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Mejiro, Toshima-ku
Tokyo, 171 Japan
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The 1972 International Congress of Psychology in Tokyo

The Japanese organizing committee for the 1972 Congress announced in its recent Newsletter the following list of symposia and reviews. Reviews are indicated by (R) and a social- or psychology-related symposium or review is indicated by (*). Formal programs of symposia and reviews and instructions for submission of individual papers will be announced by the same committee in the very near future.

1. Implications of Asian psychology in world perspective
2. Control of internal states and visceral responses
3. Dynamic aspect of decision making
4. Experimental game study
5. Information processing in cognition
6. Computer simulation of human behavior
7. Man-machine system
8. Neurophysiological correlates of perception (R)
9. Masking in various sense modalities
10. Visual illusion and figural aftereffects
11. Perception of space and motion
12. Theories of perceptual judgment
13. Problems in sensory scale construction (R)
14. Mathematical models of perception
15. Measurement of eye movement and developmental problems
16. Speech perception (R)
17. Physiological correlates of motivation
18. Biochemical basis of learning and memory
19. Exploratory response and orienting reflex
20. Psychophysiology of paradoxical sleep (R)
21. Relationships between autonomic and skeletal-muscular components in defense conditioning
22. Multivariate analysis of personality (R)
23. Affective and social behavior in primates
24. Genetic factors of behavior from ethological and behavioristic points of view (R)
25. Sensory deprivation: Current research and its implications
26. Language acquisition and "innate structure"
27. The role of mental image in human thinking
28. Sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics
29. Mechanisms of short-term memory
30. Mechnisms of verbal learning and association (R)
31. Conditioning in lower vertebrates
32. Mechanisms of discrimination learning in animals
33. Continuity vs. discontinuity in personality development
34. Learning in early infancy
35. Psychological bases for instructional optimization
36. Logical and mathematical thinking in children
37. Perceptual development
38. Phonemicization and symbolization process in language development (R)
39. Cross-cultural studies of projective techniques
40. Development of control in mentally retarded children
41. Cross-cultural approach to the structure of intelligence
42. Sensitivity training and group processes
43. Ecology of adolescents in present day society
44. Cross-cultural studies of juvenile delinquency
45. Psychological research in family planning (R)
46. National character and value system
47. Social behavior: Cognitive and structural determinants
48. Psychological studies in human organization
49. Psychological studies of international relations (R)
50. Cross-cultural study of subjective culture
51. The effects of mass media of communication
52. Social psychology in mental health
53. "Consistency" as a process and problem in psychology
54. Psychology of reading (R)
55. Psychopharmacology (R)

Any comment, suggestion, or question concerning the 1972 Congress may be addressed to: Professor Yoshitsugu Tanaka, General Secretary, Japanese Psychological Association, c/o Bunkyo Building No. 802, 37-13, Hongo 4-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113 Japan.

International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychologists: A Further Proposal for Initiative in 1971 and the First International Conference in Hong Kong in August of 1972

John L. M. Dawson
Department of Psychology
University of Hong Kong

Grants In order to start the proposed I.A.C.C.P. it might be initially desirable to endeavour to obtain a large grant for purposes of initial administration costs and further to finance some regional cross-cultural research conferences. It is also suggested that a grant be obtained to finance the first International Conference to be held in Hong Kong just before the IUPS Conference in Tokyo in August, 1972.

Administration It is suggested that the initial administration of the I.A.C.C.P. should be started through the existing editorial board. Eventually however it is proposed that the I.A.C.C.P. should establish administration committees at three main levels:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I.A.C.C.P. National Committees</th>
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<td>National committees should be set up based again on the JCCP</td>
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editorial board extended include individuals in those areas where there are no editorial board members. Where the national membership of cross-cultural psychologists in IACCP is rather large as in the USA, it might be necessary to establish regional sub-committees. These national IACCP committees should be responsible for the administration and organization of the activities of the IACCP within that country, while also cooperating with regional and international Committees.

IACCP Regional Committees (Geographic Regions) It is further suggested that regional committees can be established which will bring together geographical regions throughout the world for purposes of administration, research and local regional conferences. These could be:

1. North and South America including West Indies and other islands.
2. East and West Europe and Northern Mediterranean countries.
3. Africa
4. Central Asia (From Iran including India to Burma).
5. East Asia (From Thailand, China, Japan and Indonesia).
6. Australia and New Zealand and related islands.

These suggested geographic regions may in fact be either increased in size or decreased, depending on whether they can be organized into meaningful and workable national groups.

IACCP International Council The International Council would be made up of those elected personnel involved in running the IACCP while in addition representatives would also be elected from the national and regional groups. The council would be responsible for organizing conferences and other cooperative research activities. IACCP Sub-committees could also be set up dealing with research, publications, conferences, finances, etc.

Membership Fees The suggested membership fees are based on the current subscription rate for the two publications, plus a membership fee. The presence of these two publication outlets will greatly help the initial establishment of IACCP and facilitate communication of information, publications, etc., within the society.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Membership Fee</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. Cross-Cultural Psychology</td>
<td>$7 U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-Cultural Social Psychology Newsletter</td>
<td>$4 U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of fee</td>
<td>$9 U.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$20 U.S.</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Relationship with other International Association This does present something of an initial problem, but could be resolved by liaison to ensure that other organization, e.g. IUPS, The International Council of Psychologists, J. International Psychology, are made aware that our efforts are designed to supplement and extend their activities, rather than to replace them in anyway.

Proposed Starting Date for the establishment of the IACCP It is suggested that the IACCP should be established as from the 1st, July, 1971. Every effort should therefore be made to try and reach that as a starting date, which will also enable sufficient time for the preparation for the proposed 1st. IACCP International Conference in Hong Kong in August, 1972.

Conference on Cultural Factors in Mental Test Development, Application and Interpretation

A conference of the NATO Advisory Group on Human Factors will be held in Istanbul, Turkey from July 19th to 23rd, 1971, in co-operation with Turkish Scientific and Technical Research Council. All questions regarding the conference should be addressed to: Prof. Lee J. Cronbach, 16 Laburnum Road, Atherton, Calif. 94025, U.S.A.

NEW RESEARCH

Canada

** Investigator: Santokh S. Anant (Dept. of Psychol., Univ. of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta)
** Project: Inter-caste attitudes. (in progress and planned)

A project to study inter-caste attitudes was started in 1968. Data for the first phase were collected during summer 1968, the results of which are now available in the form of published papers and manuscripts. A follow-up study is planned for 1971-72. During this period new data will also be collected from three centres in South India. The follow-up study from North India would provide information on changes in attitudes between 1968 and 1971.

U.A.R.

** Investigator: D. M. Georgie Hyde (Dept. of Psychol., The American Univ. in Cairo, Cairo, Egypt)
** Project: Children's Humour, Part 1. A Comparative Study over Twenty Years (Ready for publication about August 1971); Children's Humour, Part 2. A Cross-Cultural Study
NEW PUBLICATIONS

Canada


Hong Kong

** Dawson, John L. M. Psychological Research in Hong Kong. *International Journal of Psychology*, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1970, 63-70. (Dept. of Psychol., Univ. of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

   "The purpose of this paper has been to describe the laboratory and field facilities for research in Hong Kong, on-going research activities, and the development of the Department of Psychology at the University of Hong Kong, which is being carried out with a view to providing facilities and a focal point in the region for cross-cultural research."

** Dawson, John L. M. Effects of sex hormones on cognitive style in rats and man. (Pre-publication copy: Journal of Behaviour Genetics.)

   "In conclusion it is thought that while the present experiment has many methodological weaknesses, the evidence obtained so far from this and the other studies reviewed, raises many points in relation to the way in which masculine and feminine cognitive styles appear to be differentiated by sex hormones and socialization, and the extent to which they can be reversed by opposite sex socialization influences. The results also raise some very interesting points in relation to the need for psychological tests which are valid predictors of both masculine and feminine cognitive styles.


   "In summary, the findings presented in this paper have provided considerable support for traditional-modern consistency theory in terms of both understanding the processes controlling susceptibility to traditional-modern attitude change, and also the finding that more important cultural topics are associated with a higher level of T-M attitudinal conflict and higher GSR arousal in response to attitude change..."

Mexico

** Inter-University Institute for Basic Research in Social Sciences in Yucatan, Inc. A brief account of its functions, 1970. (1-1-1, Calle 76 Num. 455 LL, Merida Yucatan)

U.S.A.

** Chemers, Martin M. Cross-cultural training as a means for improving situational favorableness. *Human Relations*, Vol. 22, No.6, 531-546. (Dept. of Psychol., Univ. of Delaware, Newark, Delaware)

   "One major hypothesis of the present study was that changes in leader behavior would occur as a result of cultural training. The dimension of situational favorableness in this study was based on the leader's training and the task under consideration..."

** Davis, C. M. Education and susceptibility to the Muller-Lyer illusion among the Banyankole. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 82, 25-34, 1970 (Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N.Y.)


"A population is made up of people, and psychology is the study of people. Yet, there have been few historical intersections between demography, the science that studies populations statistically, and psychology, the science that studies people behaviorally. One of the purposes of this report is to explore why greater interplay between the two sciences is needed and how it can be brought about. Another purpose is to discuss the distinctive contributions that psychology can make to the broader field of "population studies," which may be viewed as an interdisciplinary effort to understand the determinants and consequences of population trends."


"The major steps in the construction of Culture Assimilators were described. They provide an apparently useful method for the instruction of members of one culture to behave effectively in social and task situations involving members of another culture. Three particular strengths of this approach are suggested: (1) the training depends on a detailed analysis of empirically derived critical cultural information relevant for effective interaction; (2) it provides an active, ego-involving training procedure; and (3) it has been shown to improve the effectiveness and satisfaction of those trained with this method when they are compared with those trained with other methods."


Gergen, Kenneth J., and Gergen, Mary K. International assistance in psychological perspective. The paper presents those variables designated as most significant in determining reactions to aid by a sample of 59 foreign aid officials (both donors and recipients) from 22 different nations. Those characteristics which were most important were: donor's liking and respect for the recipient; autonomy of the recipient; assumed characteristics of the donor; donor motivation for personal gain; obligation of the recipient; cultural, political and religious differences; economic and educational level of the recipient; and the recipient's feelings of self esteem. The paper emphasizes the preeminence of psychological variables in determining recipient reaction to aid, and argues that aid policies which ignore these concerns are likely to fail in their effectiveness.

Management Research Center (The Graduate School of Management, The Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, New York, 14627)


TR 36 - Barrett, G.V., & Bass, B.M. Comparative surveys of managerial attitudes and behavior.


Navy Department (Navy Medical Neuropsychiatric Research Univ, San Diego, California 92152)


"Abstract — Life changes scaling results were compared in terms of their rank ordering between seven different cultural and American subculture groups. The overall coefficients of correlation (Spearman) between individual groups ranged between +0.629 and +0.943. All these correlations were statistically significant at the 0.0005 level of confidence. It is apparent that despite many cross-cultural differences, similarities between twentieth century cultures are far more pronounced."


"This study focused attention on the interaction between three styles of supervisory and three styles of subordinate behavior in an organizational simulation administered to managers in four countries: Belgium, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The authoritarian supervisor was found to be most influential and the participative supervisor was least influential. The involved subordinate was more influential than the neutral and uninvolved subordinates. While the results on satisfaction with subordinates by supervisors were not clear-cut, the subordinates preferred the participative supervisor most and authoritarian supervisor least. Supervisors' and subordinates' satisfaction with their counterparts was not necessarily related to their relative influence with counterparts. To a large extent, the above findings tended to be consistent across all four countries. These patterns revealed cross-cultural similarities in the relationships due to supervisory-subordinate interactions, even though there were cross-cultural differences when each style was considered separately."

Willis, Yolanda A. Perceptions of national identity and change in a developing nation: The Philippines. April 1970 (mimeo.) (Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

"The purpose of this paper is to present an empirical investigation of national self-images and perceptions of social change in a developing nation, the Philippines... The study is within the general area of cognitive-perceptual research. It utilized the semantic differential technique and was conceived as an exploratory investigation which would hopefully generate hypotheses more interesting than those set out to tentatively test.

U.A.R.


Zambia


"The total Grade 3 and Grade 6 population of six Lusaka primary schools (over 1,500 pupils) were interviewed to ascertain their parents' tribe. Composite scores on three of the tests were analysed according to three factorial designs to determine the influence of various sample characteristics..."

LETTERS TO EDITOR

On Dr. Dawson's proposal for an International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychologists

Harrison G. Gough (Dept. of Psychol., Univ. of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, U.S.A.)

"Such an association would be very valuable to persons engaged in cross-cultural works, and would provide a central focus for scholars from different countries. The name "International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology" leaves something to be desired, as "cross-cultural" may not be the term that will be used in 20 to 30 years. Now we have the International Association of Applied Psychology and the International Congress of Psychology. What about "The International Psychological Association" or something along that line? True, this association will concentrate on cross-cultural studies, but maybe some more general title could be nonetheless selected. The idea of issuing the JCP as a society journal is excellent."

Juris G. Draguns (Dept. of Psychol., College of the Liberal Arts, The Pennsylvania State Univ., 417 Psychology Bldg., University Park, Pa. 16802, U.S.A.)

"In the current issue of the Newsletter I read with great interest Dr. John L. M. Dawson's proposals to organize an International Association of Cross-cultural Psychology and to hold a conference on cross-cultural research in Hong Kong in the summer of 1972... I have talked about Dr. Dawson's proposals with several of my colleagues who are
active in cross-cultural research and their response has ranged from interested to enthusiastic."

MESSAGE TO COLLEAGUES

Canada

** Santokh S. Anant (Dept. of Psychol., Univ. of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta):
"I will be in India between July 1, 1971 and June 30, 1972. During this period, I will be engaged in a study of inter-caste attitudes. Any information about the on-going research in this area shall be greatly appreciated. I would also like to receive copies/reprints of any publications in this area.

During my stay in India, I will be available for visiting appointments and guest lectures."**

U.A.R.

** D. M. Georgie Hyde (Dept. of Psychol., The American University in Cairo, Cairo, Egypt): Please send me full particulars of the International Congress of Psychology in Tokyo to me; Dr. D. M. Georgie Hyde, Professor of Psychology, The American University in Cairo, Cairo, Egypt, United Arab Republic. I should like contact with Japanese psychologists interested in Piaget's theories of cognitive development, children's humour and children's drawings before Summer 1972, so that I shall not feel a stranger at the Congress. I should also like to know if opportunities exist for Visiting Professors for periods up to two years, including Summer vacation teaching.
Home Address: Laglands Cottage, Raglan Road, Reigate, Surrey, England.

U.S.A.

** Management Research Center (The Graduate School of Management, The Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y. 14627): A first workshop to introduce the program of exercises for management and organization in being planned for Singapore during week of March 1. Bernard Bass will also conduct a workshop in Japan starting February 21.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Denmark

** Applied Social Psychology (Dr. G. Hjelholt Associates, Vust, 9690 Fjerriitten, Denmark) announces to hold an International Organizational Laboratory from May 9 to 21, and an Experimental Mini-Society Laboratory from June 20 to July 2.

U.S.A.

** Massachusetts Institute of Technology received a $500,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to support its Unified Science Study Program (U.S.S.P.), an experimental undergraduate curriculum which combines the humanities disciplines with those of the sciences. In the program, students, alone or in groups of up to four participants, structure their own education around a research project of their own interest. There are no classes in the conventional sense, no grades, no prerequisites. Students work at their own pace and acquire specialized knowledge and skills as the need to learn them develops in conjunction with their research projects. (Quoted from the Behav. Sci. Newsletter, Vol. 7, No. 24, Dec., 31, 1970)

** "University without walls" concept to be tested

Seventeen colleges and universities are cooperating in the "University Without Walls" plan which is being developed and administered by the UNION FOR EXPERIMENTING COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES at ANTIOCH COLLEGE. To support the planning and pilot phases of the program, the Office of Education recently awarded grants totaling $365,000, with an additional grant of $50,000 expected to be made shortly.

Under the innovative concept, each student's program would be tailored to his own abilities and aspirations. Since students will proceed at their own pace, the time needed to attain a degree will vary. The flexible scheduling, however, will enable each student to spend as much time as he needs in any phase of his studies. Furthermore, students will be able to obtain instruction from an "adjunct" or off-campus faculty composed of business executives, scientists, artists, writers, and public officials. Another innovation of the program is the expectation that each student produce a major contribution in his field. This may be a research study, work of art, community service, or a published article or book.

Some of the participating schools will begin admitting a small group of students during the February 1971 semester, while others will begin with larger groups next fall. (Ibid.)
ANNOUNCEMENTS

U.S.A.

** It is with extreme regret and sadness that the Newsletter must inform the reader that one of our colleagues, Dr. F. Kenneth Berrien (See Bibliography of Cross-Cultural Research in this issue, p. 7), passed away on February 9. A memorial fund for social psychology in the name of Dr. Berrien has been established at Colgate University in Hamilton, New York, and those wishing to make contributions to this fund should send them to Colgate University so stating.

** A 1970 directory of cross-cultural research and researchers (J. W. Berry, Queen’s Univ., W. J. Lonner, Western Washington State College, eds.) was recently published by, and is available at $3.00 from, the Center for Cross-Cultural Research (Dept. of Psychol., Western Washington State College, Bellingham, Washington 98225). Introduction to the directory states, "Given the apparent uselessness of the first directory, and the continued growth of cross-cultural psychological research, it would seem proper to prepare a new directory to include newcomers to the field as well as changes of interests and address of the original participants. Thus the present Directory is both expanded (in terms of the number of participants) and up-dated from the original one; further, it is cross-referenced to assist in the use of the increased data."

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH

** TROWBRIDGE, Norma T. (College of Liberal Arts, Drake Univ., Des Moines, Iowa 50311, U.S.A.)

Comparative study of creative ideas of children in four cultures. Education Research, 6, 1967.
Cross cultural study of creative ideas of children. Comparative Education Review, 12, 1, 1968. (Feb.)
Cross cultural approaches to developing criteria for creativity, Journal of Operational Research, Systems Development Corporation, Santa Monica, California, 2, 1968, 11.
Validity study of variables on application form for foreign exchange program of United States students in Central America. American Youth, 2, 6, 1968.

Interaction analysis as a technique for measuring thinking processes in classroom learning situations, United States Office of Education Cooperative Research Project No. OEG-3-7-703575, 1969, Polk County Board of Education, Des Moines, Iowa.
Aschner-Gallagher Technique for measuring Guilford’s thinking processes in selected Des Moines Schools. Title III Project IMPACT (Innovation and Motivation in Polk County for the Advancement of Creative Teaching), 1969, Polk County Board of Education, Des Moines, Iowa.