transform itself to be one of the four "economic miracles" in Asia. Due to the increasingly various demand on the infrastructure, industrialization, and global competition, vocational education is facing the turning point of renovation for competition. The purpose of this poster is to compare different programs (cluster-based curriculum vs. school-based curriculum) and investigate theoretical and societal foundations behind each program of vocational education in Taiwan. (Thu 9:15 Posters #1)

Garry Chick (Pennsylvania State University), gchick@psu.edu; Ling Ping (Hangzhou Normal University), Lingping2001@yahoo.com.cn; Erwei Dong (SUNY, Cortland), DongE@cortland.edu; Geoffrey Godbey (Pennsylvania State University) g7g@psu.edu; LEISURE LIFESTYLES IN URBAN CHINA: A SIX CITY COMPARATIVE STUDY. In this study we examine the leisure lifestyles of residents of six large cities in China (Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Hangzhou, Qingdao, and Chendu). The operationalization of leisure lifestyles includes levels of participation in, and the importance of, leisure activities, the importance of leisure constraints, and the relationship of activities and constraints to leisure satisfaction and perceived health. Within- and between-city agreement on activity and constraint importance will be assessed. (Fri 8:30 PS #13)

Swee-Hoon Chuah (University of Nottingham), swee-hoon.chuah@nottingham.ac.uk; Robert Hoffmann (University of Nottingham), robert.hoffmann@nottingham.ac.uk; RELIGION, RELIGIOSITY AND COOPERATION: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY We report on an experiment to assess Huntington's notion of a clash of cultures with respect to religious differences as well as religious fundamentalism. In particular, our experiment was designed to explore to what extent religious difference and religious attitudes affect economic behavior in repeated prisoner's dilemma games played between subjects from different religious and ethnic backgrounds. We find that significant differences in cooperativeness exist between subjects based both on ethnicity and religions. Our findings indicate that the social implications of religious difference may be attributable to concomitant cultural differences. (Fri 8:30 PS #10)

Kristie Collins (Tsukuba University), kristiecollins@yahoo.com. SINGULAR VOICES: EXPLORING THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF CANADIAN AND JAPANESE SINGLE WOMEN ACROSS THE LIFE COURSE. While contemporary media representations and recent census results indicate that singleness is becoming an increasingly common life path for women, many single women still feel that it is viewed as a stigmatized social identity. This presentation will explore the role played by factors such as locality (urban/rural), life course, and motherhood in the self and social identity construction of single women aged 30-60 living in Atlantic Canada and in the Kanto region of Japan. (Fri 10:30 PS #16)

Zeynep Copur (University of Florida), zcopur@gmail.com; Louisa Chang (University of Florida), uflouisa@gmail.com; Isik Denizman (University of Valdosta), denizman@earthlink.net; Nuri Dogan (Hacettepe University), nuridogan2004@gmail.com; Constance Shehan (University of Florida), cshehan@ufl.edu COMPARISON OF FAMILY DYNAMICS IN TURKEY, JAPAN, AND USA GENDER, MARRIAGE, PARENTING AND FAMILY VALUES IN TURKEY, JAPAN AND USA. Based on the data from 'World Values Survey' between 1999-2002, this research attempts to compare Turkish, Japanese, and American participants' family relationships, parenting, and attitudes of gender roles along with their socio-cultural similarities and differences. As a result of the analyses, although Turkish, Japanese, and American participants' answers show similarities in limited conditions, generally they are different. In conclusion, according to the data from 'Word Values Survey,' participants have significantly different values with respect to their socio-cultural levels, family relationships, and parenting and gender roles. (Thu 10:30 PS #5)

30. William A. Costanza (Georgetown University) wac22@georgetown.edu MISUNDERSTANDING THE TERRORIST: THE LACK OF CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES IN STUDIES OF THE TERRORIST MIND. Cross-cultural research has been underutilized in studies attempting to provide explanations of the root causes that make individuals susceptible to recruitment by terrorist organizations. Consequently, an important analytic perspective is not being fully integrated into current research efforts to comprehensively create knowledge leading to an informed public policy. My paper proposes a more inclusive interdisciplinary model to facilitate the use of cross-cultural research in order to generate terrorism studies that are analytically richer and more relevant to policymakers. (Fri 8:30 PS #10)

David E Cournoyer (University of Connecticut), david.cournoyer@uconn.edu; Katsura Hirao (University of Connecticut), kat_hirao@hotmail.com; Robert Venieziano (Western Connecticut State University), venezianor@wcsu.edu; Allison Goldman (Western Connecticut State University), goldman013@student.wcsu.edu; DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF FATHER AND MOTHER ACCEPTANCE AND REJECTION ON CHILDREN: A Statistical analysis of existing studies. Research confirms that children everywhere respond in similar ways to parental acceptance-rejection. However children may not respond in the same way to rejection by mothers and fathers. In recent studies, rejection by fathers was found to have a significantly stronger influence on children than an equal amount of maternal rejection. A structured analysis of 100 empirical studies describes the attributes of the studies that seem related to this phenomenon. (Thu 8:30 Sym #1)

Shawn E. Davis (Pacific University), davishh@pacificu.edu CULTURAL VALUE ORIENTATION AND TAILORED HEALTH COMMUNICATIONS. Tailored communications are individualized communications based on characteristics unique to a single person. This paper presents a recent study detailing the role collectivist and individualistic value orientations play in the acceptance and utilization of tailored and non-tailored Internet-delivered health messages. Differences between groups were found in the return rate of study materials, perceived applicability of the health communication message to them personally, and on other cognitive / personality factors believed to influence the utility of tailored communications. (Sat 1:30 PS #25)

William Divale (York College – CUNY), divale@york.cuny.edu; Vadim Moldovan (York College-CUNY), moldovan@york.cuny.edu; Anatol Nacu (State Medical University of Moldova), anatolnacu@yahoo.com; BURNOUT AND STRESS AMONG PSYCHIATRIC PERSONAL IN MENTAL HOSPITALS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA. ‘Burnout is a syndrome of emotional exhaustion and cynicism that frequently occurs among individuals who work directly with people’ (Raquepaw & Miller, 1989). It results from repeated emotional pressure associated with intense involvement with people (Pines, Aronson & Kafry, 1981). The post-Soviet republic of Moldova is undergoing economic and political change, and the shift from adequate state funded psychiatric care to minimal care has produced extreme stress on the population of caregivers. Measurements of burnout and different types of stress were taken from 324 psychiatric and general medical personnel. Burnout has reached dangerous clinical proportions and shows a difference between psychiatric and general medicine. (Thu 1:30 PS #8)

Marcelo Diversi (Washington State University Vancouver), diversi@vancouver.wsu.edu WITH GRACE: STREET YOUTH PERFORMANCE AS SELF-REFLEXIVE CULTURAL CRITIQUE. Grace picks up a fake microphone and starts to interview passersby, publicly interrogating adults about their thoughts on the local street kids, their living conditions, and intervention ideas. This paper examines possible meanings of feelings, notions of the Other, and identities being dramatized by Grace and her interviewees during this impromptu street performance. My analysis is an attempt at entering the inner lives of adolescents by examining observed behavior. Dramatized performance can open access to some of Grace’s thoughts about issues of identity formation, memories, anxieties about the future, and the cultural narratives informing and shaping her life. (Fri 10:30 Sym #5)

Sara Villanueva Dixon (St. Edward's University), saraa@stedwards.edu; Ilse Carrizales (St. Edwards University), icarriz@stedwards.edu DEFINING RISK IS RISKY BUSINESS: AN EXAMINATION OF RISK-TAKING BEHAVIORS IN IMMIGRANT AND NON-IMMIGRANT COLLEGE STUDENTS. Previous research indicates that prevalence rates of risk behaviors remain high during the college years, with more current research focusing on the experiences of minority and immigrant college students. Furthermore, the limited research investigating differences between immigrant and non-immigrant populations and risk indicates that immigration is associated with health protective behaviors in the domain of sexual behavior, and family obligation attitudes and greater academic motivation. The current investigation therefore seeks to uncover any possible association between immigration status and risk-taking behaviors among college students. (Fri 10:30 PS #15)

Sara Villanueva Dixon (St. Edward's University), saraa@stedwards.edu RESPECT FROM A DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVE: WHAT THIS CONSTRUCT REPRESENTS FOR OLDER ADOLESCENTS. Though respect has often been noted to be a powerful underlying dimension in relationships, the construct until recently has been limited as the main focus of empirical investigation. The proposed presentation begins with a developmental review of respect for parental authority in the context of mothers and daughters in conflict. It then presents findings from two lines of current research on respect involving college-aged older adolescents. Specifically, the current research investigates both what the term respect means to this population and whether there are group differences between immigrant versus non-immigrant students on the construct of respect. (Fri 1:30 PS #19)

Patricia Draper (University of Nebraska), pdraper1@unl.edu GRANDMOTHERS, THEIR SURVIVORSHIP AND PROXIMITY VIS-A-VIS GRANDCHILDREN: A HUNTER GATHERER CASE EXAMINATION. The grandmother hypothesis states post-menopausal grandmothers promote their fitness by helping grandchildren. Conditions in which menopause arose and spread are no longer available for study. Researchers study groups with natural fertility and close residential proximity between fertile women and their children’s grandparents. Foraging and not agricultural groups would constitute the best test of the GMH since they more closely approximate our evolutionary past. This study uses data collected in 1960s on foraging Ju’hoansi of Botswana, Africa. It reports on the co-survivorship and physical proximity of grandmothers and grandchildren and questions whether, in this case, grandmothers could have a beneficial effect. (Fri 10:30 Sym #6)

Quentin M.H. Duroy (Denison University), duroyq@denison.edu WHAT?! CULTURE MATTERS? A SOCIAL ECONOMIST'S PERSPECTIVE This paper examines recent attempts at quantifying culture in cross-cultural economic growth analyses. It is argued that these analyses remove cultural factors from their sociological context, and thus measure variables that have no cultural meaning. It is posited here that culture matters, not as a set of specific traits that encourage or discourage economic growth, but as collective representations that uniquely affect social well being. Thus, this paper seeks to establish a definition of cultural capital that is based upon an anthropological conceptualization of culture and to discuss its relevance to social theory and economic analysis. (Fri 8:30 PS #13)

Tanya Hedges Duroy (Independent Researcher/Scholar), tanyahedges@yahoo.com IRELAND ON THE CUSP OF CHANGE: CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IDENTITY. Increased immigration, increased income, and expansion of international businesses have contributed to rapid structural and cultural change in Ireland. As Ireland continues to define its place in the evolving European Union, its citizens are redefining their notions of Irish cultural identity. In contrast to the romanticized 'folksy' culture often portrayed in anthropological writings about small-town Ireland, this paper discusses Irish citizens' reactions to multiple and conflicting economic/social forces shaping their daily lives. Data based upon participant observation, semi-structured interviews and consensus analysis are presented on topics of identity (social and cultural), work, and cultural transformation. (Thu 1:30 PS #9)

Vicki V. El Zarrad (University of South Alabama), vvelzarrad@gmail.com THE DEVELOPING CONSUMER CULTURE IN SYRIA. Syria is currently witnessing dramatic changes in consumption patterns and attitudes as a result of globalization, advertising, and national economic changes. After spending extensive time in Syria, I have conducted 160 surveys and 23 in-depth interviews to measure attitudes toward, and participation in, consumer culture. I am comparing two major groups: those who live in traditional areas of Damascus versus those who live in more modern areas, while controlling for factors such as age, sex, education, media exposure, religiosity, and income, among others. (Thu 10:45 Posters #2)

Barkat U. Esther (Waynesburg University), ebarkat@waynesburg.edu DISTINGUISHING LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL FACTORS FROM LEARNING COMMUNICATION DISORDERS. The central challenge facing professionals working with culturally and linguistically diverse student is to distinguish learning/communication differences that are related to linguistic or cultural factors from learning and communication disorders. This presentation is designed to help participant understand culturally sensitive psycho-educational practices that are helpful for those students who come from diverse linguistic/culture background. It will cover best educational practices that will preclude deficit assumptions about their capabilities and performance potential and help professionals adopt culturally sensitive psycho-educational practices. (Thu 8:30 PS #2)

David Fazzino (University of Florida), dfazzino@ufl.edu HARD TO STOMACH: CONTEMPORARY TRADITIONAL FOOD CONSUMPTION ON THE TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION. While each culture may make the products of transnational food production uniquely their own, the increased marketing and acceptance of these products has mirrored an increase in diseases of affluence. The Tohono O'odham of southern Arizona have collectively experienced very high incidence rates of type 2 diabetes. This paper discusses current initiatives that are revitalizing "traditional" food production on the Nation and the challenges that make these foods "hard to stomach" for 49 Tohono O'odham individuals. (Sat 1:30 PS #25)

Isabel C. R. Ferreira (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), ferreira@email.unc.edu RELIGIOUS DUALITY IN PAULINA CHIZIANE. Paulina Chiziane is a Mozambican novelist who incorporates and reflects the reality of African culture into her work emphasizing religious beliefs as a colonialist power, which segregates people. Identifying and analyzing the presence of this element in O setimo juramento, the third novel of this author, shows the conflict between Catholicism and black magic. They are two forces that weaken David's family, the protagonist, and white magic is the only way to free them from destroying their roots, tradition, and culture. (Thu 1:30 PS #7)

Michelle Y. Fiedler (Washington State University), mfiedler@wsu.edu SLURRED IDENTITIES: ETHNICITY AND LANGUAGE IN CAJUN LOUISIANA. Ethnic and racial slurs tell a history of prejudice and inequity, yet target groups may appropriate slurs to reinforce their ethnic identity. One such slur is 'coonass', with which Cajuns in Louisiana have a long-standing love-hate relationship. Based on ethnographic research and data gathered through a snowball questionnaire in 2005, I argue that 'coonass' asserts Cajun ethnicity, drawing attention to the ambiguous nature of ethnic identity. I further argue that this research is a flashpoint suggesting fruitful directions for the future of ethnic studies. (Thu 10:30 PS #4)

Craig J. Forsyth (University of Louisiana, Lafayette), cjf5714@louisiana.edu CULTURAL CLATTER: CONTESTS OF POACHERS AND GAME WARDENS. The focus of this research is to describe the activities and interactions of poachers and game wardens. Data are from interviews with 59 poachers and 41 game wardens. Socialization as a generating mechanism for deviance and policing behavior are discussed. The social history of the area is given as a background for the activities of poachers. (Thu 1:30 PS #9)

Craig J. Forsyth (University of Louisiana, Lafayette), cjf5714@louisiana.edu; Robert Gramling (University of Louisiana, Lafayette) gramling@louisiana.edu; George Wooddell (University of Louisiana, Lafayette) gpw4943@louisiana.edu COMPARING LOUISIANA FISHING COMMUNITIES This paper uses data from 112 fishing communities in Louisiana. Using both qualitative and quantitative data, as well as, visual images the authors explore the cultural and structural factors which molded these communities. Comparison of Louisiana fishing communities with those in other regions is discussed. (Thu 10:30 PS #6)

Suzanne G. Frayser (Cultural Insights, LLC), sfrayser@earthlink.net METHODOLOGICAL DILEMMAS OF A CROSS-CULTURAL SEX RESEARCHER. Conducting research on sexuality is difficult at best. Cross-cultural research on sexuality exacerbates the methodological issues that arise within one cultural context. How does a cross-cultural sex researcher deal with these issues? This presentation outlines some of the major factors that complicate cross-cultural research on sexuality and considers current resources available for developing generalizations about human sexuality. (Sat 8:30 PS #21)

Hema Ganapathy-Coleman (Indiana State University), hganapathyc@isugw.indstate.edu FAMILY PERSPECTIVES ON EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES IN A SMALL CITY IN THE U.S. MIDWEST. What are the key nonacademic, non-quantifiable variables that impact on educational outcomes for elementary school students in the public school system? Against the backdrop of educational research that overwhelmingly focuses on quantitative, test-and-assess factors, this research drew upon more textured sources, including caregiver diaries, inventories of resources available to the child, semi-structured in-depth interviews, and ethnographic observations. These qualitative methods have helped me to determine the relationships, social networks, and resources that account for a child's educational achievement. This project contributes to a line of scholarly inquiry into the factors that parents believe impact on their children's educational performance. (Fri 8:30AM PS #12)

Harry Gardiner (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse), harry@gardiner.net TEACHING BY EXAMPLE. Students frequently have difficulty making connections between abstract concepts and the 'real world.' The author discusses some of the techniques he uses in different types of courses to accomplish this task. (Thu 1:30 Sym #3)

Christine Geserick (University of Vienna), christine.geserick@oif.ac.at TO FEEL THE VASTNESS OF LAND: FUTURE AU PAIRS AND THEIR REPRESENTATIONS OF U.S. AMERICAN CULTURE. Using data from an ongoing longitudinal study on au pairs in the U.S., this paper explores cultural related representations of American culture held by German and Austrian Youth. Prior to their departure and using semi-structured, 24 au pairs were asked to reflect their images of the U.S. and why that country was chosen. Applying the method of qualitative thematic analysis, the paper presents the emerged categories and reflects the perception of American culture within German-speaking youth culture. (Sat 8:30 PS #22)

Judith L. Gibbons (Saint Louis University), gibbonsjl@slu.edu TEACHING ABOUT SOCIAL INEQUALITY. A class exercise elaborated from the 1972 Handbook for Group Facilitators has been used with university and high school students in the US, Spain, and Guatemala. In a 45-minute exercise, students learn about stereotyping of the poor and the rich, attributions for success, asymmetry of knowledge, and for many it is a powerful experience of unfairness. Students readily make connections with social inequality, and its ubiquitous presence in societies of the world. (Thu 1:30 Sym #3)

Uwe P. Gielen (St Francis College), ugielen@hotmail.com & Ramadan A. Ahmed (Kuwait University, Kuwait), ramadan78am@hotmail.com YOUTH IN THE ARAB WORLD. We selectively review recent psychological research on children and adolescents residing in the Arab nations. Beginning with a comparison of basic but shifting demographic indicators we outline some recent changes in the nature of childhood and adolescence in the Arab world that exist alongside psychosocial continuities. For adolescents we emphasize the importance of economic factors in their lives as well as the influence of modern redefinitions of "traditional" cultural and religious conceptions. (Fri 10:30 PS #15)

Kellen Gilbert (Southeastern Louisiana University), kgilbert@selu.edu; William T. Hamilton (University of North Carolina at Greensboro), wthamilt@uncg.edu; and Roxanne Pfeil (Southeastern Louisiana University),

Roxanne.Pfeil@selu.edu; SHORT-TERM MISSION TRIPS: WHAT'S CULTURE GOT TO DO WITH IT? Short-term mission trips to Latin American communities sponsored by churches and humanitarian groups have grown in popularity recently. We were interested in how mission sites are chosen, why people choose to go on missions, their cultural expectations of the trip, and what types of cultural information participants receive prior to the trip. We surveyed 80 mission leaders and participants from various organizations. The results suggest sites are chosen based on perceived material or medical needs and participants' safety. Participants receive little cultural information before trips and many have cursory interactions with mission recipients resulting in limited cross-cultural experiences. (Sat 8:30 PS #22)

Tanya L. Goldman (Tulane University), tgoldman@tulane.edu LIGHTS, CAMERA AND CASH: INSIDE LOUISIANA'S FILM TAX INCENTIVE PROGRAM. One of the least understood aspects in the current political economy of Hollywood film production is governmental tax incentives. States design tax incentive programs to lure Hollywood production projects to locations within their borders because, in theory, productions create jobs for local laborers. This claim is rarely a reality. The Louisiana Institute of Film and Technology's indictment demonstrates the dangers of an incentive economy. My study considers the specifics of the Louisiana Institute of Film and Technology case to assess the role of tax incentives in the contemporary Hollywood political economy. (Sat 10:45 Posters #6)

Kevin Grace (University of Cincinnati), kevin.grace@uc.edu AN ANALYSIS OF CROSS-CULTURAL ASSIMILATION IN THE CONTEMPORARY GRAPHIC NOVEL. The international surge in the publication of graphic novels often explores the issues of belonging and accommodation from one cultural system of belief and materiality to another. By appealing primarily to a reading demographic that relies on a confluence of text and image to convey cultural meaning, graphic novels thus become a currency of assimilation exchange between ethnic and nationalistic sub-cultures within a dominant group, e.g., Chinese youth in America or Middle Eastern immersion in the Western world. This paper takes an ethnographic approach to examine how such content illustrates and interprets modern global assimilation. (Thu 1:30 PS #7)

Diane Grams (Tulane University), dgrams@tulane.edu THE IDEAL AMERICAN COMMUNITY: MONO-CULTURAL OR DIVERSE? An intra-urban comparison of 3 Chicago communities -- Bronzeville (African-American), Pilsen (Mexican-American) and Rogers Park (diverse) -- showed how cultural difference was produced through network exchanges. Producers relied on network relationships based in trust, reciprocity, and mutual concern for the locality to bring together participants and sustain their art production. They strategically employed subjects of the locale (history, geography, dominant groups) to shape the purpose of network activity. 'Community' was the result of the shared local interest that could be established by participants within social networks. 'Local color' became a new resource to be exploited. (Fri 10:30 PS #15)

Peter B. Gray (University of Nevada, Las Vegas), peter.gray@unlv.edu; Benjamin C. Campbell (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee), campbelb@uwm.edu; HUMAN MALE TESTOSTERONE, PAIR BONDS AND FATHERHOOD: A REVIEW OF THE DATA. Do human males involved in long-term affiliative relationships such as marriage and fatherhood have lower testosterone levels? Among North American samples, 12 of 13 relevant studies have observed lower male testosterone levels associated with pair bonding and/or fatherhood. Outside of North America, four studies have found lower testosterone levels among fathers (e.g., Beijing, China; urban Jamaica), but relationships between male testosterone levels and marital status have been less consistent than North American data. We discuss factors such as age of subjects and heterogeneity of social context that may contribute to the observed patterns of male testosterone and social relationships. (Thu 10:30 PS #5)

Michael K. Gremillion (Nicholls State University), GremM578@its.nicholls.edu SYLVIA PLATHOLOGY: EXAMINING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PLATH MYTHOS. The paper will report on Sylvia Plath's life and how it changed the feminist movement and still shapes it today. It will specifically focus on the oft misrepresented and over-exaggerated portions of Sylvia Plath's life and why this fictionalization is as important as Plath's actual life. The paper will look at both Plath's work, Plath's actual life, and Plath's legend, including the application of analysis from several theorists such as Judith Butler, Susan Bordo, and Anzaldúa. (Sat 10:45 Posters #6)

Henry J. Grubb (Bowie State University- Asia), hgrubb@asia.umuc.edu; Emiko Tsuchiya (Bowie State University- Asia), emiko10tsuchiya@yahoo.co.jp; A CULTURE-BOUND ANXIETY-DEPRESSIVE SYNDROME: HIKIKOMORI. Hikikomori strikes in early adolescence, often due to school teasing, causing young people to withdraw to their rooms and forego all contact with the outside world. In its most extreme form, these young people are never even seen by their parents. Because of the Japanese shame-based culture, the afflicted individual is allowed to disappear from the society to which he could not become a part. Because harmony and group membership is the only acceptable outcome of maturation

in Japan and the young person is not accepted by the group, he has no identity; therefore is a non-being and simply disappears. (Thu 8:30 PS #3)

Maria de Guzman (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), mguzman2@unl.edu; Carolyn Pope Edwards (University of Nebraska-Lincoln), cedwards1@unl.edu; RETURN TO TARONG: PARENTAL ETHNOTHEORIES ACROSS GENERATIONS. Parental ethnotheories reflect a community's shared cultural beliefs and underlie motivations for parenting practices. This study examines ethnotheories across generations in a rural Philippine village. It uses mothers' interviews from the Six Cultures Study (Whiting & Whiting, 1963) and new interviews with eight of their children (now parents/grandparents), five of the original parents, and six key-informants. Qualitative analyses revealed changes in the caretaking context notably due to parents working overseas; shifts in children's normative experiences due to modernization; and the maintenance of parental practices/beliefs across generations. (Fri 10:30 Sym #6)

Amber Haque (UAE University), amberhaque@yahoo.com PROMINENT CULTURE BOUND SYNDROMES AND TREATMENT PRACTICES IN MALAYSIA. This paper discusses the origins of the concept of culture bound syndrome (CBS) within the mental health profession. While some CBS's are listed in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-IV), their causation and treatment are not addressed. There is also a dearth of material in the west addressing this issue from a local cultural perspective. Prominent CBS and their indigenous treatment methods seen in Malaysia among the two ethnic majority groups are discussed. It is urged that ongoing research is necessary in order to appreciate the clinical implications of these interesting cultural phenomena. (Thu 1:30 PS #8)

Joseph H. Hall (Lynn University), jhall@lynn.edu; Katrina Carter-Tellison (Lynn University), kcartertellison@lynn.edu; THE OBSERVERS, CONSUMERS, AND LEADERS: THE CULTURAL REVITALIZATION OF THE SOUTH FLORIDA HAITIAN COMMUNITY. The purpose of this study was to explore cultural revitalization in the South Florida Haitian community. We explored this phenomenon in 30 face to face in depth case study interviews. The results suggest that there is some resurgence in interest in Haitian culture and that possibly a revitalization is occurring. Our results yielded the classification of three typologies that represent levels of involvement within the Haitian cultural revitalization. (Thu 10:30 PS #6)

Jennifer A. Hardin (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), jahardin@uiuc.edu THE EMERGENCE OF THE TRANSNATIONAL HACIENDA: CULTURAL AND GENERATIONAL SHIFTS IN NEOLIBERAL ANDEAN ECUADOR. Nearly 50 years after Ecuador initiated its first wave of agrarian reforms, the Andean hacienda appears to be experiencing resurgence in the global economy. This paper examines the contemporary transnational hacienda among prominent landowning families in Andean Ecuador. I consider how this modern transformation reflects a broader cultural transition marked generationally within a single social organization. Long deemed "regressive" and mired in feudalistic "traditionalism," a new generation of highland *hacendados* is drawing on principles and policies of neoliberal capitalism to revitalize hacienda landholding returns and owner security. (Thu 10:30 PS #6)

Cameron Hay (Miami University), hayrolmc@muohio.edu; Thomas Weisner (UCLA), [twisner@ucla.edu](mailto:tweisner@ucla.edu); Saskia Subramanian (UCLA), saskia@ucla.edu; Naihua Duan (Columbia University), naihua.duan@columbia.edu; Richard Kravitz (UC-Davis), rlkravitz@ucdavis.edu; A PROBLEM OF TRANSLATION: MAKING EVIDENCE BASED MEDICINE USEFUL IN THE CLINIC. Evidence Based Medicine (EBM) sets the standard for medical knowledge. Yet there is evidence of gaps between EBM and clinical practice. Physicians might follow EBM more readily if they had evidence that its guidelines would improve their patients' outcomes. Evidence Farming (EF) provides such evidence through systematic assessment of therapeutic outcomes. We report on a pilot study exploring how EF could mediate EBM and clinical practice. (Sat 1:30 PS #25)

Hani M. Henry (The American University, Cairo), hhenry@aucegypt.edu; Nayla Hamdi (The American University, Cairo), Naylahamdi@gmail.com; Gina Shedid (The American University Cairo), ginashedid@gmail.com REVERSE IMMIGRATION AND THE PROCESS OF LOSS AND MOURNING OF US EXPATRIATES. This paper discusses the process of cultural adjustment of US expatriates in Egypt by using the continuing bonds model of mourning. According to this model, the bereaved can experience a sense of solace if they keep inner representations of their losses instead of abandoning their emotional attachment to these losses. Three case studies of US expatriates in Egypt were used to illustrate how inner representations of their lost culture influenced their acculturation to the Egyptian culture. The factors of race, religion, and privilege will be also considered in explaining this process. (Thu 1:30 PS #9)

Molly J. Hjerstedt (University of Wisconsin Oshkosh), hjersm08@uwosh.edu; Ana Paula da Silva Rezende (Faculdade Ruy Barbosa), apsrezende@yahoo.com.br; Eduarda De Conti Dorea (Faculdade Ruy Barbosa), eduarda@gmail.com;

Suilan Maria Sambrano Rossiter (Universidade Federal da Bahia), suilanrossiter@hotmail.com; **FIRST IMPRESSIONS & EMOTIONALITY: A CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS**. Research has shown that emotional disclosure leads to higher liking by a stranger than factual disclosure in real life interactions (Laurenceau, Barret, & Pietromonaco, 1998). The current study investigated type of disclosure in initial encounters and liking along with cultural influences on this relationship. Brazilian and US participants rated a fictional individual who either disclosed emotional or factual information. Participants were also assessed on a scale of emotionality versus rationality. Results show that Brazilian and US participants prefer persons disclosing emotionally and both cultures generally fall on the emotional side of the emotional-rational scale. (Thu 10:45 Posters #2)

Ziarat Hossain (University of New Mexico), zhossain@unm.edu **PREDICTORS OF FATHERS' INVOLVEMENT IN CHILDREN'S CARE AND ACADEMIC WORK IN MEXICAN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES**. This paper examined mothers' and fathers' reports of time involvement in their school-age children's care and academic work, and the factors that predicted fathers' involvement in children's care and academic work in Mexican immigrant families. Mothers invested significantly more time in basic care, care on demand, academic work at home, and academic work at school than fathers. Fathers' education, family size, and extra-familial support variables were significant predictors of fathers' involvement in children's care and academic work. (Fri 8:30 Sym 4)

Curtis Hsia (Azusa Pacific University) chsia@apu.edu; Jessica Tobin (Azusa Pacific University), jtobin@apu.edu; Micah Hillis (Azusa Pacific University), mhillis@apu.edu; Katrina Alston (Azusa Pacific University), kalston@apu.edu; Beth Reisler (Azusa Pacific University), ereisler@apu.edu; **DISTRIBUTION OF GOODS AND PUNISHMENTS ACROSS CULTURES**. Previous research has explored the distribution of limited goods. However, little research has examined the distribution of limited goods or punishment across cultures. In a cross-cultural study (n=400) at Chinese and American universities, participants were asked in a series of vignettes to distribute both goods and punishments at varying levels of severity to individuals of varying levels of relationship to the participant. This paper presents initial results from a larger study that found significant differences in how participants distribute goods in comparison to punishments across cultures. (Fri 8:30 PS #13)

Curtis Hsia (Azusa Pacific University) chsia@apu.edu; Beth Reisler (Azusa Pacific University), ereisler@apu.edu; Robert Hake (Azusa Pacific University), rhake@apu.edu; Micah Hillis (Azusa Pacific University), mhillis@apu.edu; Katrina Alston (Azusa Pacific University), kalston@apu.edu **CULTURAL HARM TABOOS AND REFUSAL RATES IN RESEARCH**. In an examination of decision-making in the distribution of goods and punishments across cultures, differences were found between the American and Chinese samples (n=400) in the refusal rate to engage in the task. Chinese participants refused to answer questions in which negative consequences would occur dependent on their response, while Americans did not refuse. Additional differences, both within group and between group, and quantitative and qualitative will be presented and discussed. (Sat 8:30 PS #21)

Ken Jacobson (Boston University), kenjay@bu.edu **CULTURAL ROBOT OR AWARE SELF: RE-THINKING SCHEMA THEORY AND CULTURAL MODELING**. This paper, citing cross-cultural data, introduces a theoretical model hypothesizing what goes on in the human brain prior to behavior and how cultures may be involved in that process. It discusses/critiques schema theory and cultural modeling (including connectionist approaches), as well as current neuro-scientific understandings of memory and 'neural networks.' It re-examines the Chomsky-Skinner controversy and considers the probabilistic nature of anthropological data. It concludes by proposing methodology to examine socially observable aspects of the model. (Fri 8:30 PS #21)

William Jankowiak (University of Nevada), jankbill@unlv.nevada.edu **CHINA YOUTH: LOVE MODELS, SEXUAL HABITS AND MORAL CONCERNS**. Sexual mores formed part of a wider systems of values and egocentric perspectives based in local meanings and moral justifications. In this paper, I will suggest there has been a modified society, shift in the sexual habits and practices of urban youth. Because there is seldom only one form of sexual morality present within a society, it is essential to look adopted an expansive analysis that includes gender, age and education. The data presented in the paper was collected at different times between 2000-2007 in a northern Chinese city. Implications of the findings for analysis of urban youth are explored. (Fri 10:30 Sym #5)

Wally Karnilowicz (Victoria University), Wally.Karnilowicz@vu.edu.au. **THE CULTURAL MEANING OF IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION IN DISEASE STATE**. Using an autoethnographic technique, this study examines the concept of ownership in disease state as an important aspect in constructing self-identity. The study in particular argues for the construction of identity within unique interpretations of the cultural meanings of symbols and artifacts both embedded within and outside of the individual. It also seeks to examine this construction within a model of 'Ownership' comprising elements of an epiphanic moment, culture (beliefs and cognitions), social variables, such as interaction and interpersonal

communication, the self, attitudes, and personality. The study argues for a unique interpretation of this event as most appropriately examined through the use of qualitative methods. (Thu 8:30 PS #3)

Michele Kelly (Southeastern Louisiana University), Michele.Kelly-2@selu.edu THE EXPERIENCES OF REFUGEE YOUTH FROM THE CONFLICTS IN THE SUDAN: A COLLECTIVE CASE STUDY. This qualitative study explores the role of familial protective factors in moderating the relationship between risk and resilience in Sudanese refugee youth exposed to political violence. Interviews, direct observations, and physical artifacts were the sources of data. The results indicate that familial protective factors play a role in moderating the relationship between risk and resilience in Sudanese refugee youth exposed to political violence. Implications and recommendations are also noted. (Fri 1:30 PS #20)

Abdul Khaleque (University of Connecticut), abdul.khaleque@uconn.edu; Ronald P. Rohner (University of Connecticut), rohner@uconn.edu; MATERNAL ACCEPTANCE, CONTROL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT OF YOUTH: A MULTI-ETHNIC STUDY IN THE U.S. The study explored relations among maternal acceptance, control, and psychological adjustment of youth from 3 major ethnic groups in the U.S. The sample consisted of 375 youth. Results showed significant correlations between psychological adjustment and perceived maternal acceptance for all youth. Results further showed that European American youth reported a significantly greater degree of maternal love than African American and Hispanic youth, although mean scores of maternal acceptance for all ethnic groups were within loving range. Youth from all 3 ethnic groups reported moderate maternal control. (Thu 8:30 Sym #1)

Shaila Khan (Tougaloo College), Skhan@tougaloo.edu; Ronald P. Rohner (University of Connecticut), r.rohner@uconn.edu A CROSS CULTURAL STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE ON PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENTS. Relationship among corporal punishment, perceptions of parental acceptance/rejection, and psychological adjustment was investigated. Adult version of Physical Punishment Questionnaire (PPQ), Personality Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ), and Personal Information Form (PIF - Rohner, 2005) were administered to 250 Bangladeshi and 200 African American College Students. For Bangladeshi students, results suggested that psychological adjustment was associated with their perceptions of paternal acceptance, maternal acceptance and harshness of paternal punishment. Linear regression analysis indicated that only maternal acceptance contributed significantly to youths' adjustment. Gender differences were found to impact punishment and psychological adjustment. Different results were found for Bangladeshi and African American participants. (Fri 1:30 PS #19)

Shaila Khan (Tougaloo College), Skhan@tougaloo.edu; Alfredlene Armstrong (Tougaloo College), Aarmstrong@tougaloo.edu; Linden Haynes (Tougaloo College), Lhaynes@tougaloo.edu INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL AND TEACHER ACCEPTANCE ON STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT IN THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA. This study explores the influence of perceived parental (PARQ) and teacher (TARQ) acceptance/rejection, teachers' evaluation of student conduct (TESQ), and students' achievements in Mathematics, Science and English subjects in level 3, 4 and 5 schools in the Delta region of Mississippi. PARQ and TARQ questionnaires and Personal Information Form were administered to four middle school students (n=358, male=173, female=185). Results showed significant differences in achievements and differences in influences of studied variables on achievements between male and female students, and between students of different levels of schools. Poor performance is related to student misconduct. Support practices for improvements are suggested. (Fri 1:30 PS #19)

Yunhee Kim (Syracuse University), ykim39@syr.edu PARENTING IN A COLLECTIVISTIC CULTURE: IMPACT ON CHILD SCHOOL BEHAVIOR. The purpose of this study is to explore the impact of parenting on child school behavior in collectivistic culture. The participants were 246 Korean parents (123 fathers / 123 mothers) who have children in the 5th - 6th grade and their children. Parental Authority Questionnaire for parenting style and Social School Behavior Scale for children's school behavior were used. Results indicated that more Korean parents used authoritarian parenting style. Also, the relationship between parenting style and children's school behavior was significant. Authoritative parenting style was related to children's social competence positively, whereas permissive parenting style was related to children's antisocial behavior. (Fri 9:15 Posters #3)

Maiko Kimura (Nihon University), unboboape@yahoo.co.jp; Tsugawa Ritsuko (Nihon University), NBA00167@nifty.ne.jp; THE EFFECT OF HUMOR STYLES ON MENTAL HEALTH-THE COMPARISON OF CANADIAN AND JAPANESE-. The purpose of this study was to compare the effects of humor styles on mental health between the Japanese and Canadians. Japanese participants' humor styles and these effects on mental health were examined. The results were compared with that of Martin et al. (2003) conducted in Canada. Multivariate regression analysis showed that Affiliative and Self-enhancing humor had positive effects on mental health whereas Aggressive and

Self-defeating humor had negative effects. These results supported the results of Martin et al. (2003). However, the effects of Affiliative and Self-enhancing humor were lower than the results of Martin et al. (2003). (Thu 10:45 Posters #2)

Robert Kleiner (Temple University / University of Oslo), robert.kleiner@verizon.net; Tom Sorensen, tom.sorensen@medisin.uio.no, tom.sorensen@psykiatri.uio.no & Olav Klepp THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL EFFECTS OF COMMUNITY SUBCULTURES AND SOCIAL STRUCTURES. "CULTURE. COMMUNITY SUB-CULTURE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH" We will show, in this paper, that although socio-cultural and social-structural properties of urban and rural areas have been shown to influence the individuals' perceptions of the world being experienced, his/her psychological health and his/her quality of life, this obscures the impact of the individual's community culture (or subculture) and informal social networks on such issues as mental health, self-esteem, and quality of life. The data will look at seven communities and their differential effects over time. (Thu 10:30 Sym #2)

Olav Klepp (Ullevål Hospital, Oslo), Tom Sørensen, tom.sorensen@medicin.uio.no, Debbie Reiser, debbiereiser@gmail.com; Robert Kleiner, robert.kleiner@verizon.net, & Nils Bøe EMPOWERMENT – DIMENSIONAL PROFILES AND MENTAL HEALTH: HEALTH PROMOTION IN A LOCAL COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE 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, intervention projects and structural changes during the T1 – T2 period occurred. Empowerment was measured at T2 and yielded different developmental profiles between the local communities. Self esteem, power/powerless, community activism, and self determination, four dimensions of empowerment will be correlated with mental health for the total rural population and in selected local communities; as well the effects of the promotion projects. (Thu 10:30 Sym #2)

Amy M. Knepple, kneppa04@uwosh.edu & James Carney (University of Wisconsin – Oshkosh), carnej61@uwosh.edu; Mino Rios, mino.rios@gmail.com; Sara Santos Chaves, chaves.sara@gmail.com; & Gilcimar Santos Dantas (Universidade Federal da Bahia), gsdantas09@yahoo.com.br; ATTITUDES TOWARD AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND COLLECTIVISM: A CROSS-CULTURAL ASSESSMENT FOR BRAZIL AND THE U.S.. Using a cross-culturally developed affirmative action attitude scale, with high reliability for both Brazil and the U.S., attitudes toward affirmative action for 365 collage students were assessed in Oshkosh, WI and Salvador, Brazil. Somewhat similar factor structure for both countries emerged except USA produced 2 factors and Brazil produced 3. Brazilians have significantly more positive attitudes toward affirmative action than US participants. This may be due to greater Brazilian collectivism, or because affirmative action is a new policy in Brazil. Correlation with the Triandis Collectivism scale indicates a significant correlation between positive affirmative action attitudes and collectivism. (Fri 8:30 PS #10)

Inge N. Korber-O'Connor (University of Louisiana at Lafayette), ink6870@louisiana.edu CREATING TRACELEEN(S): THE IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL CLUES IN LITERARY CHARACTER CREATION. I argue that although Traceleen's voice changes dramatically from one Gilchrist story to the next, readers rely on cultural context to make sense of this narrator's stylistic development and thus match the narrators of the two stories, who, sharing a name, do not appear to share the same idiolect and culture. I will further show that readers seem to rely on contextual clues in order to recall their previously coined image of a narrator, especially in cases where this narrator's voice conflicts with earlier stylistic and/or cultural information about him/her. Context, thus, seems to override stylistic heterogeneity. (Thu 1:30 PS #7)

Magdalena Kulesza (Louisiana State University), magdalena.kulesza@gmail.com; Amy L. Copeland (Louisiana State University), copelan@lsu.edu ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE AMONG AFRICAN AMERICAN AND CAUCASIAN COLLEGE STUDENTS Drug and alcohol use are sources of significant problems on college campuses. We investigated whether alcohol and illicit drug use would differ by ethnicity among college students. In a large sample of undergraduates [N = 837; mean age = 20.6 (SD = 3.4) years], Caucasian students (n = 751) scored significantly higher on the Michigan Alcohol Screening Test (MAST) and Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST), as compared to African-American students (n = 86). Caucasian students were also more likely to endorse having tried MDMA, methamphetamine, rohypnol, and GHB, than were African-American students. These findings may be important in prevention and treatment efforts with college student populations. (Fri 9:15 Posters #3)

Christine L. Kuznar (Indiana University- Purdue University, Fort Wayne), kuznarc@ipfw.edu; Lawrence Kuznar (Indiana University- Purdue University, Fort Wayne), kuznar@ipfw.edu; PRELIMINARY COMPARISON OF HAZING DETERMINANTS ACROSS NCAA SPORTS. Cross-cultural theories of rites of passage stress correlations between hazing, group solidarity, teamwork and hardship. Hazing rituals in collegiate athletics are a sports analogue to rites of passage. Hazing statistics from NCAA and measures of sport hardship and teamwork provide little support for hazing to

reinforce teamwork. However, the “roughness” of a sport had a positive relationship with sexual hazing at the 0.01 level, reflecting the use of sexuality in rites of passage in cross-cultural analyses. In an earlier study, we compared the ethnographic data on puberty rites with American collegiate hazing rituals. Preliminary findings indicates that hazing rituals were more common among collegiate athletics, although similar methods were used including tattooing, collective activities, sexual activities, pain and seclusion. While nearly all sports exhibited these activities, between 30%-55% of athletes experienced drinking rituals and only a small minority (usually <10%) of college athletes reported experiencing these violence and sex. (Thu 8:30 PS #3)

Heidi Heft LaPorte, doctorheidi@aol.com, Norman Linzer, nlinzer@aol.com, & Jay Sweifach, jsweifac@yu.edu (Yeshiva University) **PREPARING FRONT LINE SOCIAL WORKERS DURING TIMES OF WAR, DISASTERS AND EPIDEMICS** This presentation focuses on preparing frontline social workers during times of war, disasters and epidemics. It highlights the results of an international study examining the impact of catastrophic events on social work practice. Focus group interviews with American, Canadian and Israeli social workers revealed concerns about allocation of scarce resources and triage following large-scale disasters. Health care professionals must prioritize interventions to those who will benefit most from the fewest resources. Our study reveals both challenges and creative strategies developed to maintain continuity of service to victims and their families while continuing to provide the most effective service possible to clients not directly impacted by the disaster. (Sat 1:30 PS #25)

Ting Lei (City University of New York), tinglei03@verizon.net; Aja Pittman (New York University), ajapittman@yahoo.com; Dmitry Burshteyn (Siena College), dburshteyn@siena.edu; **CROSSING CULTURES WITH FIGURES: CO-CONSTRUCT SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS WITH DIGITAL ETHNOGRAPHY**. With the recent development of the information superhighway, ethnographers are able to let their fingers do the walking by conducting their virtual fieldwork in vitro via internet-based technologies (IBT). Using IBT, information transmitted is digitalized and can be accessed by anybody anywhere an internet connection is available. With this advantage, multi-site ethnographic research can be conducted simultaneously. Some seminal works of digital ethnography will be introduced. One is about indigenous healing and healers' self-transformation. Another is a study of minority youths' adaptation to the mainstream culture. Limited scope of participant observation and other shortcomings of digital ethnography will be addressed. (Fri 1:30 Sym 7)

Susan Letteney (York College-CUNY), Letteney@york.cuny.edu. **DISCLOSURE RATES AND REASONS IN URBAN HIV POSITIVE PARENTS**. Currently 27% of HIV/AIDS cases in the U.S. occur among persons of childbearing age (CDC, 2005). For parents with HIV, a difficult decision can be whether to disclose their HIV status to their children. Literature to date has focused primarily on African-American mothers. This paper reports on differences as well as similarities among 101 African-American, Hispanic, and White HIV positive mothers and fathers concerning disclosure rates ($p < .05$), transmission risk group ($p < .05$), social support ($p < .05$), reasons for disclosure, psychological health, and HIV-related symptoms. (Fri 10:30 PS #14)

Misty Luminais (Washington State University), mistyluminais@yahoo.com **TEASING OUT SELF-WORTH: GARIFUNA WOMEN RESISTING GLOBAL PRESSURES**. In the face of global pressures brought to bear by increased media and involvement in global capitalist markets, Garifuna women maintain a solid sense of self-worth. Teasing has traditionally been observed among the Garifuna people, a Caribbean group descended from Carib Indians and escaped Africans intended for slavery. Psychologists note teasing can result in prosocial and antisocial outcomes. I expand the scope of the prosocial outcomes of teasing beyond personal camaraderie to demonstrate that teasing prepares Garifuna women to resist internalizing negative global stereotypes of gender. (Fri 1:30 PS #18)

Denise Lussier (McGill University), denise.lussier@mcgill.ca **EMPIRICAL STUDY AND VALIDATION OF A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE**. Current research views language teaching and learning as a discipline which embodies the presence of another culture, contact with alterity and cultural mediation in the interactions with members of the other cultures. Our Canadian research questions how cultural representations are constructed. It underlines the necessity of considering qualitative and quantitative approaches. It focuses on the validation procedures carried out to measure existential knowledge. Exploratory analyses confirm the structure of a conceptual framework. (Fri 1:30 PS #17)

Robert F. Manlove (City College of San Francisco and Visiting Scholar at the University of California, Berkeley), rmanlove@gmail.com **PROVING YOU ARE AN INDIAN: THE MOUNTAIN MAIDU CASE**. For California Indians, the Gold Rush was a time of genocidal horror. As the men were murdered, the women were raped and became the

property of the miners. What, then, can the Indians say today if told that they must show that they are one-eighth Indian to prove that they are Indian? When the BIA holds the power to recognize them as an Indian nation and thereby grant pride of descent while rectifying the social inequities and crimes of the past, how can they prove they are Indian? When they now live and work as other Americans do, what evidence can they present to prove they are Indian? In this presentation, the concepts of cultural unity and cultural continuity are explored as well as the concept of asymptotic cultural decay. On the basis of these concepts, mechanisms for gathering data that will aid the Indian descendents are suggested. (Thu 10:30 PS #6)

Loren Marks (Louisiana State University), lorenm@lsu.edu; Cassandra Chaney (Louisiana State University), cchaney@lsu.edu; **A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF STRONG, HAPPY, ENDURING AFRICAN-AMERICAN MARRIAGES.** Thirty African-American married couples (N = 60 individuals) were interviewed regarding the challenges and benefits of their strong, happy, enduring marriages. Qualitative coding and analysis revealed four key themes: (1) Challenges in African-American Marriages, (2) Overcoming External Challenges to Marriage, (3) Resolving Intra-marital Conflict, and (4) Unity and the Importance of Being 'Equally Yoked.' Supporting qualitative data are presented in connection with each theme. Implications for enduring marriages among African Americans specifically are discussed. (Fri 10:30 PS #14)

Margaret M. Marshall (Southeastern Louisiana University), mmarshall@selu.edu **PSYCHOLINGUISTIC FACTORS INVOLVED IN LINGUISTIC INSECURITY IN FRENCH CREOLES.** This presentation will address psycholinguistic factors involved in manifestations of linguistic security or insecurity in French Creole speaking areas : the island of the Reunion, Martinique and Louisiana. By examining the role of school, language choice, code switching and perceptions of Creole by its speakers, we will attempt to provide a new look at the role of linguistic norm in feelings of linguistic insecurity and its manifestations in multilingual linguistic communities. (Fri 1:30 PS #17)

Rayette Martin (University of Nevada, Las Vegas), martinr6@unlv.nevada.edu **BORDERED IDENTITIES: SECOND GENERATION MEXICAN-AMERICANS.** How does 'border crossing' affect identity formation among second generation Mexican-Americans? Through interviews with college women in Las Vegas, I will illustrate the relationship between transnational connectivity and self-identification. Departing from theories of assimilation, I argue that identities are formed through a complex of continuing negotiations informed by social, economic, and political forces from both sides of the border. The dynamic situation of second generation Mexican-Americans illustrates the influences that transnational flows of information and relations has on identity negotiation and performance. This transnational perspective aids in understanding the social changes associated with increasing (im)migration. (Fri 8:30 PS #11)

George J. McCall (University of Missouri-St. Louis), mccall@umsl.edu; Diana Gibson (The University of the Western Cape), **SOCIOCULTURAL FACTORS IN TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE JU/'HOANSI OF NAMIBIA.** Our long-term fieldwork among the Ju/'hoansi of eastern Namibia recently focused on study of the prevalent and serious disease of tuberculosis. Even though nationally-sponsored programs of health care in that remote region focus on that disease and are impressive in context, those programs face serious difficulties in overcoming social and cultural barriers to providing adequate Western health care to Ju/'hoansi who suffer from TB. This study examines a variety of sociocultural factors that affect acquisition of active TB, diagnosis of that disease, delay in seeking treatment, and development of multiple drug-resistant strains of TB. (Sat 10:30 Sym 8)

Grant S. McCall (Tulane University), gmccall@tulane.edu **EMERGING ELITES IN AN EGALITARIAN SOCIETY: A CASE STUDY FROM THE KALAHARI.** This paper examines the social pressures facing individuals in an egalitarian society when they have unequal access to resources, and how these social dynamics shape an emerging group of elites. The paper presents the case of the Ju/'hoansi, who have served as the archetype for the egalitarian forager society. The study examines the strategies of individuals with access to wage-labor jobs for dealing with the pressure to share their earnings. It is argued that these social pressures paradoxically lead individuals to choose to completely ignore egalitarian norms and accumulate resources. This dynamic exacerbates differences in wealth and status very quickly. (Sat 10:30 Sym 8)

Claudia McCalman (Southeastern Louisiana University) cmcalman@selu.edu; Carol Madere (Southeastern Louisiana University) cmadere@selu.edu; **INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS PERCEPTIONS, EXPECTATIONS AND EXPERIENCES WITH THE AMERICAN HEALTH SERVICES: A CROSS-CULTURAL CHALLENGE** The increasing influx of international students during the last twenty years in this country has been contributed to the growing cultural diversity among patients who came from cultures with distinct health care services. Rapid increase in demographics and cultural diversity has been accompanied by unique communication challenges faced by our clinicians.

This qualitative study explores perceptions, experiences, and expectations of African international students, from Angola, with our health care services and caregivers. Results may contribute by providing information to deliver culturally sensitive health care and in detecting challenges that influence effectiveness of the healing process. (Sat 1:30 PS #25)

Jennifer M. Miles (University of Arkansas), jmmiles@uark.edu RACE AND IMAGE FIXATION IN COLLEGE WOMEN. While in college, a student's sense of self and identity can be challenged. Identity development can be examined through many dimensions, including race and ethnicity. Different cultures and ethnicities have different perceptions of the ideal female body. Young people, especially women, are especially susceptible to trying to reach an impossible ideal. This paper examines the correlation between racial/ethnic identity and image fixation in college women. (Fri 1:30 PS #18)

Vadim Moldovan (York College, City University of New York), moldovan@york.cuny.edu; Alexandru Ciobanu (State Medical University of Moldova), sanea-psih@mail.ru; William Divale (York College, City University of New York), divalebill@aol.com; Anatol Nacu (State Medical University of Moldova), anatolnacu@yahoo.com; ROLES, RULES AND RITUALS: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF A COMMUNITY OF THE CHRONICALLY MENTALLY ILL. Communities of the chronically mentally ill (CMI), such as psychiatric hospitals, can be understood as subcultures whose members derive meanings through common values, roles, rituals, norms, sacraments, and hierarchies. Such communities in different countries appear to be remarkably similar. This ethnographic study of the community of psychiatric patients represents the latest stage in development of the theory of the universal subculture of the CMI. The author has spent two weeks on the psychiatric ward in the Republic of Moldova interacting with the patients and studying attributes of subculture in their behavior and milieu. (Thu 1:30 PS #8)

Isabel Montemayor (Michigan State University), montem15@msu.edu PROFUNDO FE ACROSS THE BORDER. With each new wave of immigrants, the face of the U. S. changes. The presence of Latinos and or Mexicans is linked to the American experience. Based on qualitative research in a traditionally Euro-American Catholic Church in Texas; this thesis describes Mexican/Latino popular religion, in a multilayered space. I examine how immigration affects the Church and argue that Latino immigrants change the dynamic of the community. They infuse the traditions to the best of their ability; while at the same time losing partial identity due to assimilation. (Thu 9:15 Posters #1)

Marie Nakada (Nihon University), mari_da@hotmail.com; Kazunori Hanyu (Nihon University), khanyu@chs.nihon-u.ac.jp; EXAMINING PLACE ATTACHMENT IN JAPAN: AN EXPLORATION OF CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN ITS CONCEPT. This study aimed to reconsider the concept of place attachment in the context of Japanese culture. Place attachment has been largely studied in Western countries, and its positive effects (e.g., strengthening community ties) have been well recognized. Although place attachment has also been studied by many researchers in Japan, most of them have applied the western-developed concept to the Japanese society without considering potential cultural differences. This study asked Japanese participants to answer a questionnaire addressing place attachment and the other related variables. Results were compared with previous studies conducted in Western societies, and revealed cultural differences were discussed. (Fri 10:45 Posters #4)

Tamara Neubauer (University of Vienna), tamara.neubauer@gmail.com, THE RISE AND FALL OF CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH METHODS IN EUROPEAN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY. Quantitative cross-cultural research methods are currently frowned upon among scholars of social/cultural anthropology in Europe. The reasons for this rejection lie in profound epistemological shifts since the 1990s. These shifts (e.g. an increasing focus on ideographic, interpretive instead of nomothetic, explanatory approaches) led to changed perceptions of the discipline's purpose. As a result quantitative cross-cultural research methods are increasingly considered to be improper for anthropological research. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the rise and fall of quantitative cross-cultural research methods from an epistemological and methodological viewpoint and to highlight these methods' value for anthropological research. (Sat 10:30 PS #23)

Dung Ngo (University of Wisconsin--La Crosse), ngo.dung@uwlax.edu; Judith L. Gibbons (Saint Louis University), gibbonsjl@slu.edu; Joan M. Oliver (Saint Louis University), oliverjm@slu.edu; WILLINGNESS TO SEEK PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL HELP AMONG VIETNAMESE-AMERICANS. A total of 335 Vietnamese-American adults completed a survey questionnaire that contained two vignettes depicting Vietnamese with mental disorders, one with Post-traumatic Stress Disorder and one with depression. Findings indicated that participants' preferred helping sources mediated the effects of attitudes toward seeking professional psychological help and willingness to seek help for certain psychological disorders. Further, participants' perception about the causes of the disorders seemed to influence their willingness to seek professional help. These findings suggest that better public mental health education and

greater awareness of mental health resources may increase the likelihood that Vietnamese Americans seek professional help. (Sat 1:30 PS #25)

Josephine Nwagwu (Imo State University Owerri), josephine_nwagwu@yahoo.com THE INFLUENCE OF ACCULTURATION ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE POST-INDEPENDENT AFRICAN WOMAN: A STUDY OF WOMEN FROM- HAUSA, IBO, AND YORUBA ETHNIC GROUPS OF NIGERIA. The paper sheds light on the influence of acculturation on the socio-economic development of the African woman by studying women from three ethnic groups in Nigeria namely the Hausas, Ibos, and Yorubas. The paper highlighted the specifics, commonalities, limitations and the progress the women have made over time. The researcher made use of historical analysis, review of literature, documents, interviews and records in the study. Nigerian women played roles as wives, mothers, and economic providers of their families in the past even though their roles were trivialized. With acculturation, foreign ideology, formal education, the Nigerian women are rising to the challenges of the 21st century. They have distinguished themselves in public administration, politics, and other professions thereby contributing immensely to national building. (Fri 1:30 PS #20)

Mary Nyasimi (Columbia University), mnyasimi@ei.columbia.edu FRIENDSHIP, POWER AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION: EVOLVING MEANING OF FOOD AMONG THE LUO AND KIPSIGIS PEOPLE, WESTERN KENYA. In African societies, food plays a pivotal in sustaining life, maintaining social relationships and interactions and, serving as a mediator of conflicts. In situations of food scarcity, a myriad of problem creates opportunities for societal stratification and power shifts. A study conducted among the Luo and Kipsigis people of western Kenya suggests that food scarcity is leading to shifts in traditional roles, behavior and power sharing. Luo people who are experiencing a paucity of food (in quality and quantity) are becoming dependent on Kipsigis for their daily livelihood, thus leading to a new cultural interaction between the two ethnic groups. (Thu 1:30 PS #9)

Lisa Oliver (San Jose State University), loliver@sjsu.edu; Ravisha Mathur (San Jose State University), ravisha.mathur@sjsu.edu CULTURAL REALIZATIONS FROM AN INTERNATIONAL BLENDED LEARNING PROGRAM. The focus of this paper is on the cultural realizations encountered during the establishment of a joint masters' program in Instructional Technology between a North American University (NAU) and a Central American University (CAU). During the formation of the collaboration and execution of the program, distinct cultural differences emerged. Individuals involved from both countries exhibited different perspectives and expectations that appeared to be culturally influenced. Some of these cultural differences were not anticipated and therefore became 'cultural realizations.' (Sat 10:30 PS #24)

Gary W. Oster (Regent University), garyost@regent.edu AMBIDEXTROUS ORGANIZATIONS: CELEBRATING THE STASIS/INNOVATION DIVIDE. The industrial revolution compelled leaders to embrace efficiency. Value creation required reducing a heuristic to a formula so that it could be driven to huge scale and scope. Eliminating errors and reducing costs of products and services required corporate cultures that excluded variation in what people and machines do. The 21st century recognized innovation as the essential lifeblood of every organization, requiring corporate cultures that welcome dissimilarity and experimentation. 'Ambidextrous' companies must successfully meld the antithetical cultures of efficiency and innovation to survive and thrive. (Fri 8:30 PS #13)

Bramwell Osula (Regent University), bramosu@regent.edu REDEMPTION SONG: PROTEST MUSIC AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL LEADERSHIP. Protest music is as old as life itself and in some ways has accompanied every movement and cultural trend. Exploring the role of music in shaping ideology, attitude, and leadership behavior has long been the concern of preachers, pundits, and politicians. Redemption Song explores the specific genre of protest reggae music from its roots in the Caribbean to worldwide export. Successive waves of cultural influence and the impact of this brand of music on leadership formation is examined with a view to helping us understand contemporary trends in the link between leadership and popular culture. (Sat 10:30 PS #24)

Parminder Parmar (Pennsylvania State University), prp104@psu.edu WHAT? AFGHANS DON'T EAT PEANUT BUTTER? University classrooms serve as a meeting place for learners of diverse cultural backgrounds. The varied background of instructors and students makes it enriching and also difficult and sometimes impossible to offer a universal template for cross-cultural teaching that fits all. The need for cross-cultural teaching in college settings is a larger obligation now than ever before. Only cross-cultural efforts that require ongoing mutual discovery and adaptation by both learners and teachers can provide the guidance needed to insure instruction is culturally and globally compatible for all involved. This presentation will focus on some of the challenges faced by developmental psychologists. (Thu 1:30 Sym #3)

Becky Sue Parton (Southeastern Louisiana University), becky.parton@selu.edu; Robert Hancock (Southeastern Louisiana University), Robert.Hancock@selu.edu; Wendy Siegel (Southeastern Louisiana University), wsiegel@selu.edu; WEB ACCESSIBILITY COMPLIANCE ACROSS DIVERSE CULTURAL SLICES OF SOCIETY. The primary goal of this study was to determine if accessibility compliance for K-12 educational websites varied based on the cultural association of the design team. Schools were randomly selected within cultural segments. Residential schools for the deaf were of interest since the Deaf community is a cultural minority, but one that also frequently falls under the disability initiatives themselves. Schools were analyzed with an online tool, EvalAccess, for accessibility using the web content accessibility guideline (WCAG) from the World Wide Web Consortium. (Fri 8:30 PS #12)

Peter N. Peregrine (Lawrence University), peter.n.peregrine@lawrence.edu POLITICAL STRATEGY AND CROSS-CULTURAL VARIATION IN GAMES. I hypothesize that games of strategy will be more prevalent in societies where political power is based on a 'network strategy'. In such societies political leaders manipulate social relations and symbols to aggrandize themselves. I hypothesize that such activities will promote the importance of social strategizing, and will foster the emergence and perpetuation of games of strategy. I test this hypothesis using data from a random sample of 26 societies, and find strong support. (Fri 8:30 PS #13)

Paige Pijor (Nicholls State University), itty_bitty_perty1@yahoo.com ZORA NEALE HURSTON: CULTURAL INFLUENCE AND THE REJECTION OF FEMININE STEREOTYPES. Women have been defined a certain way: by actions and gender performance, but African-American women, however, share a double standard: they are not only women, but they are also black. I will explore a rejection of feminist stereotypes shared by Hurston and her female characters in *Their Eyes Were Watching God* and *Sweat*. Also, how effects of events such as Harlem Renaissance, the Great Migration, and oppression towards African-Americans play big parts in Hurston's novels and stories. I have included various authors' criticism in my work, such as Peter Kerry Powers, Daphne Lamothe, and Lillian S. Robinson. (Sat 10:45 Posters #6)

Pedro R. Portes (University of Georgia), portes@uga.edu; Casey Nixon (University of Georgia), caseynxn@uga.edu; DEVELOPMENT OF A CULTURAL ADAPTATION AND ADJUSTMENT SCALE - REVISED: THE PERSISTING ISSUE OF CULTURAL VALIDITY. A revised instrument for assessing cultural adaptation and cross-cultural psychological adaptation is reported, and a multidimensional assessment is provided. The Cultural Adaptation and Adjustment Scale (CAAS) was designed to examine human development and adjustment. This study describes the CAAS psychometric properties with larger diverse samples. The CAAS-R served to examine ethnic differences with three diverse groups by assessing personal adjustment, perceived discrimination, cultural sensitivity and social distance related to mental distress and social context. Factor analyses revealed four factors in the scale, Group differences were found and are discussed in the context of cultural historical theory. (Fri 8:30 PS #11)

Pedro Portes (University of Georgia), portes@uga.edu; Spencer W. Salas (University of North Carolina Charlotte), ssalas@uncc.edu; BILINGUAL EDUCATION IN GEORGIA: DISMANTLING GROUP-BASED INEQUALITY IN DIXIE. This presentation advances an additive bilingual policy for Latino immigrant children theorized from a cultural historical framework. The population shift of Georgia and impact on the state's educational system illustrates how substandard education is being sustained for a rapidly growing sector of the U.S. South. (Sat 10:30PS #24)

Annemarie Profanter (Free University of Bolzano), an.profanter@unibz.it; Stephanie Ryan Cate (Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), srcdhofaru@gmail.com; WOMEN'S CULTURAL IDENTITY CRISIS IN THE ARABIAN GULF: THE RE-EVALUATION OF SELF IN ACCORDANCE WITH A MASS-GLOBALIZED MODEL. Domestic and geographic spaces help Arabian women assess class, value, and identity, when moving from unmarried tribal member into married status. This is key for the establishment of a new phase of existence for Khaleegy women. The study investigates how these women step outside lives defined by their tribal Islamic heritage and move into ones that are in effect self-defined, while remaining loyal to Muslim standards. The theme of self-definition is taking on ever more importance in the Southern Arabian region as globalization and its attending ideas slowly leach into this time bound land and its cultures. (Fri 10:30 PS #16)

Heather Rae-Espinoza (California State University, Long Beach), hre@csulb.edu CHILDREN'S AGENCY: CONSENTING VS. PERMISSIVE PARENTS IN ECUADOR. In Ecuador, 'antisocial' is the term used for deviant elements, including both hard deviance such as criminal activity and soft deviance such as homelessness. The fear that children may grow up to become 'antisocial' directs mothers' behaviors. Rather than focusing on the child intensely and independently, mothers seek to involve the child's care in a web of relatedness. Mothers seek a balance between discipline

and 'consenting.' When mothers give in to children's requests it is not a lack of mothering that might lead to spoiling but mothering itself to prevent future antisocial behavior. (Thu 8:30 PS #2)

Jaak Rakfeldt (Southern Connecticut State University), rakfeldtj1@southernct.edu ETHNIC IDENTITY AMONG NORTH-AMERICAN ESTONIANS. This paper explores ethnic identity issues among Estonians living in North America. The research is informed by the socio-cultural approach to mediated action as well as symbolic interaction theory, and employed a questionnaire with opportunities for open-ended responses ($N=142$) and focus groups. Descriptive statistics, factor and multivariate analyses were performed. The results suggest that the most powerful predictor of Estonian identity was having visited Estonia. The implications of these findings may reach beyond the Estonian context and help to inform our understanding of, and research into, the complexities and the vicissitudes of human ethnic identity more generally. (Sat 8:30 PS #22)

Douglas Raybeck (Hamilton College), draybeck@hamilton.edu 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 both the concept of culture and cross-cultural investigations. (Sat 10:30 PS #23)

Jill Rickerson (University of Wisconsin Oshkosh), rickej46@uwosh.edu; : Alison Kalkhoff (University of Wisconsin Oshkosh), kalkha38@uwosh.edu; Marissa Lima (Universidade Federal de Bahia), marissalima@hotmail.com; Ana Claudia Tanajura (Faculdade Ruy Barbosa), anactanaj@hotmail.com; WORKPLACE INCIVILITY BY COWORKERS AND EMOTIONAL REGULATION IN THE US AND BRAZIL. Research on incivility from coworkers (CI) in the US shows relationships with emotional regulation, job satisfaction, and turnover intent. A Brazilian sample was examined for differences in these variables between cultures. In Brazil, significant correlations were found between CI and surface acting (SA), deep acting (DA), and turnover intent (TI), and also between SA and TI. When compared with known US means, the Brazilian sample shows significant difference scores on CI, SA, and TI, suggesting that the same degree of relationship does not exist in both cultures. US data is being collected to examine the size of this difference. (Thu 10:45 Posters #2)

Joe Ring (Toyo University/Temple University), ring@toyonet.toyo.ac.jp HOPE THEORY AND TIME PERSPECTIVE. Does motivation ebb and flow (Dornyei, 2001) or remain relatively stable? The researcher seeks theoretical and empirical areas of convergence between participants' time perspective (TP) as measured by the ZTPI (Zimbardo & Boyd, 1999) and levels of motivation based on the hope theory construct (Snyder, 2000) at a large, private, university in Tokyo. First, the proposed study will utilize Rasch and Regression Analysis for preliminary validation efforts and differential item functioning analyses, for cross-cultural comparisons. Second, Latent Curve Modeling will be applied to test group/individual relationships in motivational stability over time based on TP. Projected N size = 400-600. (Fri 9:15 Posters #3)

Benjamin S. Roebuck (University of Ottawa), broebuck@uottawa.ca WESTERN CONCEPTS OF JUSTICE AND AFRICAN CONFLICT: THE CASE OF CHILD SOLDIERS IN SIERRA LEONE. The identities 'victim' and 'offender' are entrenched and dichotomized in western justice systems. This disconnect is inadequate to address the complex realities of child soldiers who are often victim-offenders. The dual identity of child soldiers has implications for developing culturally relevant responses that denounce wrongdoing and assist victims. This paper highlights the importance of consultation in the development of legal responses and promotes the principles of restorative justice in responding to victim-offenders. (Fri 1:30 PS #20)

Jaipaul L. Roopnarine (Syracuse University), jroopnar@syr.edu; Ambika Krishnakumar (Syracuse University), akrishna@syr.edu; Prarthana Pant (Syracuse University), prathanapant@yahoo.com.uk; INDO CARIBBEAN FATHERS' PARENTING STYLES AND CHILD OUTCOMES. An attempt is made to link Indo Caribbean fathers' and mothers' parenting styles to children's cognitive and social skills. Parents filled out the PARQ and teachers provided assessments of preschoolers' cognitive and social skills. Analyses focus on the factor structure of the PARQ and the influence of harsh parenting on Indo Caribbean children. Data are discussed in terms of the normativeness hypothesis and use of the PARQ in other cultures. (Fri 8:30 Sym 4)

Grant Rich (University of Alaska Southeast), grantjrich@aol.com DA WAHN FAAMLITING: PERSPECTIVES ON BELIZEAN CREOLE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AFTER INDEPENDENCE. This presentation examines the

transformation of racial, ethnic, and national identity among the Belizean Creole since independence twenty-five years ago. Utilizing interviews, multiyear fieldwork, archival research, and more in the U.S.A. and Belize, this project focuses upon a case study of one family as a lens through which to explore the process of creolization. With sound recordings, photographs, and other visuals as part of this project, this presentation contextualizes postcolonial identities by situating people of modernity relative to roots and ancestors. (Thu 1:30 PS #9)

Mihaela Robila (Queens College, CUNY), Mihaela.Robila@qc.cuny.edu; Veronica Kerschek (Queens College, CUNY), titinelul@yahoo.com; ROMANIAN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES: ADAPTATION TO THE U.S. The goal of this research is to examine family functioning and adaptation of Romanian immigrants focusing on key issues such as marital quality, parenting practices, immigration and adaptation to the U.S.. Twenty immigrant couples living in the New York City metropolitan area were invited to participate in the study using a snowball method. The 10-question semi-structured audiotaped cultural interviews lasted about one hour. The analytical method used was the constant comparison (Strauss & Corbin, 1990). The results provide information on immigrants' ethnic identity, marital and parent-child relationships, obstacles they encountered and strategies used to overcome them. (Fri 10:30 PS #14)

Rhianna C. Rogers (Seminole Tribe of Florida: Tribal Historic Preservation Office), rhiannarogers@semtribe.com; & Paul N. Backhouse (Seminole Tribe of Florida: Tribal Historic Preservation Office), paulbackhouse@semtribe.com; IMPLEMENTING NEW TECHNIQUES FOR SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE: THE USE OF DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION. This presentation discusses a unique data management system utilized by the Seminole Tribe of Florida for Section 106 compliance. Used in conjunction with a coding structure, this system has the potential to increase the informational yield and archaeological value of compliance documents by tracking: correspondence from Federal, State, Public, and Tribal sectors; types of projects (e.g., road construction); archaeological methods employed by different agencies and CRM firms; on-going archaeological projects by state, county, and project number; and for tracking associated planning documents (e.g., EIS, PA, MOA). This system has the potential to streamline compliance processes and improve historic preservation. (Sat 8:30 PS #21)

Marie Sanford (Ithaca College), sanford@ithaca.edu BI-CULTURAL AND BI-LINGUAL PERSPECTIVES IN CHILD INTERVIEWING PRACTICES. Culture and language play a substantial role in how a child will respond to an investigative interview. This session offers guidelines for the prevention and reduction of errors associated with cultural and linguistic differences, conflicts, and misinterpretations during the child interview process. It is well known that developmental stages shape the manner in which a child perceives, recalls, and discloses information. This session recognizes and offers application of the cultural and linguistic variations that modify these mainstream stages. (Fri 1:30 PS #17)

Toral Chirag Sanghavi (Syracuse University), Tsanghav@syr.edu; Jaipaul Lalla Roopnarine (Syracuse University), Jroopnar@syr.edu; Ambika Krishnakumar (Syracuse University) Akrishna@syr.edu; FATHERS' PARENTING STYLES IN ASIAN INDIAN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES: ASSOCIATIONS WITH EARLY ACADEMIC SKILLS. Parental control has been shown to have differential effects on children's academic outcomes. The purpose of this investigation is to examine the relationship between parental acceptance-rejection and young children's academic development in Asian Indian immigrant families. Fathers and mothers filled out the PARQ and children were given the Kaufman's Scales of Early Academic & Language Skills. Analysis and discussion focuses on the associations between fathers' parenting styles and children's early academic performance. (Fri 8:30 Sym 4)

Pamela A. Schulze (University of Akron), schulze@uakron.edu; Baomei Zhao (University of Akron), bzhao1@uakron.edu; Sunny Carlisle (University of Akron), sag14@uakron.edu; INFANT FEEDING IN CHINA AND THE U.S. Fifty-five mothers in the U.S. (Northeast Ohio) and 72 mothers in Hangzhou, China completed questionnaires regarding their infant feeding beliefs and practices. The two groups had similar patterns of breastfeeding initiation. American mothers were more likely to believe that breastfeeding be done discretely and is socially acceptable. Chinese mothers expressed concerns regarding supply and nutritional content of human milk as well as the compatibility of breastfeeding with paid employment. There were significant differences in the socialization goals of the two groups. (Fri 10:30 PS #16)

Sawa Senzaki (University of Wisconsin-Superior), ssenzaki@uwsuper.edu; Laura A. DeBroux (University of Wisconsin, Superior), ldebrou1@uwsuper.edu; Daniela Navaes (Ruy Barbosa University), daanna@gmail.com; Diogo Cavalcanti (Federal University of Bahia), diogo.donlyone@gmail.com; Kathleen Stetter (University of Oshkosh); A CROSS-CULTURAL COMPARISON OF ALTRUISM AND COMPETITIVENESS IN BRAZIL AND THE U.S.. Employing scenario questionnaires, we examined cultural differences in altruism between Brazil and the U.S., the influence of risk-

involvement in helping, and the relationship between each individual's competitiveness and altruism. Overall, students in both countries reported significantly less altruistic behavior when situations contained risk; however, Americans reported more altruism in these situations than Brazilians. Participants in both countries also reported significantly more altruism toward in-group members (i.e. friends) than out-group members (i.e. strangers), with Americans being slightly more altruistic toward in-groups than Brazilians. Compared to Brazilians, Americans are expected to show higher competitiveness, which would negatively correlate with one's altruistic tendency. (Fri 1:30 PS #18)

Rudy Ray Seward (University of North Texas), seward@unt.edu EXPLORING FATHERS' INVOLVEMENT WITH CHILDREN: THEORIES, MODELS, AND RESEARCH CONCEPTS. Many scholars have called for further conceptualization and the integration of theories used in research on fathers' involvement. Building on efforts to respond to these calls; relevant theories, models, and concepts are delineated, grouped into clusters, and the clusters combined into a single model proposing causal relationships. This inclusive model better reflects the complexity of fathers' involvement. Testing the model should provide a greater understanding of the meanings attached to the status of father, of the father status-making process, and of how these are both interpersonally and institutionally negotiated and constructed. (Fri 8:30 Sym 4)

Nancy Shields (University of Missouri-St. Louis), Nancy_Shields@umsl.edu; Grant S. McCall (Tulane University) gsmccall@gmail.com CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES ON FORAGER VIOLENCE: EXPLORING CONFLICT WITHIN THE "ORIGINAL AFFLUENT SOCIETY" Enlightenment philosophers and 1960s-era cultural anthropologists advanced the view of foragers as living in a pristine Utopian state of being. Despite this, ample research has demonstrated high levels of violence among many forager societies across time and space. Modern research on foragers has focused on the recognition of diversity, and in that spirit, this paper examines variation in the incidence, form, and scale of violence in a sample of forager societies. The paper seeks to identify major variables influencing the dynamics of violence among forager societies, then looks at the implications of these findings for social psychological theories of violence. (Sat 10:30 Sym 8)

Hidetada Shimizu (Northern Illinois University), shimizu@niu.edu Bill Tsang (University of Hong Kong), bill_tsang@yahoo.com SOCIETY, CULTURE AND HONG KONG ADOLESCENTS' SENSE OF IDENTITY: REFLECTIONS FROM A MULTIVOCAL VIDEOGRAPHY STUDY. In videotaped interviews, students from Japanese, American and Hong Kong high schools were asked to describe themselves, their morals, and their culture. They also took photographs of their lives and explained what they represented. Finally, they viewed and commented on each others' interviews and pictures. Analysis of all three phases indicated unique patterns regarding how students in each society perceived themselves and their lives. This paper compares Hong Kong adolescents' sense of self with those of their Japanese and American counterparts, and argues that both Hong Kong's historical past and traditional Chinese cultural values have contributed to its formation. (Thu 10:30 PS #4)

HyeEun Shin (SungKyunKwan University), sheentp@hanmail.net; Kyoung-Sook Choi (SungKyunKwan University), choiks@skku.edu; UNDERSTANDING OF TELEOLOGICAL THINKING IN KOREAN CHILDREN AND ADULTS. This study examined the continuity of teleological thinking between Korean children and adults. One hundred participants (60 adults, 60 children) were given two sets of questionnaires. The first one was for finding teleological attributes from children to adults. The second was for examining adaptive benefit of teleological tendency for children with respect to elicit positive feeling from others. Results revealed that there were fundamental similarities between children and adult in terms of teleological explanations although there were differences. It also showed that children's teleological thinking might be an adaptive role in socio-contextual situations. (Thu 8:30 PS #2)

Gabriel Sinette (University of Louisiana at Lafayette), tss1065@louisiana.edu; Theodore Scott Smith (University of Louisiana at Lafayette), bowriverpub@aol.com; There is currently a paucity of examination in the literature examining why students have difficulty connecting civil right precedence (i.e. Plessy and Brown decisions) to legislative acts enabling education for students with disabilities (i.e. No Child Left Behind Act). To examine this lack of understanding student essays in an undergraduate Educational Psychology class were examined using content analysis. Content analysis revealed while students understand substance, they fail to understand both primacy and heuristics. It is recommended that students should not only be taught content, but also commonality, distinguishing features, and weaknesses of the decisions/Acts to assist in further comprehension. (Sat 9:15 Posters #5)

Thomas Skurky (Fort Lewis College), skurky_t@fortlewis.edu; & Ziarat Hossain (University of New Mexico), zhossain@unm.edu; COLLECTIVISM AND INDIVIDUALISM: SELF-OTHER PERSPECTIVES IN TRADITIONAL AND BI-CULTURAL NAVAJO COUPLES ON THE NAVAJO RESERVATION. Using cultural ecological conceptual frameworks, we examined the sense of collectivism and individualism among thirty-five traditional and thirty-five

bicultural Navajo couples. MANOVA analyses reveal that both bi-cultural and traditional men reported higher levels of individualism than women. Traditional women showed more collectivism than traditional and bi-cultural men and more than bi-cultural women. Although thematic analyses show that Navajos largely adhere to their traditional collectivist world view, the interview data suggest that many of them are in transition to an individualistic self-other perspective. Results are discussed relating contemporary Navajo collectivism as a function of the American mainstream value structure. (Fri 10:30 PS #14)

Theodore S. Smith (University of Louisiana at Lafayette), tss1065@louisiana.edu, TEACHING MULTICULTURAL DIVERSITY VIA THE "NET": REFLECTIONS ON MY 400TH STUDENT. Internet-based classes are popular on college campuses. Classes traditionally taught face-to-face are now taught via the Internet, including classes teaching cultural diversity. Internet-based classes offer numerous challenges for the instructor such as maintaining student interest, selecting materials to prompt student interaction through threaded discussions, maximizing civility via discussions, and maintenance of test security. This presentation will address multiple facets of teaching cultural diversity over the Internet, including syllabus development, textbook selection, utilization of multimedia, and grading guidelines. Recommendations for course evaluation are also offered. (Fri 8:30 PS #12)

Ana Beatriz Soares de Almeida (Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil), abeatriz@usp.br BRAZILIAN WORKING CLASS BODY SOCIAL SPEECH. Considering the tradition of fashion study in explores high class style of life and the interest of social anthropology in comprehend how the differences between classes affects people life. This research propose a misplaced look from fashion over Brazilian working class visual production, taking as sampling its physical speech by the way it reflects a social condition. It intends to understand how do the daily social conditions of people influences in their amusement behavior, through their body techniques. Using participative analysis, the production of visual speech by people who are not in the dominant rich class is seeing is seeing. (Fri 1:30 PS #18)

Tom Sørensen (University of Oslo), tom.sorensen@medicin.uio.no; Olav M. Klepp, Robert Kleiner, robert.kleiner@verizon.net, Arne Mastekaasa, arne.mastakasse@sosiologi.uio.no, & Nils Bøe (Community Studies Project, Lofoten, Norway) EFFECT MODIFICATION OF SENSE OF COHERENCE ON THE STRESS-BUFFER-EFFECT OF SOCIAL SUPPORT WITH REGARD TO MENTAL HEALTH Both social support and sense of coherence are what would be defined as personal and social resources that an individual draws on in order to cope, and those resources precede and influence coping. In particular, we will study the often reported buffering effect of social support on negative life events on mental health. The data is from self-completing questionnaires from the total adult population. The focus will be on both the total rural population and selected local communities, chosen by their changes in mental health and socio-cultural integration after community mental health promotion. Hence, what do such resources mean in a local community health promotion perspective? (Thu 10:30 Sym #2)

Tom Sørensen, tom.sorensen@medicin.uio.no (University of Oslo); Nils Bøe, Deborah Rieser, debbiereiser@gmail.com, Olav Klepp, Robert Kleiner, robert.kleiner@verizon.net STABILITY OF COMMUNITIES, FUTURE ORIENTATION TO RELOCATE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS OF ADOLESCENTS Is there an interaction between the adolescents desire to stay in their community after completing school and their evaluation of their community, psychological status, and visions of other places to live? Students from three schools in fishing communities completed the questionnaire. In general, those who report higher sense of well-being and sense of coherence, positive evaluation of their communities, also plan to remain in their community. These inter-correlations are more characteristic of the male students although this depends on where the particular students live. There are no strong correlation between indicators of local community integration taken alone and preference for living in the Lofoten region. The desire to maintain stability of a community over time is complicated and these issues will be discussed. (Thu 10:30 Sym #2)

Roney Srour (Hebrew University) roney@mscc.huji.ac.il; & Marsha Kaitz (Hebrew University), msmarsha@mscc.huji.ac.il; THE MODERATING EFFECT OF CULTURAL FACTORS ON FATHERING. We examined the benefits that preschooler's gain from father involvement in relation to two culture-related factors in a Palestinian sample: "extended family involvement in child rearing" and "paternal patriarchy". Results indicated that all involvement measures were related to children's externalizing symptoms. Also a moderation effect by Extended Family Involvement; such that the more involved the extended family, the weaker the association between father engagement and behavioral symptoms. For girls only, Paternal Patriarchy Attitudes were associated with less paternal engagement and weaker correlations between father engagements and externalizing problems than amongst daughters of "less patriarchal" fathers. (Fri 1:30 PS #19)

Deborah A. Stiles (Webster University), stilesda@webster.edu; Oona Ritchers (Webster Leiden University), oonarichters36@webster.edu; Katherine O. Stiles (Bernardsville, N.J.); YOU CAN'T STEP INTO THE SAME RIVER TWICE: NON-EQUIVALENCE IN FOLLOW-UP RESEARCH WITH INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS Recruiting research participants was easy in the spring of 1988 when 77 international university students living in the Netherlands were willing to take part in a study of conceptions of the opposite-sex ideal. But in the fall of 2007, when the same principal investigator returned to the same international campus and distributed an identical four-page questionnaire, students were reluctant to participate and despite strong efforts, only 55 completed questionnaires. This paper analyzes the results of 1988 compared with 2007 and possible reasons why recruiting participants was so difficult in 2007. (Sat 8:30 PS #8)

Deborah A. Stiles (Webster University), stilesda@webster.edu; Meganne Vaivadas, mvaivadas97@webster.edu; Etienne Marais, etiennemarais48@webster.edu; Marshall Godschalk, godschalk.m@gmail.com; Elizabeth Viana, elizabethm40@webster.edu; Oona Ritchers, oonarichters36@webster.edu (all but D. Stiles are at Webster University Leiden); THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL IDENTITIES IN FIVE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY. This paper explores the cultural and international identity development of 5 university students who wrote about their personal cultural identities as a class assignment. These five have all traveled and lived throughout the world and now attend an international university in the Netherlands. Each of the five students identifies with more than one sociocultural group and each appears to have developed some form of international identity as described by Arrow and Sundberg. The lives of these students are contrasted with U.S. based models of sociocultural identity development and suggestions for further research are presented. (Fri 10:30 PS #15)

Polly Stone (Alcorn State University), pstone@alcorn.edu; Dana Hagood (Alcorn State University), danahagood@bellsouth.net; Egor Ananev (Alcorn State University), egorananev@gmail.com; Anyaliese Hancock (Alcorn State University), anyanique7@yahoo.com; Alfonso Holmes (Alcorn State University), amsherlock@hotmail.com; WHITE VS. AFRICAN-AMERICAN EVALUATION OF NOPD FOLLOWING HURRICANE KATRINA Following Katrina it quickly became evident that the disaster had racial implications, as the majority of victims left to fend for themselves, and many NOPD officers, were African-American. This study compared white and African-American (AA) attitudes towards NOPD officers accused of desertion or looting. 44 AA and 41 white subjects completed a 27-item questionnaire. Data were analyzed with an Independent t-test. A significant difference between groups was found ($t(83)=-2$) with white evaluations being more negative. African-American subjects showed greater empathy for behavior of officers accused of wrongdoing. (Sat 9:15 Posters #5)

Polly Stone (Alcorn State University), pstone@alcorn.edu; Viola McGowan (Alcorn State University); Kafond Wilder (Alcorn State University); Jaquez Carr (Alcorn State University); Alicia Sanders (Alcorn State University); COMPARISON OF WHITE AND AFRICAN-AMERICAN PREJUDICE AGAINST THE MENTALLY ILL AND PAROLED CONVICTS. Stigmatization of the mentally ill (MI) and paroled convicts (PC) is a problem affecting their ability to integrate fully into society. Prejudice against these groups varies between cultures. This study compared white vs. African-American prejudice against MI and PC. 53 black and 36 white subjects completed a 27-item questionnaire, rating items on a 5-pt Likert scale. Data were analyzed with a 2X2 ANOVA design. There was a significant interaction ($F(1,87)=8.77, p=.004$). White subjects showed greater prejudice against PC compared to MI, whereas black subjects viewed MI more negatively than PC. Main effects were not significant. (Sat 9:15 Posters #5)

Polly Stone (Alcorn State University), pstone@alcorn.edu; Polina Radchenkova (Alcorn State University), polina888@gmail.com; Loretta Washington (Alcorn State University), talala29@yahoo.com; Calandrea Johnson (Alcorn State University), calandreajohnson@yahoo.com; Mallory Cameron (Alcorn State University); EVALUATION OF FEMALE BODY IMAGE BY WHITE AND AFRICAN-AMERICAN FEMALES The incidence of eating disorders among young American females is a continuing concern. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the African-American standard of beauty favors a more full-figured female. This study compared white and African-American female perceptions of body image. 23 white and 19 black female subjects evaluated a random mix of slim, average and heavy pictures of white and black models, on a 10-point scale. Data were analyzed by a 2X3 ANOVA design. The main effect for Race was not significant. For Body Type, average was rated significantly higher than Slim or Heavy ($F(2,39)=42.83, p=.000$). There was no interaction. (Sat 9:15 Posters #5)

Jay Sweifach (Yeshiva University), jsweifac@yu.edu; Heidi Heft-LaPorte (Yeshiva University), doctorheidi@aol.com; David Strug (Yeshiva University), strug@yu.edu; AFFILIATION PATTERNS AND PRACTICES OF JEWISH INDIVIDUALS LIVING IN HAVANA CUBA. This presentation involves examining affiliation patterns and practices of Jewish individuals living in Cuba. In most Jewish communities around the world, Jewish identity appears to be shaped by

parents, and passed down to children. In Cuba however, identity appears to be passed up from children to parents. The overarching research question involves exploring how services, programs and activities offered by Jewish organizations, both inside and outside of Cuba have enhanced patterns of identification and affiliation of Cuban Jews. (Thu 10:30 PS #4)

Md. Aminul Islam Sumon (Chonbuk National University), sumonifr@yahoo.com;
Chang-Hyun Moon (Chonbuk National University), christianmoon@hanmail.net; THE TRANSITION OF BEDY SOCIETY FROM NOMADISM TO SETTLER: A CASE STUDY ON MANTHA BEDY. Transition is an undemanding phenomenon in all societies. On occasion it becomes threaten to subsisting traditional structure and livelihood for particular society. Mantha Bedy is a subgroup of traditionally nomad society, they lived in near the capital of Bangladesh, is become settler since last few decades. This paper is an attempt to explore the transition and the transition process of Mantha Bedy society. This transition how effects their traditional structure, gender relation, and livelihood were the main concern. During three months of intensive fieldwork from June to August 2005, formal and informal interviews, and case studies were conducted. (Thu 1:30 PS #9)

Mary Sundblom (Utah State University), sundblom@cc.usu.edu EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES TOWARDS CONSERVATION IN AFRICA. In competition with humans, great ape populations have declined dramatically within the last century. Human population growth, rapid deforestation, and the commercial bush-meat trade result in a challenging conservation dilemma. Examination of the Jane Goodall Institute's (JGI) approach to conservation reveals an anthropologically-influenced model of sustainable community involvement. JGI's programs address poverty and support sustainable livelihoods while arresting rapid degradation of natural resources through a holistic program which includes public/private partnerships in support of locally managed education, socio-economic development and sustainable natural resource management. (Fri 10:45 Posters #4)

Gregory S. Szarycz (Wilfrid Laurier University), gszarycz@wlu.ca INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL VIEWPOINTS: THE CROSS-CULTURAL LEARNING EXPERIENCES OF CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS. Since international experiences can make a particularly powerful contribution to an individual's knowledge and perceptions of the world, this paper explores conference venues as one common ground for transnational understanding and intercultural exchange. The propensity of some destinations to use 'cultural markers' to lure participants to their destinations, and the variety of activities and attractions a given venue offers (city and surrounding area), heighten the issue of meaning plurality in conference destination image perception. The phases in the model of the cross-cultural learning process of conference participants represent significant cognitive (thoughts), affective (feelings), and physical (actions) aspects of the experiences of international participants. (Sat 8:30 PS #22)

Romin W. Tafarodi (University of Toronto), tafarodi@psych.utoronto.ca; Sarah Shaughnessy (University of Toronto), sarahs@psych.utoronto.ca; Susumu Yamaguchi (University of Tokyo), susumy@l.u-tokyo.ac.jp; Akiko Murakoshi (University of Tokyo), l136128@mail.ecc.u-tokyo.ac.jp; SELF-PRESENTATION AND THE REPORTING OF SELF-ESTEEM IN JAPAN AND CANADA. Japanese and European-Canadian university students completed a self-report measure of self-esteem with instructions that: 1) were standard; 2) advised against false modesty; 3) advised against false inflation; or 4) required estimating the private self-esteem of the average national peer. Results revealed that anti-modesty instructions produced elevated ratings in Japanese but not European-Canadians. Symmetrically, anti-inflation instructions produced depressed ratings in European-Canadians but not Japanese. These and other results support our argument that the different social conventions and norms guiding self-presentation in Japan and Canada at least partially account for past reports of lower self-esteem among Japanese. (Fri 1:30 PS #18)

Earl Tai (Parsons The New School for Design), taie@newschool.edu CRITIQUING FRAMEWORKS OF INTERPRETATION: MATERIAL CULTURE IN SHANGHAI. An interrogation of interpretive colonialism reconsidering the binary east-west narrative often used in critical analysis of Asian cultures. The appropriateness of this model is questioned through a look at the complexity of the material culture of contemporary Shanghai as evidenced in the work of photographer Hu Yang. Analysis of the images compels us to look to alternative approaches that embrace a more complex notion of global cultural hybridities, such as that explored by Appadurai, Gikandi, Said, Slemon, and Tiffin. (Thu 1:30 PS #9)

Kiyoshi Takeuchi (University of Toyama), ktakeuch@hmt.u-toyama.ac.jp FOOD AVOIDANCE OF AKA FORAGER ADOLESCENTS IN REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO. Among the Aka forest foragers in Republic of the Congo, individuals select and avoid many wild food species, especially wild animals, according to their self-consciousness on which stage he/she stands in the Aka life cycle, whereas several kinds of food taboos occasionally forces them not to eat

meat of wild animals during the period they belong to youth. Such double features in food avoidance can be analyzed as a reflection of the essential character of the Aka conception on adolescent as an imperfect adult. (Fri 10:30 Sym 5)

Bhim Maya Tamang (Asian Center for Peace and Development Studies), yetiyani@gmail.com CULTURAL DIALOGUES: A TOOL FOR WORLD PEACE. Amartya Sen, (Identity and Violence: The Illusion of Destiny, Penguin Books, London, 2006 p. 111-112) argues that the illusion of cultural destiny is not only misleading, it can also be significantly debilitating, since it can generate a sense of fatalism and resignation among people who are unfavorably placed. Education and cross-cultural activities can cultivate inter-cultural tolerance and respect, which synergizes the human development process. This presentation focuses on the issues that Nepal has been witnessing on the ground of cultural diversity rather than universality of humanism. (Fri 1:30 PS #14)

Tomoya Tsutsumi (McGill University), tomoya.tsutsumi@mail.mcgill.ca FALSE DIVERSITY: MAINTAINED INEQUALITY AND UNFAIRNESS IN NORTH AMERICAN CLASSROOMS. Educators today face diverse races, socio-economic backgrounds, religions, languages, genders, and sexual orientations. Because white-dominated cultures are more valued, "other" cultures face exclusion and discrimination, and thus fewer opportunities. This creates two effects: 1) divisions and co-existence of cultures in classrooms and 2) negative outcomes for "others", such as lower employment rate and increased crime. This paper examines these issues from social, political, economic, and cultural viewpoints, employing various social theories. It also discusses how inequality is maintained through social stratification, structures and daily learning. It recommends ways to create harmony in classrooms, thus leading to more equity for all. (Fri 10:30 PS #15)

Tiia Tulviste (University of Tartu), Tiia.Tulviste@ut.ee CHILDRENS' RELATIONSHIPS WITH PARENTS AND TEACHERS AS RELATED TO THEIR ACADEMIC SUCCESS AND BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS: THE CASE OF ESTONIA. The paper addresses perceived parental and teachers' acceptance-rejection and control as related to school conduct and academic performance among 224 Estonian children from 6th Grade. Contrary to prediction, neither perceived parental acceptance-rejection nor control was found to be associated with children's academic success and behavioral problems. At the same time, children's poor academic performance and behavioral problems were predicted by perceived teachers' rejection and strict control over children's behavior. The results will be discussed in relation to the fact that Estonian schools are rather traditional than democratic. (Fri 1:30 PS #19)

Jerome Tobacyk (Louisiana Tech University), Jerryt@latech.edu; Mary M. Livingston (Louisiana Tech University), Maryml@latech.edu; & Eric Robbins (Louisiana Tech University), Erikthemagnus@yahoo.com; CROSS-CULTURAL VALIDITY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TYPE IN POLAND. We examined the cross-cultural validity of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) measure of psychological type in Poland. We compared the pattern of correlations between the four MBTI scales (Extraversion-Introversion, Sensing-Intuition, Thinking-Feeling, Judging-Perceiving) and the NEO Five Factor Theory Traits (Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness) in Polish students to the pattern of correlations for these same constructs in an American sample. We found a clear, theoretically predicted, cross-cultural similarity in the pattern of relationships between these constructs. Findings support the validity of psychological type in Polish settings. (Fri 8:30 PS #10)

Noriko Toyokawa (Oregon State University), toyokawn@onid.orst.edu; Teru Toyokawa (Pacific Lutheran University), toyokata@plu.edu; CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN FAMILISM: A COMPARISON BETWEEN IMMIGRANT HISPANIC AND ASIAN ADOLESCENTS IN THE U.S.. For immigrant parents from collectivistic cultures, one aspect of racial socialization is to enhance their offspring's familism, which may, in turn, contribute to the child's psychological adjustment. The current study examined cultural differences in familism with immigrant Hispanic and Asian adolescents in the U.S.. A confirmatory factor analysis revealed that for Hispanic adolescents, indicators assessing one's physical closeness to his or her parents were strongly loaded on familism, whereas indicators assessing implicit support for family members were loaded highly for Asian adolescents, suggesting the possibility of cultural differences in the meaning of familism between the two groups. (Thu 9:15 Posters #1)

Teru Toyokawa (Pacific Lutheran University), toyokata@plu.edu; Reiko Kogo (National Institute of Vocational Rehabilitation), rkogo@private.email.ne.jp; Naoki Kamiya (Keio University); Aya Sowa (Pacific Lutheran University), sowaaa@plu.edu A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF JAPANESE YOUNG PEOPLE'S PERCEPTIONS OF ADULTHOOD. Although the developmental literature indicates that emerging adults' conceptions of transition to adulthood vary across cultures, the literature also lacks an emic perspective in understanding this cultural difference. The proposed study examined the emic aspect of conceptions of adulthood. 450 Japanese university students were asked to provide criteria for being an adult. Content analysis revealed that the two frequently mentioned criteria included: 'independence' and

'sensitivity to surroundings.' The results suggested that it was culturally important for Japanese young people to achieve own psychological independence and simultaneously, capability of being sensitive to others' needs. (Thu 8:30 PS #3)

Teru Toyokawa (Pacific Lutheran University), toyokata@plu.edu FAMILY INTERVENTIONS IN THE CULTURAL CONTEXT: THE CASE OF JAPAN. In the development of family interventions over the last two decades, Japanese family therapists and psychologists have modified the theoretical models and therapeutic techniques developed in the West in treating Japanese families. The proposed paper will first describe recent changes among Japanese families and current social issues pertaining to them. Then, the history of the development of family interventions in Japan will be briefly mentioned, followed by the discussion on the use of family interventions in treating problems unique to Japanese families. Implications for culturally sensitive family interventions and possible etic/emic research on family interventions will be discussed. (Fri 1:30 Sym 7)

Clarissa M. Uttley (University of Rhode Island), Clarissa@mail.uri.edu PREDICTORS OF MULTICULTURAL AWARENESS IN COLLEGE FRESHMEN. Many universities, nationally and internationally, are creating programs designed to increase the level of multicultural education and awareness of their students. Little research has been conducted to look at the effectiveness of these programs in an empirical manner. This study examined the level of multicultural awareness with a sample of university freshmen with various majors, residential/commuter living arrangements, etc. Analysis is currently underway and will utilize a structural equation model to predict which components of a student's background may impact their level of multicultural awareness. (Fri 9:15 Posters #3)

Shari Valentine (Texas A & M University), svspider@flash.net IMPACT OF MYTH ON STATUS OF WOMEN ACROSS CULTURES AND TIME. Utilizing historical and comparative approaches to study Irish Celts and Native Americans, this presentation discusses the impact of myths, especially creation myths, on the status of women over time and across cultures. Women's status is chronicled in legal, economic, social and political contexts to demonstrate the impact of origin mythologies on gender status over time. (Sat 9:15 Posters #5)

Robert Veneziano (Western Connecticut State University), venezianor@wcsu.edu; Allison Goldman (Western Connecticut State University), goldman013@student.wcsu.edu; David E. Cournoyer (University of Connecticut), david.cournoyer@uconn.edu; Katsura Hirao (University of Connecticut), CULTURE, ETHNIC AFFILIATION, AND THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF FATHERS AND MOTHERS FOR OFFSPRING BEHAVIOR. In a comprehensive review of the literature, Rohner and Veneziano (2001) reported that paternal behavior is often a more significant predictor of child and adult behavior than maternal behavior. Indeed, since 2001 researchers in the U.S., South America, Asia, the Middle East, and Europe have reached similar conclusions. However, there have been few if any theoretically meaningful explanations offered for these findings. The authors present a comprehensive updated review of the literature, focusing particularly on the possibility that cultural and social contexts explain variations in the relative influence of paternal and maternal behavior. (Thu 8:30 Symp #1)

Colleen Ward (Victoria University of Wellington), Colleen.Ward@vuw.ac.nz; Jaimee Stuart (Victoria University of Wellington), jaimee.stuart@vuw.ac.nz; En-Yi Lin (Massey University), judy.lin@massey.ac.nz; ACCULTURATION AND IDENTITY CONFLICT IN MIGRANT YOUTH. The paper summarizes the findings of a series of studies on acculturation and ethno-cultural identity conflict in Indian, Korean, Chinese and British migrant youth in New Zealand. The studies include: the construction and validation of a measure of ethno-cultural identity conflict (EIC); research on the predictors and correlates of EIC; and comparative studies of EIC across migrant groups and cultural contexts. Findings are discussed in the broader context of international acculturation research. (Fri 8:30 PS #11)

Jill White (University of Wisconsin-Green Bay), whiteji@uwgb.edu REDESIGNING FOR UNDERSTANDING . . . BACKWARDS. I recently redesigned my course, Cross-Cultural Human Development in an attempt to provoke high level critical thinking and student engagement. I used the method of 'backward design' as described by Wiggins and McTighe (1998) to establish learning goals, assess student understanding, and design the learning activities that would lead to high performance on those assessments. By making the learning goals explicit and including a wide variety of activities that together provide practice and opportunities for mastery in six facets of understanding, I hoped to stimulate students into improving across all six facets. This paper describes the design and the qualitative and quantitative measures of student improvement. (Thu 1:30 Sym #3)

James T. Young (Utah State University), jamesyoung_1985@hotmail.com ASSET-BASED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN HUANCHACO, PERU. Over the last two decades tourism has transformed Huanchaco, Peru from a rural subsistence-fishing village into a demographically diverse, urbanized community. Infrastructural inadequacies caused by this rapid transition to urban life have become the focus of various Peruvian and international development

projects. Contrary to development projects that are reliant on outside resources, this sustainable approach of asset-based community development places an emphasis on utilizing abilities found within the community in order to construct mutually beneficial relationships and projects of the community's design. (Fri 10:45 Posters #4)

Erica Zimmerman (U.S. Naval Academy), zimmerma@usna.edu FINDING IDENTITY IN THE POINT: NARRATIVES OF A KOREAN LEARNER OF JAPANESE. Examining narratives of personal experience as a conversational activity, this study utilizes conversation analysis to investigate a series-of-stories told by a Korean speaker of Japanese attending a university in Japan. The analysis will illustrate how the narrator uses the point of each narrative as an element for the construction of their cross-cultural identities. The findings suggest that the speaker's point-making process is an integral part of the construction of the identity of the narrator and the characters in the narrative. (Fri 8:30 PS #11)

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Thomas Abel (Tzu Chi U), tabel@mail.tcu.edu.tw THE NEW SYNTHESIS HARDENS: IS THERE ANOTHER PATH TO A SCIENCE OF THE SOCIAL? (Panel: Evolution of Culture; Thur 8:20-10) Current trends in cultural evolutionary anthropology are commonly said to include dual inheritance theory, human behavioral ecology and evolutionary psychology. Each builds on neo-Darwinian theory, and each reinforces the other in what could be called a new evolutionary synthesis of culture and society. The synthesis is the new standard for scientific cultural anthropology. However, recent evolutionary research into "positive interactions" can be taken together with theory and method from ecosystems and complex systems science to argue that genetical evolutionary theory should be located within an expanded synthesis. A key to an expanded evolutionary synthesis is energy and the self-organization that it engenders in systems at multiple scales. These issues will be explored as they relate to the long tradition of cultural evolution in anthropology and to cultural anthropology generally. It will be shown that functional explanations continue to be a pervasive feature of cultural anthropology. Evolutionary theory has demonstrated that functional explanation is an acceptable form of scientific argument under strict conditions. An expanded evolutionary theory encompasses many though not all of the new functional theory in cultural anthropology, especially many theories of power, inequality, colonialism, dependency, world-systems, and others. Some typical concerns of anthropology will be addressed from this perspective, and compared with the reigning three popular approaches. The last demonstration will take states and households as aggregate actors in arguments for a new materialism in cultural anthropology based on energy self-organization.

Thomas Abel (Tzu Chi U), tabel@mail.tcu.edu.tw PANELIST (Panel: Evolutionism in Cultural Anthropology; Thur 10:30-12:10)

Gene Anderson (UC Riverside), gene@ucr.edu INTERACTIONS, HEURISTICS, AND FEELINGS: EXPANDING COGNITIVE ANTHROPOLOGY (Panel: The Future of Cognitive Anthropology 1; Fri 8:20-10) Recent findings in psychology, critically turning on the work of Antonio and Hannah Damasio (Antonio Damasio: Descartes' Error, 1994), has shown that humans do not and normally cannot separate cognition and emotion when processing information and making plans. This adds to earlier findings on emotional thinking, and also on heuristics and biases in information processing. These new findings have transformed at least some sectors of sociology, psychology, and economics, and have begun to influence anthropology (e.g. Kay Milton: Loving Nature, 2002). The present paper argues that cognitive anthropology, to progress and regain its lead, must take serious account of the new paradigm. Examples from Maya agriculture, Northwest Coast and California Native American worldviews, and Chinese forestry will be adduced as evidence

Alan Beals (UC Riverside), abeals@earthlink.net CULTURAL COMPARISON AT THE MICRO LEVEL (Panel: From Ethnography to Ethnology and Back Again, Thur 1:30-4:00) Human cultures tend to be partial replicates of other human cultures and they tend to be connected to other human cultures by a variety of networks. Traditionally, anthropologists have studied major cultures that are thought to be relatively independent of all others. These megacultures are subdivided into a variety of subcultures and part-cultures. Here I examine some of the possibilities inherent in an approach that emphasizes the capacity for independent decision making within such microcultures.

Alan Beals (UC Riverside), abeals@earthlink.net LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA (Panel: Local Politics: What Mix of Structure, Morality, and concern Enables It to Work Well and How Does Its Working Affect National Politics 2; Sat 10:30-12:10) Fertile fields dotted with contented cows and happy farmers are an important part of the propaganda image of almost any government. Local self-government is cheap and leaves high ranking government officials free to carry out wars and other major projects. In India, Pancayat Raj, the independent village community, has always been a high ideal. Both colonial and modern governments have attempted to restore Pancayat Raj, which got disrupted in the old days, with pretty disappointing results. Similar problems have arisen elsewhere.

Deepak Behera (Sambalpur U), deepakbehera@hotmail.com; Kathryn Harris, katie.harris@usu.edu THE NATURE OF CHILDHOOD IN THE MULTI-CLASS, MULTI-ETHNIC, DIVERSE ECONOMY OF ORISSA (Panel: The Elastic Nature of Childhood; Fri 1:30-4:30) The eastern state of Orissa is one of India's most diverse, both culturally and economically. There are heavy industrial enclaves and cities are home to high tech IT services. In rural areas one finds intensely cultivated rice paddies and, in the isolated and "neglected" interior, hill tribe communities pursue traditional subsistence practices. The length of childhood—as a period of dependency—varies dramatically among these communities. In tribal enclaves, the transition from childhood is marked by greater autonomy as youth move into coed "dormitories." In rural areas dominated by rice cultivation, caste determines the length of childhood—extremely brief

where the poverty attendant on low status demands "precocity." In urban areas, caste divisions are mirrored by social class and young workers (beedi) must survive by their wits as they are invisible to welfare authorities. But even privileged urban children are experiencing a curtailed childhood as parents push them academically to enhance their chances for success in the emergent information economy

Andrea Bender (U Freiburg), bender@psychologie.uni-freiburg.de DO THE LIMITS OF COUNTING LIMIT NUMERICAL COGNITION? (Panel: The Future of Cognitive Anthropology 3; Fri 1:30-4:00) Do the limits of counting limit numerical cognition? Short or object-specific counting sequences in a language are often regarded as early steps in the evolution from pre-mathematical conceptions to greater abstraction and as cognitively deficient. Here, we examine some of the instances from Melanesia and Polynesia that are occasionally referred to, in order to show that neither assumption holds categorically. The linguistic origins reveal that both short and object-specific sequences originated from the same extensive and abstract sequence. Furthermore, an analysis of the cognitive properties and cultural context of the specific sequences reveals cognitive advantages when calculating without notation.

Andrea Bender (U Freiburg), bender@psychologie.uni-freiburg.de; Giovanni Bennardo, bennardo@niu.edu SPACE AND TIME IN THE TONGA, GERMANY AND US (Panel: The Future of Cognitive Anthropology 3; Fri 1:30-4:30) Space and time in Tonga, Germany, and the US. Languages and cultures differ with regard to the frames of reference (FoR) they prefer for spatial descriptions. Time is often conceptualized in spatial terms, but how close is this conceptual link? Does the FoR preferred for space also help to organize time? Based on a conceptual analysis enabling us to map spatial FoR onto temporal relations, we established cultural preferences for temporal FoR in Germany, Tonga, and the US. The results indicate three entirely different cultural patterns; in all three cultures, however, temporal frames are preferred analogous to spatial FoR, thus indicating a rather strong link between the two domains.

Giovanni Bennardo (Northern Illinois U), bennardo@niu.edu CULTURAL MODELS: THE LANGUAGE OF CULTURE (Panel: The Future of Cognitive Anthropology 2; Fri 10:30-12:10) I start with a very brief presentation of a research project in which ethnographic, linguistic, cognitive, and social network data was used to arrive at the discovery of a foundational cultural model in Polynesia. At the same time, I introduce the role that cultural models play in the human cognitive architecture. I then elaborate on the metaphor of cultural models as the language of culture. Finally, I discuss the implications of the described project for cognitive anthropology and close with few guidelines for the possible future of the discipline.

Kathi Beratan (NC State U), kkberata@ncsu.edu "GETTING THERE FROM HERE" - CAN WE DELIBERATELY FOSTER CULTURAL CHANGE FOR THE COMMON GOOD? (Panel: Local Politics: What Mix of Structure, Morality, and concern Enables It to Work Well and How Does Its Working Affect National Politics 1; Sat 8:20-10) Park's question "How do you reform a political culture?" can be reframed as "How can we influence processes of emergence?" Humans and their surroundings are interlinked into multi-scale complex adaptive systems, characterized by enormous uncertainty and constant change. Innumerable intertwined processes of emergence surround us, including politics and cultural change. Is it possible to deliberately shift the trajectory of complex social-ecological systems? If so, how? I will discuss the important contributions of Anthropology to this new research focus, drawing illustrative examples of critical concepts from an integrative strategic planning project in an 11-county region surrounding Ft. Bragg in North Carolina.

Elise Berman (U Chicago), eberman@uchicago.edu IT'S A 'HEART-BITER': HOW K'ICHE' MAYA CHILDREN MEDIATE ADULT SOCIAL INTERACTIONS (Panel: The Elastic Nature of Childhood; Fri 1:30-4:30) The K'iche' Maya of Santa Catarina Ixtahuacan, Guatemala, believe that an emotion they call 'bitten hearts' causes people to act harmfully toward one another. Evading other's 'bitten hearts' requires concealing one's possessions, a feat that in turn entails the immoral act of speaking falsely. Children, however, can say falsehoods that adults cannot because adults do not see children as principals of harmful words. In this way, children have the pragmatic power to buffer malicious feelings between adults. Consequently, K'iche' children play a central role in creating, maintaining, and changing adult social personae, making them crucial players in adult social interactions

Russ Bernard (U Florida), ufruss@ufl.edu DISCUSSANT (Panel: Uses of Cognitive Anthropology Methods in Medical Anthropology Research 1; Sat 8:20-10)

Russ Bernard (U Florida), ufruss@ufl.edu DISCUSSANT (Panel: Uses of Cognitive Anthropology Methods in Medical Anthropology Research 2; Sat 10:30-12:10)

Ben Blount (UT Austin), benjamin.blount@utsa.edu COGNITIVE MODELS AS METHODOLOGICAL TOOLS: USE IN QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEYS (Panel: The Future of Cognitive Anthropology 3; Fri 1:30-4:00) Residents of the six

coastal counties of Georgia (USA) used fresh water availability as a concept to characterize their communities only after 1996, when salt-water intrusions into the supply aquifer were discovered. To document emergent community views on water, two questionnaire surveys were conducted, in 1997-1998 and again in 2003-2004. The first survey showed that community perspectives followed lines of economic development. The second survey indicated that coastal residents had developed a cognitive model of water management based on quality of life issues.

Nana Yaw Boaitey (UC Berkeley), nanayaw@cal.berkeley.edu WRITINGS ON THE FEELINGS OF THE LEWD AND HOMELY: AURAL COMPETENCE AND A GENEALOGY OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN TAMIL NADU (Panel: Language and Culture; Thur 8:20-10) The discipline of cultural anthropology emerged at the turn of the 20th century, clearly breaking with the predilection of describing idiosyncrasies, by mapping aspirations (Boaz, Malinowski, Levi-Strauss): what people do is knowable by understanding what people are trying to do. This essay on language looks at how a very specific aspiration, the desire for aural competence, motivates the practice of civil society in Tamil Nadu, India.

Chris Boehm (U Southern California), cboehm1@msn.com FEMALE HUNTING IN HUMAN EVOLUTION (Panel: Evolution of Culture; Thur 8:20-10) It takes at least five cooperating hunters make large game consumption viable in terms of averaging meat intake among families. Noss and Hewlett's crosscultural survey shows females hunting large game in forager societies from Asia, Africa, and South America, and it is hypothesized that in facing stressful Pleistocene climatic vagaries, females may have undertaken hunting when bands were decimated. Additional data from Greenland Inuit are produced, to show that when the number of male hunters falls below this optimum, females may become full time killers of large game.

Adam Boyette (Washington State U), ahboyette@gmail.com MALE REPRODUCTIVE STRATEGIES: AN ANALYSIS OF REARING ENVIRONMENT EFFECTS ON PATERNAL INVESTMENT (Panel: Issues in Humans as Cooperative Breeders; Thur 1:30-4:00) Recently I found that divorce in the rearing environment increases a male's hazard of earlier first sex and first birth compared to males whose parents did not divorce, and it is positively correlated with male's number of sex partners. These results supported my hypotheses, which were based on similar research on females. Here I present an analysis of a related hypothesis, also derived from life history theory: Divorce in a male's rearing environment will correlate negatively with measures of paternal investment. Results will be discussed in terms of social niche construction and cooperative breeding models of parenting.

Merry Bruns (Center for Anthropology and Science Communications), mbruns@nasw.org NAMING THE SOURCES: ANTHROPOLOGISTS IDENTIFIED IN SCIENCE MEDIA (Panel: Anthropology and the Larger World; Thur 8:20-10) Media often refer to anthropologists interviewed for stories only as "an expert" or "a scientist," without specifically referring to what branch of science the anthropologist belongs to. But referring to anthropologist sources only as "experts" denies the public the opportunity to understand what anthropologists do and the variety of fields they work in. In this paper, I will discuss the constraints that sometimes force media to shorten their references, and offer suggestions to ensure that ones work as an anthropologist is properly identified

Ben Campbell (UW Milwaukee), campbelb@uwm.edu ADHD IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE (Panel: Biocultural Studies; Fri 10:30-12:10) ADHD, the most commonly diagnosed psychological condition of childhood is receiving increasing global attention. Yet, despite claims that ADHD is either a trait selected for among hunter-gathers or a wholly culturally constructed category, anthropologists have made little contribution to research on ADHD. Here we suggest that ADHD reflects the extreme expression of increased activity and impulsivity linked to the DRD4 dopamine gene and dating to ca. 50,000 ypb. Such traits may be beneficial in food limited groups. We discuss how to test this hypothesis in a pastoral nomadic population.

Robert Carneiro (Museum Of Natural History), carneiro@amnh.org DISCUSSANT (Panel: Evolutionism in Cultural Anthropology; Thur 10:30-12:10)

Douglas Caulkins (Grinnell College), caulkins@grinnell.edu CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH AS PART OF A MULTI-METHOD STRATEGY (Panel: From Ethnography to Ethnology and Back Again; Thur 1:30-4:00) Earlier I used the concepts of cultural clines and edges to describe degrees of sameness and difference between spatial areas of similar cultural content, supplementing F. Barth's emphasis on indigenous boundary-constructing political activities. In current research on Celtic diasporas, using consensus analysis of a series of narratives from lived experience, we develop methods for establishing the degree of clinal variation between the mother cultures and the diaspora communities. Two Celtic cultures, Ireland and Wales and their diasporas are used to illustrate both the clines of similarities and the 'edges' of difference in which the alleged identity has little cultural similarity

Douglas Caulkins (Grinnell College), caulkins@grinnell.edu PANELIST (Panel: The Irrelevance of Anthropology; Sat 1:30-3:30)

Kristen E Cheney (U Dayton), cheneyke@notes.udayton.edu CHILDREN OR REBELS? A RE-EXAMINATION OF 'NORMATIVE' CHILDHOOD IN WAR-TORN NORTHERN UGANDA (Panel: The Elastic Nature of Childhood; Fri 1:30-4:30) What does it mean to be a child in a war zone? This paper will re-examine the 'normative' models of childhood that circulate in northern Ugandan child soldier rehabilitation programs. Often based on Western notions of childhood as an idyllic period of innocence, these normative models can complicate war-affected children's processes of recovery from trauma in Acholiland, where about 30,000 children have been forcibly abducted and made to commit atrocities by the rebel Lord's Resistance Army. In particular, I will critique the concept of 'rehabilitation' employed by aid and relief organizations: How does it falsely inform aid workers and community members about children's character, culpability, and competence? I argue that use of certain normative childhood models by international aid organizations forces war-affected children to also adopt these models in order to regain community acceptance, thus recirculating concepts of childhood culturally inappropriate and therefore unhelpful in accounting for the realities of children's experience throughout 20 years of civil war in the region.

Garry Chick (Penn State U), gchick@psu.edu OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS, PROJECTIVE QUESTIONS, AND CULTURAL EXPERTISE. (Panel: From Ethnography to Ethnology and Back Again; Thur 1:30-4:00) Consideration of intracultural variation naturally leads to interest in differences between those who differ in expertise in cultural domains. In this study, 21 expert machinists and 21 non-machinists ranked 10 lathe-produced parts in terms of eight different qualities. These ranged from a relatively objective quality (complexity) to a highly projective quality (value as a lucky charm). Cultural consensus analyses showed that machinists judged the parts consistently across the eight qualities while non-machinists agreed on complexity but diverged as the qualities became more projective.

Garry Chick (Penn State U), gchick@psu.edu PANELIST (Panel: The Irrelevance of Anthropology; Sat 1:30-3:30)

Ted Cloak (Independent Scholar, Albuquerque), tcloak@unm.edu PANELIST (Panel: Evolutionism in Cultural Anthropology; Thur 10:30-12:10)

Ted Cloak (Independent Scholar, Albuquerque), tcloak@unm.edu HOW DOES ID WORK? TWO NEGLECTED ARGUMENTS AGAINST INTELLIGENT DESIGN CREATIONISM (Panel: Anthropology and the Larger World; Thur 8:20-10) I will argue: 1) that science is concerned with how things and processes work, and ID proponents can't or won't explain how ID works; and 2) that intelligent design (by humans and other animals) actually works, as Donald T. Campbell taught us, by blind variation and selective retention.

Alyssa Crittendon (UC San Diego), acritten@ucsd.edu COOPERATIVE CARE AMONG THE HADZA FORAGERS OF TANZANIA (Panel: Issues in Humans as Cooperative Breeders; Thur 1:30-4:00) Three hypotheses are argued to be primary motivators for providing allomaternal care: nepotism, learning to mother, and reciprocity. Using observations on Hadza hunter-gatherers, the percentage of time holding children is used to explore each hypothesis. Related allomothers hold most frequently and the higher the degree of relatedness among kin, the more time an individual holds. Unrelated helpers also provide care, which could be motivated by in-kind reciprocity, not-in-kind trade, learning to mother, or coercion. Each motivation is evaluated to determine whether or not the amount of allomaternal care among the Hadza justifies calling them cooperative breeders.

Victor de Munck (SUNY New Paltz), demunckv@newpaltz.edu A NEW METHOD FOR ETHNOGRAPIC-ETHNOLOGICAL DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS (Panel: From Ethnography to Ethnology and Back Again; Thur 1:30-4:00) Frames, static and processual models of courtship cross-culturally and individually. A new method is described for analyzing the prototypical progression of courtship in Lithuania and the U.S. The methodology can be used to analyze individual, cultural and cross cultural prototypes and variations thereof. Method, theory, cross-cultural, individual, prototype.

Victor de Munck (SUNY New Paltz), demunckv@newpaltz.edu SIZING UP CULTURAL MODEL APPROACHES (Panel: The Future of Cognitive Anthropology 2; Fri 10:30-12:10) Musings on the properties of cultural models and their relation to self and social structure. I explore the question why no one has come up with a cultural model, even though they are supposed to be simple. Or at least no one has said "here is a cultural model of "eating ice cream" with everyone saying, "yes of course that's it." One problem is that we have yet to agree on exactly the function of a cultural model and what the essential properties of a cultural model are. A second problem minimally explored is that we try either to pack

too much into a cultural model thus reifying it, or too little which leads to the question "who constructs the cultural model and what are they good for?"

Patricia Draper (U Nebraska), pdraper1@unl.edu DISCUSSANT (Panel: Issues in Humans as Cooperative Breeders; Thur 1:30-4:00)

William Dressler (U Alabama), wdressle@tenhour.as.ua.edu A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF GENES, CULTURE, AND DEPRESSION IN URBAN BRAZIL (Panel: Biocultural Studies; Fri 10:30-12:10) Stressful Life events and cultural consonance in family life (the correspondence between individuals' perceptions of their families and cultural models of the family) are independent predictors of depressive symptoms in a Brazilian community. Here the moderating effect of the gene for a receptor for serotonin is examined. For individuals with the A/A variant of the -1438G/a Polymorphism of the 2A serotonin receptor, stressful life events and cultural consonance in family life have stronger effects on depressive symptoms over a 2-year period than for individuals with other variants of the gene. The implications of these results for biocultural theory are discussed.

Frank Elwell (Rogers State U), FELwell@rsu.edu PANELIST (Panel: Evolutionism in cultural anthropology; Thur 10:30-12:10)

Carol Ember (Human Relations Area Files), carol.Ember@yale.edu PANELIST (Panel: The Irrelevance of Anthropology; Sat 1:30-3:30)

Melvin Ember (Human Relations Area Files), melvin.ember@yale.edu; Carol Ember, carol.ember@yale.edu CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH AS PART OF A MULTI-METHOD STRATEGY (Panel: From Ethnography to Ethnology and Back Again; Thur 1:30-4:00) Most systematic researchers tend to specialize in particular methods. But multiple methods are preferable for maximizing validity. We describe empirical results that illustrate the ways that worldwide cross-cultural research can and should be integrated with other research strategies to test general understandings of cultural variation and evolution. Our empirical examples include relationships between art styles and sociopolitical structure, father absence and hypermasculinity, resource unpredictability and war frequency, and climate and sonority in language. We can supplement and extend these results to other sources of data: linguistic, individual behavioral variation, projective tests and interviews, historical records and comparisons using archeological indicators.

Melvin Ember (Human Relations Area Files), melvin.ember@yale.edu PANELIST (Panel: The Irrelevance of Anthropology; Sat 1:30-3:30)

Michelle Fiedler (Washington State U), mfiedler@wsu.edu MIXING IT UP: EVOLUTIONARY APPROACHES TO LANGUAGE SHIFT IN CAJUN LOUISIANA (Panel: Language and Culture; Thur 8:20-10) I explore the relationship between language and cultural identity by examining how evolutionary anthropological approaches to language loss apply to the Cajuns of Louisiana. I propose an integrative, heuristic method to examine language loss that utilizes major evolutionary perspectives, together with traditional approaches to linguistics. Analysis of historical, ethnographic and linguistic information concerning Cajun communities in Southern Louisiana allow for the development of workable hypotheses to explain the relationship between language shift and ethnic identity.

Michael Fischer (U Kent Canterbury), M.D.Fischer@ukc.ac.uk WORKSHOP - KINSHIP ANALYSIS EXPERT SYSTEM (Panel: Workshop - Kinship Analysis Expert System; Thur 4:30-5:30)

Michael Fischer (U Kent Canterbury), M.D.Fischer@ukc.ac.uk UNITY AND DIVERSITY IN THE COMMUNITY OF MINDS: EXO-COGNITION AND CULTURAL CHANGE IN URBAN PAKISTAN. (Panel: The Future of Cognitive Anthropology 3; Fri 1:30-4:00) Expanding on longitudinal research in urban Pakistan, I relate some of the consequences of diversity and change in South Asian social and cultural systems with respect to economic development and technical innovation. In particular, how inter-cultural and intra-cultural diversity interact not only in adapting to change but in shaping change to conform to emerging areas of consensus within diverse communities and groups.

John Gatewood (Lehigh U), jbg1@lehigh.edu; Catherin Cameron, ccameron@cedarcrest.edu CONJOINING CULTURAL MODELS AND CONSENSUS ANALYSIS: VARIATIONS IN RESIDENTS' UNDERSTANDINGS OF TOURISM IN THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS (Panel: The Future of Cognitive Anthropology 2; Fri 10:30-12:10) Culture is both conservative and a source of innovation. Cultural symbol systems are not an analogue of an external world - they are effective drivers for how people relate to, adapt to and modify the external relations within which they are embedded. Symbol systems physically impact the world, not just our conceptions of it. Culture in most of its manifestations relates to a system of activities and resources that support humans embedded within a common social

context. Anthropologists generally conceptualize societies as groups composed of individuals who coordinate in a holistic distributed manner through elaborated social behavior and shared patterns of values and knowledge. The inclusion of behavioral criteria and ideational systems expands the role of theory in understanding the human-mediated world.

Peter Gray (UN Las Vegas), peter.gray@unlv.edu HORMONAL CORRELATES OF PATERNAL INTERACTIONS: A HOSPITAL-BASED INVESTIGATION IN URBAN JAMAICA. (Panel: Biocultural Studies; Fri 10:30-12:10) To investigate the hormonal correlates of paternal interactions, we recruited 43 urban Jamaican men (single men, “coresidential” fathers, “visiting” fathers) aged 18-38. Subjects participate in a research protocol entailing hormone measurements before and after a 20 minute behavioral session during which single men sat alone and fathers interacted with their partner and youngest child. Results revealed lower testosterone levels among fathers, differences in prolactin profiles between single men and fathers, and vasopressin levels were negatively correlated with the age of a man’s youngest child. No differences between cortisol or oxytocin were observed. We discuss these findings from biocultural perspectives.

Dawn Grimes-MacLellan (Saint Mary's U), dawn.maclellan@smu.ca LISTEN WITH YOUR EYES: DEVELOPING RESEARCH METHODS FOR JAPANESE ADOLESCENTS (Panel: The Elastic Nature of Childhood; Fri 1:30-4:30) Eliciting data from adolescents can be challenging, but often not for reasons researchers frequently assume. Though less experienced than adults with such methods as question-and-answer interviews, adolescents are not incapable of thoughtfully relating their experiences and perspectives when elicited through developmentally-appropriate techniques. Reflecting on three years of fieldwork, this paper discusses the development of research methods in situ that draws on adolescent interests to create comfortable spaces that enable them to take the lead in the research process and allow rich discussions to emerge.

Edward Hagen (Washington State U), hagen@vancouver.wsu.edu THE IMPACT OF ADOLESCENT SHUAR WOMEN ON THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF SIBLINGS (Panel: Issues in Humans as Cooperative Breeders; Thur 1:30-4:00) Among humans, alloparents are usually thought to be grandmothers and adolescent girls. Many studies have examined the impact of grandmothers on various child outcomes, but fewer have explored the impact of adolescents on the growth, development, and survivorship of their younger siblings. Using child growth and nutrition as proxies for fitness, we tested the assumption that, in a community of Ecuadorian Shuar hunter-horticulturalists, adolescent girls would have a positive impact on the growth and development of their younger siblings. Contrary to predictions, regression models of the age-standardized variables showed adolescent girls had a strong, significant negative impact on child growth and nutrition. In this population, adolescent girls have many mating opportunities, whereas adolescent boys do not. It is therefore possible that adolescent girls, who work in the gardens, were consuming more than their own production of food to increase their fertility and mating opportunities, whereas the production of adolescent boys, who often help their fathers log timber for cash used to buy chickens and other types of meat, was used to improve the growth and development of younger siblings.

Kimberly Hedrick (UC Riverside), kimberly.hedrick@email.ucr.edu LOCAL LEVEL CONFLICT AND NATIONAL RANGELAND POLICY (Panel: Local Politics 1; Sat 8:20-10:00) Local level politics plays a huge role in range management, and in many communities, there is a seemingly inexhaustible progression of meetings to resolve courses of action, typically compromises between ranchers and environmentalists. Based on ethnographic field work, I examine the decision-making process of ranchers with regards to attending such meetings, and their perceptions on how they relate to national policy-making. I conclude with exploring some of the primary problems with current policy and how these relate to compromises made at the local level.

Barry Hewlett (Washington State U), hewlett@vancouver.wsu.edu WOMEN WHO BREASTFEED OTHER WOMEN'S CHILDREN (Panel: Issues in Humans as Cooperative Breeders; Thur 1:30-4:00) Aka forager and Ngandu farmer infants are breastfed by women other than mother; eight percent of the time, on average, for Aka infants and two percent of the time for Ngandu infants. This paper tries to answer the following questions: How are these women related to mother? Do post-menopausal grandmothers breastfeed? What are the contexts (e.g., infant fussy, mother absent, mother ill, caregiver desire?) of non-maternal breastfeeding? How do infants respond to non-maternal breastfeeding? Data are based upon infant focal follows of 20 Aka and 20 Ngandu 3-4 month-olds and 20 Aka and 20 Ngandu 9-10 month-olds.

Barry Hewlett (Washington State U), hewlett@vancouver.wsu.edu PANELIST (Panel: The Irrelevance of Anthropology; Sat 1:30-3:30)

Margo-Lea Hurwicz (U Missouri St Louis), hurwicz@umsl.edu FROM FREE LIST TO CONSENSUS: EXPLANATORY MODELS OF LATE LIFE ILLNESS (Panel: Uses of Cognitive Anthropology Methods in Medical Anthropology Research 2; Sat 10:30-12:10) This paper describes procedures, developed over the course of several research projects, to elicit and validate shared explanatory models of late life illnesses. Consensus analyses of free-listed model elements are used to establish a tentative model for each illness in each group. Recognition tasks (card sort into sentences, agree/disagree with sentences) are used to collect validation data systematically. Shared models are confirmed, also using consensus analysis. Examples from research establishing the domain of late life illness in a Medicare population; comparing patient and physician models of arthritis; and comparing black caregiver, white caregiver and noncaregiver models of Alzheimer's are given.

Madelyn Iris (Council for Jewish Elderly), micki.iris@cje.net; Robert Schrauf, rws23@psu.edu; Ellen Navarro, enavarro@matherlifeways.com A MIXED-METHOD APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN BELIEFS ABOUT ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE IN THREE CULTURAL GROUPS (Panel: Uses of Cognitive Anthropology Methods in Medical Anthropology Research 2; Sat 10:30-12:10) Lack of information about how culture shapes beliefs about aging and Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is a serious impediment to the development of interventions and services that address the needs of specific ethnic and cultural groups. In particular, previous research has failed to account for intra-group variability. This paper reports on a multi-method approach to exploring such variability, combining interviews, consensus modeling, standardized assessments, and surveys, to generate culturally defined models of aging, memory loss, and AD in three cultural groups: African Americans, Hispanics, and refugees from the Former Soviet Union. Analysis includes thematic content analysis, consensus analysis, and descriptive statistics

William Irons (Northwestern U), w-irons@northwestern.edu WHY PEOPLE BELIEVE (WHAT OTHER PEOPLE SEE AS) CRAZY IDEAS (Panel: Evolution of Culture; Thur 8:20-10) This brief note suggests a theoretical explanation of a conspicuous feature of religion: contra-empirical beliefs. This idea is offered as a refinement of the commitment theory of religion which suggests that religion has served in human evolution as both a commitment device and hard-to-fake signal of commitment. As such, religion functioned to establish reciprocal altruism and social cohesion. This function was especially valuable because inter-groups competition was the main driving force in recent human evolution.

William Irons (Northwestern U), w-irons@northwestern.edu PANELIST (Panel: Evolutionism in Cultural Anthropology; Thur 10:30-12:10)

William Jankowiak (UN Las Vegas), jankowiak@spamarrest.com PANELIST (Panel: The Irrelevance of Anthropology; Sat 1:30-3:30)

Eric C Jones (UNC Greensboro), ecojones@uncg.edu; Arthur Murphy, admurphy@uncg.edu; Linda Whiteford, lindaw@cas.usf.edu; Graham Tobin, gtobin@cas.usf.edu; AJ Faas, ajfaas@gmail.com; Isabel Pérez-Vargas, isabelpv_08@yahoo.com.mx USING SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS TO UNDERSTAND CLASS RELATIONS IN AN AGRICULTURAL VILLAGE IN MEXICO (Panel: Anthropology and Social Network Analysis; Thur 10:30-12:10) Labor sharing is a way for farmers to acquire necessary labor without income. However, inequality in labor sharing leads to a variety of possible unequal economic arrangements. Within personal networks we looked at whom was offered work, and which of those people offered work to the egos. Analysis of the patterns of relations for 60 networks show that the development and maintenance of inequality occurs through the accumulation of everyday work relationships, many of which are indirect.

David Kronenfeld (UC Riverside), david.kronenfeld@ucr.edu THEORY, RELEVANCE, METHODS, AND THE FUTURE OF COGNITIVE ANTHROPOLOGY (Panel: The Future of Cognitive Anthropology 1; Fri 8:20-10) Cognitive anthropology must develop across a coordinated front. No one researcher or project will include it all, but research should be constructed so that others can contribute the missing components. I illustrate these components with recent work. They include, for the given research, a) theoretically plausible views of cognitive functioning, b) relevant social, economic, ecological, political, etc. theory, c) descriptive and analytic methodology aimed not at inductive generalization but at refinement and/or evaluation of relevant theory, d) topical problems that speak to important theoretical or practical anthropological problems, and e) an approach that contributes to basic issues in cognitive sciences.

David Kronenfeld (UC Riverside), david.kronenfeld@ucr.edu DISCUSSANT (Panel: Local Politics: What Mix of Structure, Morality, and concern Enables It to Work Well and How Does Its Working Affect National Politics 1; Sat 8:20-10)

Laura Krueger (UNC Greensboro), lekruege@uncg.edu; Sarah Post, skpost@uncg.edu; Eric C Jones, ecojones@uncg.edu; Arthur Murphy, admurphy@uncg.edu; Linda Jencson, ljencson@appstate.edu MENTAL HEALTH AND POST-DISASTER SOCIAL SUPPORT ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST (Panel: Anthropology and Social Network Analysis; Thur 10:30-12:10) Social support, ranging from emotional to informational to material, can be an important factor in post-disaster mental health. However, it is largely unknown whether the structure of that social support plays a role in mitigating psychological problems. We interviewed twenty-four people about their mental health, plus support provided by personal networks within the three years following the hurricanes. Close-knit personal networks appeared to be associated with poorer mental health, while more open networks are associated with fewer symptoms.

David Lancy (Utah State U), lancy@cc.usu.edu FOLK THEORIES OF INTELLIGENCE: WHEN SHOULD TEACHING BEGIN (Panel: The Elastic Nature of Childhood; Fri 1:30-4:30) In the US, the powerful, the well-funded "Zero to Three" movement exists to promote the idea that successful maturation into adulthood requires intense training that begins at birth. This movement—drawing its empirical justification from neuroscience—places the onus on parents to play a sophisticated teaching role, complete with a rich array of instructional materials and techniques. By contrast, Ifaluk islanders believe that the infant's lack of speech and self-regulation render it incapable of benefiting from instruction much before the age of 6 when it finally displays signs of repiy or intelligence. These extremes reveal the enormous variability that exists in folk theories of intelligence, its nature, onset and relationship to teachability. The paper discusses this variability and concludes with a consideration of how such folk theories impact the child's experience with formal education

Murray Leaf (UT Dallas), mjleaf@utdallas.edu WORKSHOP - KINSHIP ANALYSIS EXPERT SYSTEM (Panel: Workshop - Kinship Analysis Expert System; Thur 4:30-5:30) KAES (Kinship Analysis Expert System) is a program developed by Dwight Read and Michael Fischer for the analysis of kinship terminologies. It begins with a process that replicates field elicitation and can yield a large number of different types of analytical conclusions, most hardly conceivable previously. I will describe how to elicit terminologies cleanly in the field by doing an elicitation with those present, and describe how to input the information into KAES. Michael will describe how KAES works and what kinds of analyses it can produce. We will then both participate in a general discussion of what this means for social theory and social science in general. Essentially, it lets us see the formal order inherent in kinship terminologies in way that has never previously been visible, making it clear (among other things) why kinship is in fact universal among human communities. If Dwight can join us, he will concentrate more on the mathematics and, again, what his means for the general theory.

Kris Lehman (UI Urbana-Champaign), f-lehman@uiuc.edu CAN COGNITIVE ANTHROPOLOGY THROW LIGHT ON PROBLEMS OF GENERAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORY? (Panel: The Future of Cognitive Anthropology 1; Fri 8:20-10) The future of Cognitive Anthropology depends on its capacity to resolve problems in cultural theory. My first example is the problem of ethnic 'authenticity' in China. My second, largely about method, comes from literature on Southeast Asia concerning relations with ancestors. This is about the relation between what people say and what they think. This brings together my own work and the recent literature on Vietnam. My ultimate focus is the matter of a cognitive perspective on the question of cultural universals, but unlike, say, Brad Shore on psychic unity, I argue that culture theory must be about the class of possible cultures

Kris Lehman (UI Urbana-Champaign), f-lehman@uiuc.edu PANELIST (Panel: The Irrelevance of Anthropology; Sat 1:30-3:30)

Shane MacFarlane (Washington State U), smacfarlan@wsu.edu; Robert Quinlan, rquinlan@wsu.edu AN EMPIRICAL MEASURE OF THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL STRUCTURE ON ECONOMIC REASONING IN A DOMINICAN VILLAGE. (Panel: Issues in Humans as Cooperative Breeders; Thur 1:30-4:00) This paper shows the direction and effect size of social structure on economic reasoning through an economic experiment. The Ultimatum Game (UG) was implemented in a kin-based, rural Dominican village to determine how one's unique social position affects cultural models of fairness. Results show sex-specific effects of kin on economic reasoning. Number of brothers is positively associated with men's and negatively associated with women's proposals in the UG. We interpret the effect of brothers on men's proposals as a consequence of local competition among brothers and speculate that daughter-biased parental care creates a sense of entitlement among women with brothers.

Kateryna Maltseva (U Connecticut), kateryna.maltseva@uconn.edu COLLECTIVE VALUES AND VALUES OF COLLECTIVITIES (Panel: The Individual and the Group; Fri 8:20-10:00) The present study tests the qualitative distinctions between individual and collective values in a society's value profile. In two studies conducted in 2006-2007 at the University of Connecticut and in Kiev, Ukraine, ratings for individual and collective values, psychological and

demographic variables were obtained. Convergent and discriminant validity for individual and collective values was demonstrated. In demographic analysis, higher degree of endorsement of collective value scales was found to be strongly affected by “parental” variables (parental education level, degree of parental investment etc.) but independent from “personal” variables (age, gender, birth order etc.). The tendency was opposite for individual values.

Courtney Meehan (Washington State U), cmeehan@wsu.edu THE EVOLUTIONARY SIGNIFICANCE OF COOPERATIVE CHILD REARING (Panel: Issues in Humans as Cooperative Breeders; Thur 1:30-4:00) Throughout our evolutionary history, females gave birth to highly dependent offspring, while maintaining high fertility levels. Evidence from small-scale societies suggests it would be impossible for mothers to raise multiple dependent young without the assistance of additional caregivers. The current emphasis on grandmothers and fathers as the essential contributors may have overestimated their significance, while obscuring the contributions of others. I examine the significance of a network of caregivers on infants and mothers among two cooperative child-rearing societies, the Aka foragers and the Ngandu farmers in central Africa.

Carol Moore (The Open University), cjm@camits.co.uk POWER, POLITICAL DISCOURSE AND THE DEH CHO DENE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS (Panel: Local Politics: What Mix of Structure, Morality, and concern Enables It to Work Well and How Does Its Working Affect National Politics 1; Sat 8:20-10) Land settlement and self-determination are important issues that dominate contemporary indigenous politics world-wide. The focus of this presentation is on oral narratives and the subtleties of political discourse amongst the Deh Cho Dene indigenous group situated in the circumpolar region of northern Canada. I argue that their discourse is multilayered and complex and closely connected to their social lives. Moral principles expressed in oral narrative are often rooted in perceptions of the land, and these also find expression in the political process, as in the claim to territorial land. These provide the basis for consensus decision-making by reinforcing Deh Cho Dene values and strengthening the political position.

Robert Moore (Rollins College), rmoore@rollins.edu ROMANTIC LOVE IN 1950S RURAL CHINA: REPRESSED, SUPPRESSED OR SIMPLY NOT THERE? (Panel: From Ethnography to Ethnology and Back Again; Thur 1:30-4:00) Ethnographic interviews conducted with villagers living in the Beijing area who got married between 1940 and 1965 reveal that, even after arranged marriages were outlawed by the Communist Party in 1950, parental authority continued to dominate spouse selection for years. A striking feature of the arranged marriage scenario described by villagers in their 70s and 80s is a reluctance to acknowledge any notions concerning romantic love among those of marriageable age, or even, in some cases, on the verge of marriage, ca. 1950. If romantic impulses are universal, an explanation for the absence of thoughts of love, or at least the absence of any admission that such thoughts existed is called for. Furthermore, an explanation for the absence of such thoughts or their acknowledgment should help bridge the gap between the powerful evidence for romantic love's universality, and those widely reported cases (such as here among the peasants of 1940s and 50s China) where love does not seem to be on the minds of the marriageable young. Romantic folk stories and boy-girl relations within children's play groups provide evidence that may help solve this contradiction.

Robert Moore (Rollins College), rmoore@rollins.edu SLANG, COGNITION AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE (Panel: The Future of Cognitive Anthropology 3; Fri 1:30-4:30) Slang has been identified as a form of speech that differs from others by virtue of its informality accompanied by a feature of defiance toward established institutions. A cross-cultural comparison of slang usage in China and the U.S. offers evidence that slang might best be understood in light of a Durkheimian model of social organization. This interpretation of slang suggests that one direction in which cognitive anthropology might move is to begin incorporating relevant models of social structure (like that of Durkheim) and linking them to cognitive categories and so engender engagement with a broader range of anthropologists.

Erin Muladore (UC Santa Barbara), erinmuladore@umail.ucsb.edu; David Kennedy, davidk@rand.org; Gery Ryan, gery@rand.org FREELISTING AND SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION (Panel: Uses of Cognitive Anthropology Methods in Medical Anthropology Research 1; Sat 8:20-10) When depressed people describe their symptoms, what words do they use? What predicts the types of symptoms they name? Are these the same as those used in traditional depression scales? This paper presents data from a longitudinal study of depression treatment. Participants screened for depression were asked to freelist "all of the different symptoms you felt (both your feelings and in your body) when you felt sad, blue or uninterested in things you usually enjoy." In this paper, we present preliminary analyses of these data, including a series of correspondence analyses on the two-mode matrix of symptoms by respondent characteristics.

Arthur Murphy (UNC Greensboro), admurphy@uncg.edu; Eric C Jones, ecojones@uncg.edu; Linda Whiteford, lindaw@cas.usf.edu; Graham Tobin, gtobin@cas.usf.edu; AJ Faas, ajfaas@gmail.com; Isabel Pérez-Vargas, isabelpv_08@yahoo.com.mx NETWORKS OF RECIPROCITY IN A VILLAGE IN PUEBLA, MEXICO: THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR OUTMIGRATION (Panel: Anthropology and Social Network Analysis; Thur 10:30-

12:10) A village of 4500 people in the state of Puebla, Mexico experiences considering outmigration and some return migration. This study examines relations external to a small agricultural village as predictors of helping behaviors and reciprocity, measured as informational, material and emotional support. We used Social Network Analysis to understand the ways that external relations and associated support affected the nature of reciprocity among people within the village. A number of types of reciprocity exist, associated with specific network characteristics.

Rosalyn Negron (U Massachusetts), rosaly.negron@umb.edu CONTEXTUAL, LINGUISTIC, AND "FOLK" CONSISTENCY OF LATINO ETHNIC CATEGORIES: IMPLICATIONS FOR COMPARATIVE RESEARCH (Panel: From Ethnography to Ethnology and Back Again; Thur 1:30-4:00) Comparative research tends to require that the categories under study be describable and internally consistent. Furthermore, comparison entails that the same categories exist across cases and that they be similarly defined. Ethnic categories, oft-used in comparative research, flout several of these basic requirements. This paper reports on an integrated anthropological approach for deriving the reliability and validity of ethnic categories among Latinos. Drawing on ethnographic, survey, and linguistic data, in this paper I discuss the contextual, linguistic, and "folk" consistency of pan-ethnic, national, and regional ethnic categories among a group of northeastern Latinos. The Latino pan-ethnicity is particularly vulnerable to invalid ethnic category measurements for several reasons. Latinos are a large, fast-growing pan-ethnicity with significant intra-group variation. However, data aggregation has obscured important intra-group differences and dynamics between Latino subgroups. This intra-group variability complicates comparisons across Latino sub-groups. I discuss the appropriateness of Latino ethnic categories in comparative research.

Michelle Osborn (Louisiana State U), mosbor1@lsu.edu; Dominique Homberger, zodhomb@lsu.edu THE SHOULDER BONE IS CONNECTED TO THE...SKULL BONE (Panel: Biocultural Studies; Fri 10:30-12:10) The mastoid process and clavicle are much larger in humans than in other mammals and have been interpreted as having evolved in connection with bipedalism and upright posture. Seeking a causal explanation, we hypothesized that these features evolved in connection with the suspension of the shoulder girdle from the skull. We predicted that functionally relevant components of the cario-cervico-omo-clavicular complex would show directional asymmetry in individuals of known handedness. This was not supported by the metric data, but was supported by the trapezius muscle attachment site, which was higher on the right side of the skull of right-handed people.

George Park (Memorial U), gpark@eastlink.ca SEVEN APPROACHES TO THE PHENOMENON [POLITICAL PARTY]. (Panel: Local Politics: What Mix of Structure, Morality, and concern Enables It to Work Well and How Does Its Working Affect National Politics 2; Sat 10:30-12:10) A phenomenological approach sets aside nomothetic bias. Several frames for explaining real clusters distinguishing an institution are taken up to exemplify this analytic departure in phenomenology. Seven windows on the phenomenon [political party] severally structure observation and comparison. The purpose is grasping the nature of event patterns through the persistent effort to improve our perception of them. The paper illustrates the flexibility of a multiple perspective in sharpening idiopathic observation by focusing on Norwegian and contrasting political parties through observation and narrative using an encirclement of models drawn from the literature. My focus is on local politics.

Peter Peregrine (Lawrence U), peter.n.peregrine@lawrence.edu THE IRRELEVANCE OF ANTHROPOLOGY (Panel: The Irrelevance of Anthropology; Sat 1:30-3:30) Recent issues of Anthropology Newsletter have been replete with commentaries decrying the apparent irrelevance of anthropology in contemporary social and political thought. At a time when the United States is involved in cultural clashes both at home and abroad, anthropologists are correct in bemoaning the fact that anthropological voices are not a part of political discourse. But why is this? I argue it is because prominent voices within anthropology have called for an active rejection of generalization and of the bio-cultural approach. I argue that anthropology's relevance is directly proportional to its ability to generalize and to its promotion of the idea that cultural phenomenon are affected by biological (i.e. basic human) processes.

Evie Plaiice (U New Brunswick), plaiice@unb.ca POLITICAL GAME: LOCAL POLITICS AND THE MANAGEMENT OF HUNTING IN CENTRAL LABRADOR (Panel: Local Politics: What Mix of Structure, Morality, and concern Enables It to Work Well and How Does Its Working Affect National Politics 2; Sat 10:30-12:10) Managing access to renewable resources such as large game for a diverse population with complex social, economic and ethno-political claims to such land-based resources often involves conflict at the level of local politics. The case discussed here centres on caribou herds that migrate through northern Labrador, where different aboriginal and ethnic groups compete for both access to and control over a resource that bolsters their various claims to nativeness and land. Over a period of several years during the late 1980s, herd migration paths brought animals to the doorsteps of central Labradorians. Politicians from all local parties and organisations weighed into the debate on managing this valued resource, revealing the complex

web of cross-cutting alliances that existed between these interest groups. I use this focussed debate to explore the history of local governance in central Labrador

Thomas Pluckhahn (U South Florida), tpluckha@cas.usf.edu; Eric C Jones, ecojones@uncg.edu THE APPLICATION OF SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATASETS: AN APPRAISAL OF HOPEWELLIAN INTERACTION NETWORKS ON THE GULF COAST (Panel: Anthropology and Social Network Analysis; Thur 10:30-12:10) Social network analysis is becoming a more common tool for cultural anthropologists, but the applicability of the technique to archaeological datasets remains largely unexplored. We explore the use of social network analysis in archaeology with a consideration of networks of exchange among Hopewellian sites of the Middle Woodland period (ca. 100 to 500 A.D.) along the Gulf Coast and adjacent interior portions of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. Our results suggest the potential utility of this technique for quantifying similarities and differences among sites, and by implication their intensity of interaction.

Jon Poehlman (Research Triangle Institute International), jpoehlman@rti.org INVESTIGATING MASCULINITY AND HIV RISK HEALTH BEHAVIORS USING A MEASURE OF CULTURAL CONGRUENCE (Panel: Uses of Cognitive Anthropology Methods in Medical Anthropology Research 1; Sat 8:20-10) This paper reports preliminary research on masculine gender concepts among African-American men in Durham, NC. In particular, methods from the field of cognitive anthropology - free-lists, pile-sorts, rankings, and cultural consensus analysis - are used to develop a measure of cultural consonance related to men's gender ideals and actual behaviors and attitudes. Results of three rounds of interviews (with 60 men) that were used to develop a measurement model are presented. This measure will contribute to ongoing investigations into masculinity, stress, and behaviors for HIV/AIDS risk

Heather Rae-Espinoza (CSU Long Beach), hre@csulb.edu DISCUSSANT (Panel: The Elastic Nature of Childhood; Fri 1:30-4:30)

Douglas Raybeck (Hamilton College), draybeck@hamilton.edu 'WOULD YOU TELL ME, PLEASE, WHICH WAY I OUGHT TO GO FROM HERE?' 'THAT DEPENDS A GOOD DEAL ON WHERE YOU WANT TO GET TO,' SAID THE CAT. (Panel: From Ethnography to Ethnology and Back Again; Thur 1:30-4:00) Research necessarily involves compromise. In fieldwork there are issues of expeditiousness vs comfort, interpersonal closeness vs distance and so on. Similarly, there are necessary tradeoffs between ethnography and ethnology. Utilizing data from Kelantan, Malaysia, I review some of these compromises, and the intellectual and pragmatic justifications behind them.

Douglas Raybeck (Hamilton College), draybeck@hamilton.edu PANELIST (Panel: The Irrelevance of Anthropology; Sat 1:30-3:30)

Paul Roscoe (U Maine), Paul_Roscoe@umit.maine.edu PANELIST (Panel: Evolutionism in Cultural Anthropology; Thur 10:30-12:10) Evolutionary theory has demonstrated that functional explanation is an acceptable form of scientific argument under strict conditions. An expanded evolutionary theory encompasses many though not all of the new functional theory in cultural anthropology, especially many theories of power, inequality, colonialism, dependency, world-systems, and others. Some typical concerns of anthropology will be addressed from this perspective, and compared with the reigning three popular approaches. The last demonstration will take states and households as aggregate actors in arguments for a new materialism in cultural anthropology based on energy self-organization.

Norbert Ross (Vanderbilt U), norbert.o.ross@vanderbilt.edu COGNITIVE ANTHROPOLOGY IN ANTHROPOLOGY AND THE COGNITIVE SCIENCES (Panel: The Future of Cognitive Anthropology 1; Fri 8:20-10) Over the last decades the cognitive sciences increasingly discovered that culture and experience matter for the architecture of the mind / brain. Cross-cultural studies have flourished, albeit often lacking a clear theory / understanding of culture. At the same time Cognitive Anthropology has disengaged from both mainstream Anthropology and the Cognitive Sciences. As a result Cognitive Anthropology has lost importance despite the increasing attention paid to the area of culture and cognition, In this presentation I argue that to reclaim central status again cognitive Anthropology must make several moves: First, part of Cognitive Anthropology needs to identify itself as a sub-discipline of the Cognitive Sciences engaging in discussions such as: What are the cognitive bases of cultural differences? How can we understand cultural differences from a cognitive perspective and how can cross-cultural differences illuminate our understanding and explorations of the brain. Second, part of Cognitive Anthropology needs to identify with genuine anthropological questions, such as: What is culture? What are the specific mechanics of processes such as culture change? Both aspects are extremely important: Cognitive Science debates need to be grounded in cross-cultural research / data, informed by a sound anthropological understanding. On the other hand, provided that culture takes place in the individual mind, we need to understand cultural

processes based on the underlying cognitive mechanics, which structure such large scale processes. I will briefly illustrate both aspects with ongoing research conducted by me and my research team.

Matt Rossano (Southeastern Louisiana U), mrossano@selu.edu THE EMERGENCE OF SHARED INTENTIONALITY IN HOMININ EVOLUTION (Panel: Evolution of Culture; Thur 8:20-10) This paper tests the hypothesis that shared intentionality emerged exclusively with anatomically modern humans by evaluating four markers of complex collaboration in the archeological record. These markers include: (1) cooperative large-game hunting, (2) spatially organized campsites, (3) collaborative artworks, and (4) Australian migration. Tool construction is also considered (and rejected) as another possible marker. The results largely support the theoretical model proposed by Tomasello et al. (2005) that uniquely human cognition is built upon two intertwined capacities: a general ape capacity for intention-reading and a uniquely human capacity for shared intentionality. The strongest evidence for shared intentionality is present around the time of the Upper Paleolithic/Late Stone Age, after the emergence of anatomically modern humans. This finding is consistent with the proposal that a fortuitous genetic mutation enhancing working memory capacity in *Homo sapiens sapiens* was the mechanism behind the emergence of shared intentionality.

Matt Rossano (Southeastern Louisiana U), mrossano@selu.edu PANELIST (Panel: Evolutionism in Cultural Anthropology; Thur 10:30-12:10)

I.M. Garcia Sanchez (UC Los Angeles), igarcias@humnet.ucla.edu WHAT DOES IT MEAN "TO BE A CHILD"?: MOROCCAN IMMIGRANT CHILDREN SOCIALIZATION INTO RESPONSIBILITIES (Panel: The Elastic Nature of Childhood; Fri 1:30-4:30) This paper is concerned with the range of responsibilities displayed by and expected of Moroccan immigrant children in Spain. Like in other immigrant communities around the world (Orellana, 2001), these children make contributions that are essential to the sustainability of their heritage communities. Whereas this phenomenon can be partially explained by the constraints faced by immigrant families, it is crucial to understand how culturally-specific notions of childhood and of appropriate socio-cultural development organize the distribution of responsibilities. This paper explores how, in Moroccan immigrant households, language socialization into responsibilities is structured within larger socio-cultural frameworks of 'girlhood' and 'boyhood'.

Austin Sawicki (Northern Illinois U), asawicki2000@gmail.com FINDING CULTURE IN LIFE GOAL PROBABILITY JUDGMENTS (Panel: The Individual and the Group; Fri 8:20-10:00) In this presentation I report on the preliminary findings of a research project concerning the impact of culture on the production of probability judgments. The project focused on the influence of gender, ethnicity, and class on probability judgments related to life goals. I employed a tripartite research design in which quantitative and qualitative data was gathered through surveys and interviews. I show that cultural membership has an impact on the mental models employed by agents when thinking probabilistically about their life goals. I conclude by suggesting that subsequent research may show that most judgments about possible states of affairs are influenced by culture.

Robert Schrauf (Penn State U), rws23@psu.edu FREELISTING ILLNESSES: AGE-DIFFERENCES AS INTRACULTURAL VARIATION. (Panel: Uses of Cognitive Anthropology Methods in Medical Anthropology Research 2; Sat 10:30-12:10) This paper explores differences between older and younger Mexican adults' freelisting in the domain of illnesses as a form of intracultural variation. Consensus analysis was used to establish domain coherence and to assess overall consensus on illness terms. Sub-variation within the overall consensus was established by comparing levels of observed vs. predicted inter-informant agreement (Ross, 2004, Ross & Medin, 2005). Qualitative examination of items with higher salience for young vs. old revealed age-differences consistent with prior findings in the literature. The concatenation of these techniques renders freelisting an accessible, easily administered tool for probing age- and group-differences in illness domains.

Lynn Sibley (Emory U), lsibley@emory.edu CULTURAL THEORIES OF POSTPARTUM BLEEDING IN RURAL BANGLADESH: IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND COMMUNITY- BASED PROGRAMMATIC CHANGE (Panel: Uses of Cognitive Anthropology Methods in Medical Anthropology Research 1; Sat 8:20-10) We examined theories of postpartum bleeding to identify factors that may delay recognition, response and care-seeking for excessive bleeding, the leading cause of maternal mortality worldwide. We used cultural consensus modeling to analyze data from structured interviews with 149 participants living in Matlab, Bangladesh, including women 18-49 years, elder women 50+ years, traditional birth attendants, and professional birth attendants. There is consensus regarding the domain of postpartum bleeding. Participants distinguish excessive bleeding by flow. Judgments about what constitutes excessive bleeding vary, exceeding biomedical norms. Subgroup differentiation reveals distinct overlapping models having implications for policy and community-based programmatic change.

Lisita Taufan (Northern Illinois U), taufaliz@gmail.com TONGAN CONVERSATION STYLES: POWER, GENDER AND LAUGHTER (Panel: The Individual and the Group; Fri 8:20-10:00) I present a quantitative analysis of conversational strategies in Tonga. Specifically I discuss supporting evidence toward my hypothesis that Tongan conversational strategies replicate and reproduce the society power structure. I examine the use of topic introduction and interruptions used by higher status individuals to effectively command and control over others based on their status. I also examine how the use of laughter is used by individuals to separate themselves from other people attempting to defy hierarchy, thus contributing to maintain that same power hierarchy. Lower status individual attempt to use the same strategies to negotiate the power structure with mixed levels of success. The concluding results of my analysis confirms that power hierarchies are maintained and reproduced by the conversational strategies employed in daily conversations.

Halvard Vike (U Oslo), halvard.vike@sai.uio.no THE STATE OF MORALITY, AND THE MORALITY OF THE STATE (Panel: Local Politics: What Mix of Structure, Morality, and concern Enables It to Work Well and How Does Its Working Affect National Politics 1; Sat 8:20-10) How did trust became an integral part of the modern, Norwegian state, and how did political discourses on morality play a part in the constitution, regulation and reproduction of trust? It seems that in political modernization in Norway, the conditions for the organization of strong networks and associations of trust were unusually favourable. Moreover, these networks and associations served as basic to state formation not mainly because the state was able to co-opt them, but more importantly because they were indeed strong enough as to set their own stamp on the state. To what extent did moral discourse in Norwegian politics play a part in the formation and control of state power, and how did it influence the distribution and intensity of trust? In this paper, I will focus on political processes that took place in two of the Norwegian municipalities I have followed as a fieldworker and try to throw some light over the morality of state formation. Moreover, I seek to identify relations between state power and trust over time, and look at the ways in which these are played out and changed in the present.

Halvard Vike (U Oslo), halvard.vike@sai.uio.no DISCUSSANT (Panel: Local Politics: What Mix of Structure, Morality, and concern Enables It to Work Well and How Does Its Working Affect National Politics 2; Sat 10:30-12:10)

Deborah Winslow (National Science Foundation), dwinslow@nsf.gov WORKSHOP - FUNDING FOR ANTHROPOLOGY AT NSF (Panel: Workshop - Funding for Anthropology at NSF; Fri 4:00-5:00)