

Biuletyn Psychologii Międzykulturowej

(Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin)

International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology



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Grzegorz Russak

King of Polonia Castle, Pułtusk, Poland



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Florida Institute of Technology, U.S.A.

Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin is an official publication of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP). Its aim is to provide a forum for the presentation and discussion of issues relevant to cross-cultural psychology and to IACCP. The contents of the *Bulletin* are intended to reflect the interests and concerns of all members of IACCP.

The *Bulletin* publishes theoretical and position articles, commentary from the membership, news, and statements from IACCP, book/media notices and reviews, and other announcements of interest to the membership of IACCP. Contributions from all areas of (cross-)cultural psychology are encouraged and should be submitted to:

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Europe is Something Different



NEWS IN THIS ARTICLE:

Congress Post-Production
New Web Site Content
Class Dynamics in America

We're on I95 North, Florida's Cocaine High-

way, headed for Gainesville where my son has begun college at the University of Florida, a PowerBook on my lap. Florida is a scruffy state, except the parts that have been dressed up for tourists with nonnative plants, so miles of slash pine and scrub palmetto roll by, punctuated by Burger King and We Bare All billboards. Gas is still really cheap in the States, despite the yelps of the good citizens, so we feel pretty good about burning some today. We'll not be going through customs at the Independent Central Florida Republic of Disneyworld on this excursion.

AUTHENTICITY

Europe is something different. Despite the near-theme-park atmospheres of St. Mark's Square (Venice) or central Vienna, there is an authenticity there that Americans like myself can immediately feel. Some of it comes from the ubiquitous evidence of a long and authentically conflictual history, and some from greater diversity and resistance to franchises, malls, Wal-Mart, and billboards.¹ This authenticity formed a nice backdrop to the wonderful Congress that Pawel Boski, his colleagues and students put on for the Association this Summer. This event presented a new standard in complexity and ambition, and it will be difficult to replicate. Pawel will write a report on the Congress for a future issue of the *Bulletin*.

Congress: 4%

Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin

1 EUROPE IS SOMETHING DIFFERENT

Europe is not Disneyland; Congress news; Web site upgrades, thoughts on social stratification.

BILL GABRENYA



5 THEORY & METHOD: OUTLINE OF A COHERENT, COMPREHENSIVE CONCEPT OF CULTURE

The problem of fragmentary notions of culture common to traditional cross-cultural psychology is examined and a cultural psychology view is proposed.

CARL RATNER



12 MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE IACCP

Jim relates in great detail what the IACCP did at its Pultusk meeting. Some great photos, too.

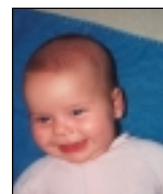
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The search for universals continues—and is important if we are to be a science.

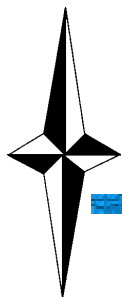
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DAVID J. BECHTOLD



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COVER PHOTO

EDITOR

Grzegorz Russak, "Renaissance Man," manages Polonia House, one of the two sites of the XV Congress. He is an academic with a Ph.D., an actor, and cultural host to the castle. Here, he is dressed in the costume of an earlier prince who ruled the castle town of Pultusk in a pre-lunch exhibition and demonstration for the Congress participants. Polonia House is a reconstructed 15th Century castle residence.



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► *1: Congress*

The size of this and the previous few Congresses, and the exhaustion evident on the faces of the Pultusk organizers by the end of the Congress, suggest that IACCP may have outgrown the faculty-organized conference model. Perhaps we can no longer ask our members to give up one or two years of their lives and careers to be our hosts. Professional conference organizations have been employed recently to a certain extent (e.g., Bellingham, Montreal), and perhaps we need to consider an even higher level of professional involvement in the future.

CONGRESS POST-PRODUCTION

The Congress doesn't really end when it ends. Here is what continues: The customary proceedings book is underway. By the time you read this, the deadline for submitting papers will have passed. In contrast to previous years, this Proceedings will be published in Poland rather than in the Netherlands by Swets. This *Bulletin* and the following one include articles involving Congress business: reports, photos, and so on. Two pages of photos are also on the IACCP web sit, and I have constructed a searchable web database of Congress abstracts mainly for the benefit of those who did not attend.

NEW ON THE IACCP WEB SITE

In addition to Congress-related items, our web site now also includes the IACCP Constitution, guidelines for the activities of Regional Representatives, and an online directory of members. The directory is the first part of a larger internet project approved and funded by the IACCP Executive Committee in Pultusk that will eventually facilitate online dues payments. Although not actually on the web site, by the time you read this there will be a link to the IACCP list serve, a medium through which members can interact and disseminate information.

CLASS DYNAMICS

We're near Gainesville now, cruising up I75. As you approach northern Florida, the vegetation turns to Live Oaks and it starts to look like Georgia, which it actually is in some ways. My son's tuition and books are paid for by the proceeds of the Florida Lottery, a sin tax levied on, mainly, the working class. Both our Party of the Right and Party of the Far Right tell us that all Americans are "middle class" (and shouldn't have to pay taxes), but it appears that some folks make less money and cast their fate to lotteries while others—the ones who have the highest grades and exam scores—use the lottery profits to get free educations. How could such a meritocracy be anything but perfectly fair?

1. In a post-Congress family vacation, I think my favorite stop was Slovenia, where I still have distant relatives. Ljubljana, a charming city, has yet be discovered by tourists in great numbers, so please don't go there.

Outline of A Coherent, Comprehensive Concept of Culture

*THE PROBLEM OF
FRAGMENTARY NOTIONS OF
CULTURE*



*CARL RATNER
TRINIDAD, CALIFORNIA
U.S.A.*

The recent increased openness that cross-cultural psychologists have shown toward accepting diverse theories and methods has enriched the field. It also comes at a price. It has resulted in eclectically using diverse notions without systematically developing them into coherent concepts. Quantitative and qualitative methodologies are thrown together without systematically analyzing or purging their weaknesses (Koshima, 1998). Biological and social theories of psychological development are similarly accepted without explaining precisely how they might interact (Berry, et al., 1992). "Culture" is also used unsystematically, and I propose to explain and correct this problem here.

CROSS-CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY MISTREATS CULTURE

Despite some effort to delineate culture, cross-cultural psychologists generally treat it in two unsystematic ways:

1. CULTURE AS UNDEFINED BACKGROUND TO PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENA

Two populations of people are found to manifest different attitudes, mental illness, emotional expressions, etc. and the variations are said to demonstrate cultural differences. However what culture is and what the cultural factors and processes are that generate psychological differences are not addressed. Rohner (1984, p. 111) described this tendency: "On the whole, cross-cultural psychologists tend to take 'culture' as a given, that is, as a packaged, unexamined variable. Little attempt is

made, as a rule, to determine what culture is, or to determine what about culture produces the claimed effects." Unfortunately, many cross-cultural psychologists continue to study psychology apart from specific cultural processes. They fall victim to the predominant ideology that separates psychology from culture.

2. CULTURE AS A COLLECTION OF SINGULAR VARIABLES

These include parental treatment of children, ecological factors (climate, nutrition, noise, population density), cultural values, subsistence pattern (agricultural, urban, sedentary). The effects of these factors on psychological processes are worthwhile topics to study. However, they are typically studied as disjointed variables rather than as part of an integrated cultural system. Occasionally factors are arranged in a diagram where interactions are postulated via connecting arrows and statistical correlations. However, there is little conceptual integration about just how they interact among themselves or with ecological and biological factors — e.g., what is the mechanism by which genes interact with culture to produce intelligence or homosexuality?

The field of cross-cultural psychology becomes a free-for-all in which anyone studies anything and the mere fact that something has been studied qualifies it as pertinent.

These two unsystematic approaches to culture retard the study of cross-cultural psychology. The first approach overlooks culture altogether. It simply compares psychological differences or similarities among groups of people without investigating culture at all. To learn that different peoples solve problems, perceive colors, and express emotions differently says nothing about culture and its relation to psychology. This approach does not systematically and comprehensively draw upon the rich intricacy of culture to better understand the characteristics of psychological phenomena. It does not use culture as a guide to study psychology. It selects psychological topics which are of interest to the researcher and defined by her society, and which may have little significance in indigenous cultures. The big five personality factors, schizophrenia, moral stages, and security attachment are examples of such topics (Miller, 1999, p. 89).

The second approach does identify and investigate cultural factors which bear on psychological phenomena. However, the absence of a coherent concept of culture provides no parameters for selecting relevant factors. The field of cross-cultural psychology becomes a free-for-all in which anyone studies anything and the mere fact that something has been studied qualifies it as pertinent. Cross-cultural psychol-

ogy is then subject to any ideological current that arises. There is no way to decide whether “climate,” “agriculture,” “amount of time that parents spend with children,” “strict discipline,” or “individuals constructing their own personal meanings” are significant cultural factors replete with specific cultural content, or whether they are uninformative abstractions or even outside the rubric of culture. Nor is there any guidance for integrating factors and findings. We are left with the typical jumble of findings which allow few comprehensive conclusions about

culture and psychology. This is additionally true because statistically associating societal and psychological variables fails to illuminate the actual ways that cultural phenomena organize and are embodied in psychology (Ratner, 1997, chap. 1). Finally, the shotgun approach permits important cultural factors to be overlooked because there is no systematic conceptualization of what important cultural issues are. Thus, social class, the organization of work, the legal, political, or educational system, or the form and content of entertainment and news receive comparatively little attention from cross-cultural psychologists despite their important influence on psychological functioning.

A coherent, comprehensive conception of culture is necessary to avoid these problems.

TOWARD A COHERENT, COMPREHENSIVE CONCEPT OF CULTURE

A coherent, comprehensive concept of culture would:

- ❖ Define the essential nature of cultural phenomena — i.e., what something has to be in order to qualify as “cultural”
- ❖ Identify subcategories (kinds) of cultural phenomena
- ❖ Identify how these subcategories interrelate
 - ❖ which ones are more closely related to particular others and influence their features
 - ❖ what the mechanisms of influence are
- ❖ Explain the relation of culture to other phenomena such as biology and ecology

I propose that the above points are best formulated in terms of activity theory that draws on Vygotsky’s work.

THEORY & METHOD

Series Editor: Joan Miller

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This series presents varied and contrasting views on the theoretical and methodological bases of cultural and cross-cultural psychology. Carl Ratner’s article is the sixth article in the series.

CULTURAL PHENOMENA ARE SOCIALLY CONSTRUCTED ARTIFACTS

Cultural phenomena are social facts in Durkheim's sense of being collectively created and shared. They are neither natural nor individual phenomena. Of course, being collective products does not mean they are democratically constructed. Typically small groups of powerful individuals greatly influence the form that cultural phenomena take.

THERE ARE FIVE MAIN KINDS OF CULTURAL PHENOMENA:

1. *Cultural activities* such as producing goods, raising and educating children, making and enforcing policies and laws, providing medical care. It is through these activities that humans survive and develop themselves. They are basic to the ways in which individuals interact with objects, people, and even oneself.
2. *Cultural values, schemas, meanings, concepts.* People collectively endow things with meaning. Youth, old age, man, woman, bodily features, wealth, nature, and time mean different things in different societies.
3. *Physical artifacts* such as tools, books, paper, pottery, eating utensils, clocks, clothing, buildings, furniture, toys, games, weapons and technology which are collectively constructed.
4. *Psychological phenomena* such as emotions, perception, motivation, logical reasoning, intelligence, memory, mental illness, imagination, language, and personality are collectively constructed and distributed.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Carl Ratner retired recently from Humboldt State University's Psychology Department after 32 years of diligent service. He has held visiting positions at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Beijing), the Beijing University Sociology Department, and the Guangzhou Teacher's College, the Laboratory for Comparative Human Cognition (San Diego, CA), and Stanford University. His interests include cultural psychology generally, qualitative research methodology, Vygotsky, activity theory, sociohistorical psychology, psychological anthropology, and cross-cultural psychology. He recently published *Cultural psychology and qualitative methodology: Theoretical & empirical considerations* (Plenum, 1997) and is working on *Cultural psychology: Theory and method* (Plenum, forthcoming).

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5. *Agency*. Humans actively construct and reconstruct cultural phenomena. This “agency” is directed at constructing cultural phenomena and it is also influenced by existing cultural activities, values, artifacts, and psychology.

INTERLOCKING, INTERDEPENDENT, AND INTERLOCKING

These five cultural phenomena are interdependent and interlocking as well as distinctive. None of them is reducible to others yet neither does any of them stand alone outside the others. Each embodies the distinctive character of others within itself.

Being integral aspects of culture, psychological phenomena originate in, reflect, and function to facilitate activities, concepts, artifacts, and agency. (Similarly, agency originates in, reflects, and facilitates activities, concepts, artifacts, and psychological phenomena.) Accordingly,

***Obscuring concrete
characteristics of social life
obscures their presence in
psychology.***

cross-cultural psychological research should compare the psychological phenomena of diverse peoples who are engaged in various activities, utilize diverse artifacts, and adopt various concepts.

Emphasizing the social organization (social relations) of activities, the specific form of artifacts, and the cultural content of concepts will overcome the Western inclination of trying to link psychological functioning with abstract social variables such as “amount of time that parents spend with children,” “strict discipline,” “valuing children,” “sedentary” or “collective” life styles. These abstract terms encompass many different social patterns. Amount of time can encompass disparate interactions, children can be valued in disparate ways, sedentary life styles can include feudal serfdom and bourgeois business, and collective life can include hunting and gathering societies, Chinese feudalism, and modern Amish communities. Obscuring concrete characteristics of social life obscures their presence in psychology. Elucidating the concrete cultural characteristics of psychological phenomena requires elucidating the particular activities, artifacts, and concepts which bear on particular psychological phenomena (cf. Gauvain, 1998; Ratner 1991, pp. 47-57 for research on artifacts affecting psychology).

Within the integrated configuration of cultural phenomena, cultural activities are the most influential. The reason is that activities are the means by which people survive and develop themselves. Without production of goods (e.g., food), systems of making and adjudicating rules, systems of raising and educating children, people would not exist as cultural beings — namely as humans. Consequently, cultural concepts, artifacts, psychology, and agency are oriented around activities and reflect the organization of activities. This standpoint leads researchers to pay particular attention to

the congruence between psychological functioning and the social organization of activities.

CULTURE AND BIOLOGY

Culture and biology interact in human psychology in a principled, coherent way. A coherent integration, proposed by Vygotsky and supported by a good deal of evidence, postulates that in the case of most psychological phenomena, biology acts as a general substratum that potentiates a wide range of psychological phenomena but does not determine their specific character. The particular character that these phenomena take on is primarily determined by cultural processes — participation in activities such as work, family, education, religion, as well as utilizing particular artifacts and adopting particular concepts. Thus, biological and cultural factors play different roles in psychology.

***Psychological phenomena are important,
distinctive, and irreducible to biological and
other cultural factors.***

There are some exceptions to this formulation. Non-cultural, biological mechanisms contribute specific content to a few psychological phenomena. Perception of physical stimuli is certainly affected by sense receptors in addition to cultural factors. However, in the vast majority of phenomena, such as language, cognition, emotions, biological factors play a general enabling role and leave the determination of specific content to cultural processes.

CONCLUSION

I know that these points are controversial and require extended theoretical justification as well as empirical testing (elaboration can be found in Ratner, 1991; 1993a; 1993 b; 1997 chap. 3; 1998; 1999; 2000; forthcoming). My formulation of activity theory has the virtue of articulating what culture is, what the main cultural phenomena are, how they interrelate, how they organize the specific character of human psychology, and how they relate to biology. My formulation highlights certain factors which other approaches overlook — e.g., the importance of social activities for psychology. It also avoids the one-sidedness of materialistic, symbolic, individualistic, and biological approaches by integrating their strengths and rejecting their weaknesses. I avoid reification by emphasizing agency within cultural life. I recognize that psychological phenomena are important, distinctive, and irreducible to biological and other cultural factors. At the same time, psychology is inextricably related to other cultural and biological factors — although in different ways.

By explaining psychology in terms of cultural activities and concepts, activity theory drives cross-cultural psychology to become an explanatory science rather than a descriptive discipline.

Another advantage to my approach is that it would integrate cross-cultural psychological research within a common rubric. Researchers would investigate topics which have a common essence. The research on each topic would enrich understanding of the others because each would be studied as interdependent and interpenetrating with other cultural phenomena.

Activity theory additionally advances the scientific character of cross-cultural psychology by integrating its research within a common rubric. Researchers would investigate topics which have a common essence. The research on each topic would enrich understanding of the others because each would be studied as interdependent and interpenetrating with other cultural phenomena. Developing an integrated body of research that is guided and explained by coherent theoretical principles is necessary for cross-cultural psychology to become a true science.

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*Minutes of the
General
Meeting of
IACCP
July 20, 2000
(Provisional)*



*JAMES GEORGAS
SECRETARY-GENERAL
ATHENS, GREECE*

1. MINUTES

The minutes of the previous General Meeting held in Bellingham, Washington, USA in August, 1998 were approved without amendments.

2. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

President Michael H. Bond expressed the gratitude of IACCP to **Pawel Boski**, President of the Congress, and to all of his staff for a well organized congress. He especially thanked each student who served on the organizing committee for their splendid work, their hospitality, and their eagerness to help during all phases of the congress.

The General Assembly of 1998 awarded the **Sixteenth IACCP Congress** to India, with the condition that the suggestions of the EC regarding revised budget, location, national representation on the Organization Committee, and other items be incorporated into a revised proposal, to be submitted by October, 1998. Unfortunately, despite repeated reminders to submit the revised proposal and because of problems in communication, the EC reluctantly made the decision in November, 1999 to withdraw its offer.

Michael Bond announced that the 2002 IACCP will be held in **Yogyakarta, Indonesia**, organized by Bernadette Setiadi and Kusdwiratri Setiono. Regarding the current political situation, the sites of conflict are geographically remote from the site of the Congress. They also presented evidence regarding the safety of

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT!

The Congress Secretariat wishes to acknowledge excellent and dedicated work of many students who volunteered to contribute their time to make this Congress a success. Their names are:

Katarzyna Adamek	Filip Krzywinski	Joanna Roszak
Zofia Borska	Ela Kucharczyk	Lech Rustecki
Malgorzata Brojska	Ewa Kulesza	Katarzyna Rymsha
Marta Bucior	Piotr Laszewicz	Michal Scibor-Rylski
Dominika Cieslikowska	Eliza Maj	Kamila Smyk
Joanna Czyka	Konrad Maj	Marta Soltys
Artur Czereszko	Gosia Majcher	Maja Szumska
Zuzanna Czuprynska	Magdalena Malinowska	Agnieszka Tybon
Anna Dziewulska	Mariola Markiel	Pawel Wardecki
Jola Fila	Hubert Mazur	Magda Waszkiewicz
Ewa Gozdziwska	Anna Michalowska	Maja Witka
Katarzyna Gwiazdowska	Michal Modlinski	Kasia Wojcicka
Natalia Jakubczyk	Przemek Mucko	Paulina Wojciechowska
Patrycja Jakubiec	Elzbieta Olczak	Mateusz Wojtyniak
Anna Jedrzejczak	Dorota Paziewska	Agnieszka Wyszogradzka
Aleksandra Jodko	Malgorzata Pogonska	Joanna Ziemienska
Anna Kawalska	Olga Pulwarska	Marta Ziglinska
Tomasz Królik		

Yogyakarta as a site. The Congress will take place in the university. Accommodations are available at very reasonable prices. The detailed written proposal was presented to the EC.

Michael Bond announced that the **2001 Regional Congress** will be held in Winchester, UK, July 6-9, 2001, just after the Seventh European Congress of Psychology in London, July 1-6, with Peter Smith as President, Robin Goodwin as Chair of the Scientific Committee, and Paul Redford as Chair of the Organizing Committee.

Candan Ertubey from Turkey was announced as the first winner of the **Harry and Pola Triandis Doctoral Thesis Award**.

The **Witkin-Okonji Memorial Fund** Committee distributed 35 awards to candidates, for a total of \$5,000. Two categories of \$100 and \$200 awards, based on geographical distance, were granted. The awards are considered to be seed money, to stimulate people to seek other funds.

Michael Bond thanked the members of the EC for their support during the past two

years.

3. SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT

Membership is under the direction of the Standing Committee on Membership and Professional Standards, with Chair J. Georgas, Secretary-General, Ted Singelis, Treasurer, and Marta Young, Deputy Secretary-General. The exact figures regarding number of members will be presented in the Treasurer's report.

No new **membership directory** was produced this year as Ted Singelis and Bill Gabrenya have been conferring regarding Bill Gabrenya's proposal for putting a membership database on the web for easy and inexpensive access.

The IACCP brochure was printed once again by Western Washington University and thanks are due to the university for this and to Walt Lonner for his supervision of the brochure. The brochure was mailed to potential members and was disseminated to persons at various international congresses with which IACCP was associated. Information about IACCP is also available in the IACCP Web page at <http://www.iaccp.org> through the efforts of Bill Gabrenya.

An important new development during the past few years has been the **response to inquiries** to the Secretary-General for membership through e-mail. The overwhelming majority of these inquiries are responded to by sending the IACCP brochure through e-mail. This has resulted in a more rapid response to potential members.

Membership Recruitment. One of the issues that has concerned the Standing Committee on Membership and Professional Standards has been further efforts in recruit-



Pawel introduces the student staff.



Pawel Boski

ing new members. As discussed in the previous report of the Secretary-General, and as many others have observed, the number of cross-cultural or culturally-relevant papers that are published or presented at international conferences by people who are not IACCP members, has greatly increased during the past few years. IACCP must take imaginative steps to respond to this trend, and to the competition for potential members from throughout the world interested in cross-cultural psychology by international associations such as ISSBD, the new division on International Psychology of APA, and other cultural psychology associations. We must formulate a comprehensive strategy to approach international and national associations with the purpose of promoting the sa-

lience of IACCP, with the ultimate goal of recruiting new members. One tactic which we are already pursuing is prominence at international congresses, with lectures, symposia, and papers.

In my opinion, the most effective **tactic for recruiting new members** is persuasion through personal contacts. I would like to request that each member of IACCP take this matter personally. If each of us were to recruit one member per year, we double the membership. If we recruit two members per year... The important point here is that we cannot take a passive attitude and expect that others will come to us and ask to become members. Nor can we expect that it is the sole responsibility of the EC. The members of the EC, particularly the regional representatives, have the responsibility of recruiting members, and they are doing a good job. But the individual members must also take the responsibility of actively promoting IACCP and recruiting new members.

IACCP Congresses. The XIV International Congress, August 3-8, 1998, **Bellingham**, Washington was organized with great success in Bellingham by Walt Lonner and his colleagues. The number of registrants was 469, and together with students and guests, 546 people attended this landmark Congress. In addition, the proceedings of the congress were sent to the registrants, and a special issue of JCCP published selected papers from the congress. Walt Lonner has submitted to the EC a detailed General and Financial Report of the Congress.

The Fifteenth International Congress of IACCP, organized by Pawel Boski and his collaborators, **Pultusk**, Poland from July 16-21, 2000 is a landmark congress, with many participants from Eastern European countries, as well as from throughout the



Gustav Jahoda: "The Shifting Sands of Culture"

held at the University of Graz, Austria, from June 29 to July 2, 1999, with conference organizers Norbert Tanzer and Catherine Q. E. Sim. In addition to the goal of focusing on research related to cultural diversity and European integration, a special full-day symposium focused on the enhancement of instruments and methodology used in cross-cultural research. Keynote speakers included our President, Michael Bond, and Fons van de Vijver.

IACCP was invited as a Participating Association of **the Sixth European Congress of Psychology** held in Rome, July 4 to 9, 1999. Three members of IACCP gave invited lectures, Michael Bond, Peter Drenth, and James Georgas.

The **First African Regional Conference** of Psychology, organized by the Psychological Society of South Africa, under the auspices of IUPsyS and in association with IAAP and IACCP, was held in Durban, South Africa, July 18-23, 1999, organized by Seth Cooper. IACCP was represented by former president Ype Poortinga, who made an invited keynote lecture, together with Robert Serpell and John Adair. It is important to recognize the contribution of Josephine Naidoo, former Secretary-General, in the planning of the conference one year before.

IACCP is one of the co-sponsors, together with ARIC and ISSBD, of the **African**

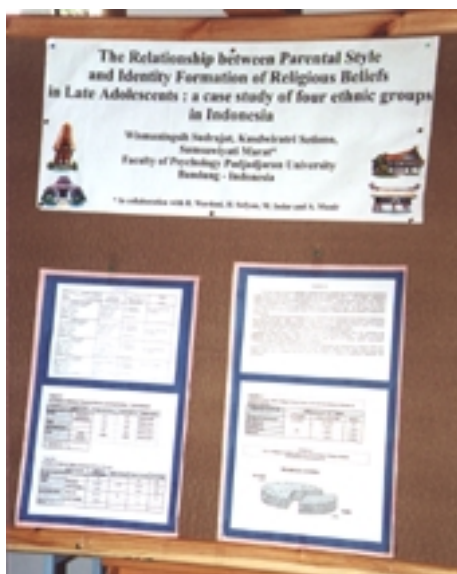
world. The Congress is hosted by the Pultusk School of Humanities. The institutional organizers are the Institute of Psychology of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Warsaw School of Advanced Social Psychology. We would like to congratulate the members of his staff, his colleagues, and all others for a well-organized congress and an excellent scientific program. We would particularly like to thank all the students who aided in the organization of the Congress. They were constantly willing to help us with matters small and large, with a smile, courtesy, and genuine interest in creating an atmosphere of friendship and communication. Pawel Boski has set a new mark with the Pultusk congress.

The **1999 Regional Congress** of IACCP on Cultural Diversity and European Integration, jointly organized with the International Test Commission was

Workshop to take place in Kampala, Uganda in September, 2000, organized by Peter Baguma, Chair of Psychology at Makerere University in Kampala. The Johann Jacobs Foundation has provided \$14,000 to help defray the costs of the workshop, and IACCP has provided \$1,500 dollars for this purpose. Marshall Segall, former President of IACCP will represent us for this purpose.

The **Regional International Congress on Human Potential: A Holistic Approach**, Mumbai, India, December 16-21, 2001, is being organized by the Bombay Psychological Association, the Department of Applied Psychology of the University of Mumbai, and the Department of Psychology of the S.N.D.T. Women's University, under the initiative of IAAP with co-sponsors IACCP and IUPsyS.

A conclusion that can be drawn from the above activities during the past two years, as in the years 1998-2000, is that IACCP not only organizes its International Congress every two years, a regional congress during alternate years, but is also a co-sponsor of regional conferences organized by IAAP and IUPsyS, and a participating association in the biannual European Congress of Psychology. In each of these latter participations, invitations for keynote speeches and for the organization of symposia are made to the EC of IACCP. Thus, IACCP is very visible in the most important international congresses, its members are prominent in the organization of many of these conferences, and we should continue to expand our associations with other international and national congresses.



EPILOGOS

Poster - 2002 Organizers

I was privileged to be Secretary-General of IACCP during these past four years under Presidents **Marshall Segall** and Michael Bond. Marshall exemplified wisdom, patience, and a profound understanding of psychology in the diverse cultures throughout the world. My relationship with **Michael Bond** during these past two years was also very close. Sometimes I communicated with him everyday, and usually at least two or three times a week. Michael, as we all know, has been deeply committed to cross-cultural psychology for three decades. He transmitted this commitment to IACCP and to its members throughout the world, demonstrating at all times a sensitivity to the problems of cross-cultural psychologists from countries which do not have the

economic and technological structure of high-income countries. It has been a great pleasure to be his friend and collaborator.

Editor's note: The Treasurer's Report will be published in the next Bulletin.

Ted Singelis served as Treasurer with competence, thoroughness and dedication. The finances of IACCP are in good shape because of his continual concern. Thank you Ted for all you have done for IACCP.

Marta Young carried out the new Harry and Pola Triandis Doctoral Thesis Award with energy and efficiency, and we all want to thank her for this effort.

My thanks also to **John Adamopoulos**, to **Peter Smith**, and to **Bill Gabrenya** for their contributions to IACCP and for all their help and advice during these past four years.

The **Regional Representatives** aided me with their advice and suggestions during



Meet the Seniors: Geert Hofstede

these past few years. Thanks to all.

Debbie Best has all the qualities, scientific and personal, to be a fine President of IACCP. We leave IACCP in good hands.

In closing, I want to thank all the members of IACCP for their confidence in me these past four years. I want to apologize to those who I may have offended in some way, and to thank all those who have shown me support.

4. THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

John Adamopoloulos reported that Pawel Boski will finance the **Proceedings** through a governmental grant. Thus, the cost of publication was not part of the registration fee. Pawel Boski proposed that the Proceedings be published through the committee for scientific research and the Polish Academy of Sciences. This will change our policy regarding publication by Swets. Also, it was decided that future congress organizers can make proposals to publish or not publish proceedings, or to propose their own publishers. The final decision on this issue will be made by the Publications Committee.

The **Bellingham Proceedings** have been published (500 copies); 145 were sold, 155 were bought by IACCP98 and either distributed to others or sold. The remaining 200 books will be returned to Swets who will proceed to sell them on behalf of IACCP to individual purchasers. Alternate proposals are to give the proceedings to department of psychology libraries in low-income countries or to give them to the students who worked at this congress.

The Publications Committee proposed to grant an additional \$500 per year for expenses of the **Bulletin**, if necessary.

Peter Smith reported that **JCCP** is doing extremely well. By January 1, 2001, the text per issue will have increased 15 to 20%.



***Krzysztof Gawlikowski:
“Conflict and Aggression
in the Western and the
East-Asian Civilizations”***



Polish Culture Show

Bill Gabrenya proposed adopting an **Online Database/Directory**, which was adopted by the EC. Gabrenya proposed adopting a **List Server** for more efficient and open communication through email, also approved. Gabrenya also proposed the concept of the **Open Text Publishing Concept**, which would open up publication of books and other publications on-line, also approved.

John Adamopoulos has submitted his resignation as **Chair of the Publications Committee**. The EC expressed thanks for his efforts not only as Chair, but in all of his contribu-

tions these past years to all the publications of IACCP. The EC voted to appoint Bill Gabrenya as the new Chair, who will also continue as Editor of the *Bulletin*.

Peter Smith is also ending his term as **Editor of JCCP**. The EC is grateful for Peter Smith's contribution to JCCP, and its international reputation as the most respected journal in cross-cultural psychology. We know that these feelings are shared by all members of IACCP. The new editor of JCCP is Fons van de Vijver, its former Associate Editor.

Bill Gabrenya's term as **Editor of the Bulletin** has resulted in its being internationally recognized as a model journal, combining information, message, reports, in an interesting format with humor. Bill's contributions, however, are multiple. His creativity and activity has been invaluable to me as Secretary-General, and also to the Treasurer, and to the President.

Walter Lonner has continued his wise supervision of JCCP and other publications related to cross-cultural psychology.

5. REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION: REGIONAL REPRESENTATION

During the EC meeting of August 4, 1998 in Bellingham, Washington, USA, Regional Representative from Central and South America Rolando Diaz-Loving proposed a revision of Section 9 of the By Laws of the Constitution of IACCP. The EC unanimously approved the proposal, as well as the General Meeting.

Section 9 of the Constitution reads as follows:

9. Regional Representation

The nine geographic regions for the purpose of determining regional representation on the Council are as follows: (1) Europe; (2) North Africa and Middle East; (3) Central and Southern Africa; (4) South Asia; (5) South East Asia; (6) East Asia; (7) Insular Pacific; (8) North America; (9) Central and South America. Any ambiguities regarding countries (particularly border countries) included in given regions shall be resolved by the Standing Committee on Elections, normally following the rule of usual cultural classification and/or geographical proximity.

There shall be one representative from each region, except that for Europe and North America there shall be two representatives from each region. In Europe and North America the two representatives shall be from different countries.”

The proposed change would split Central and South America into two geographical regions, (9) Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, and (10) South America.

The first sentence of the proposed new Section 9 would read as follows (the proposed amended words are in bold).

The **ten** geographic regions for the purpose of determining regional representation on the Council are as follows: (1) Europe; (2) North Africa and Middle East; (3) Central and Southern Africa; (4) South Asia; (5) South East Asia; (6) East Asia; (7) Insular Pacific; (8) North America; **(9) Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, and (10) South America.**

The members were notified in September, 1998 of this proposed change in the Constitution. A postal ballot at that time resulted in a less than the one fourth return of



String Quartet by Candlelight

voting members in good standing required by Article 7.3 of the Constitution, even though all the returned ballots were in favor of the proposed change. Thus, the proposal was brought again to the General Meeting for a vote.

In a vote conducted by President Michael Bond, the proposal passed with more than the three fifths majority of votes cast by those present and eligible to vote, as specified in Article 7.2 of the Constitution.

6. REPORT ON THE PULTUSK CONGRESS

Pawel Boski reported on the Pultusk Congress. Three hundred twenty seven registered for the Congress, with 47 accompanying persons, from 46 countries. This did not include the number of students registered. Approximately 30 students presented a poster session. The program consisted of nine keynote speakers and one state-of-the art lecture, 8 conversation hours or round table discussions, 35 symposia, 150-160 oral papers in thematic sessions, meet the senior cross-cultural psychologists discussion sessions, 3 poster sessions with 100 presenters. A press conference was arranged for the Congress and the students published a daily newspaper. Financially, the congress will not have a deficit. Boski reported on the grant from the Polish government to finance the publication of the proceedings, which will be published by the Academy of Sciences.

7. RESULTS OF ELECTIONS

President Michael Bond reported the results of the elections to the EC: **President-Elect**, Peter Smith; **Secretary-General**, Klaus Boehnke; **Deputy Secretary-General**, Pawel Boski; **Treasurer**, Michelle Gelfand. **Regional Representatives:** Europe, Bilge Ataca; Insular Pacific, Don Munro; North America, David Matsumoto; Central and South Africa, Elias Mpofu.

President Michael Bond, after agreement by the General Meeting, conducted the election of the new **Regional Representative from South America**. One candidate was proposed, Jose Luis Saiz, who was elected unanimously. Isabel Reyes-Lagunes, the former Regional Representative of Central & South America, will now represent Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean.

8. NEW BUSINESS

Outgoing President Michael Bond introduced the new President of IACCP Debbie Best. President Best congratulated Pawel Boski for an excellent Congress. She thanked the members of the EC for their contributions during the past two years. She promised the members of the General Meeting that she would dedicate herself to the continuation of the work of IACCP for the next few years.

The meeting was adjourned at 7.00 P.M.

WELCOME IN PULTUSK



Ladies and Gentlemen !

Welcome cordially in Pultusk, a beautiful ancient town, located on the Narew River in the neighbourhood of the Biala Primeval Forest.

As Mayor of this town, in the name of its inhabitants, I would like to thank you all for coming here.

I truly hope that the participants of the XVth International Congress of Cross-Cultural Psychology enjoy their stay and spend unforgettable moments in our town.

We are honoured that Pultusk, the Venice of Mazovia, has the opportunity to host the Congress.

Mayor of Pultusk
Zbigniew Ratkowski

„The Congress Overture”

Bright sun is slowly going down,
The river flows around the town.
But trees and birds are feeling fear-
Psychological storm is near...

The Freudian cloud comes here soon
It'll cover skies, it'll chase the moon
And Pultusk'll drown in purest night
Of thoughts so clever and so bright.

The Congress starts, what to expect?
The river asks, the trees suspect,
Nobody knows what it will bring,
The locals don't know what to think.

Then cannons yell into the night!
The guests are tired after flight,
The sleep is one thing that they miss,
They'll wake up soon as VIPs...

Now Pultusk's full of wisest minds,
The river's calm, the sun still shines.
Trees analyze the Congress too
From cross-cultural point of view...

Marta Bucior



Congress Headquarters

Professor Pawel Boski together with
Gosia, Renata, Mariola

The **Congress Daily** was published five times during the Congress by students of the Warsaw School of Advanced Social Psychology in cooperation with Pultuska Gazeta Powiatowa, a regional cultural newspaper. It featured extensive interviews with Congress participants, news, and articles introducing Pultusk and the School. Editor: Zofia Borska; Staff: Anna Kawalska, Marta Bucior, Filip Krzywiński, Anna Michałowska, Michał Modliński, Adrian Grycuk, Artur Czereszko (photography), Grzegorz Gerek, Cezary Warda (layout).



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Alberta, Canada



President
Deborah Best
North Carolina, USA



Treasurer-in-Waiting
Michelle Gelfand
Maryland, USA



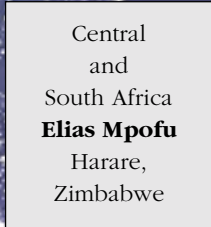
North America
David Matsumoto
California, USA



Treasurer
Ted Singelis
California, USA



President-Elect
Peter Smith
England, U.K.



Central
and
South Africa
Elias Mpofu
Harare,
Zimbabwe



Central and South
America
**Isabel Reyes-
Lagunes**
Mexico City,
Mexico



Publications Comm
Bill Gabrenya
Florida, USA



Europe
Bilge Ataca
Istanbul, Turkey

Photo: Defense
Meteorological
Satellite Program,
NASA



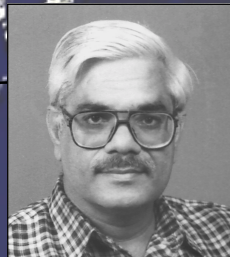
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Deputy Secretary-General
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Girishwar Misra
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East Asia
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N. Africa & M. East
Omar Khaleefa
Bahrain



South East Asia
Kusdwiratri Setiono



Insular Pacific
Don Munro
New South Wales,

The Cultures of Health Care



*THOMAS H. PEAKE
MELBOURNE, FLORIDA
USA*

He is an episcopalian, an agnostic, an anythingarian *seeking to overthrow our holy faith.*

— James Joyce, *Ulysses*

In the United States and Great Britain three cultures—medical, psychological and spiritual—are primarily involved in the challenge of health and healing. The ideology and implementation of America's variegated health care system(s) usually overemphasizes the biomedical aspects of illness and treatment (Estes & Binney, 1989). Psychology often denies, underestimates or underutilizes the spiritual/religious dimensions of health. Families, spiritual and religious communities may distrust the medical or psychological professions. It is rare to find an institution or agency where the three cultures exert a balanced influence.

Health care is, after all, political and economic big business. But the economics and politics of health care are complexly intertwined with the rationale and ethics (or lack thereof) of how health care resources should be allocated. Callahan (1995), a medical ethicist, explains some of the contradictions involved in deciding the way health care is funded. In the U.S. system, health care is a mixture of private insurances (usually offered through employers) and government programs such as Medicare for seniors and some programs for indigents. In Britain, a socialized program offers basic care to all qualified residents, but emerging privatization has created an unusual admixture. Callahan warns that resources are ultimately limited and decisions about allocations are shaped by in-

fluences of competition more often than any unified ethic. Perhaps a cultural perspective may offer insight into the dimensions that shape health care and suggest ideas to improve.

THE CULTURE CONCEPT

C. P. Snow's classic book, *The Two Cultures and the Scientific Revolution* (1959), provides a good analogy to understand the nature of guilds or cultures. Snow argued that the humanities and science are two very different perspectives from which to understand the individual and social world. He further suggested that our accepted views on such influences evolves, not so much in an orderly progression of knowledge but more like a conflict of world views which may go in and out of style. The guiding methods are often antithetical perspectives or epistemologies; quite foreign

***The three cultures of body, mind and spirit often
“don't play well together”***

to each other. Snow clearly anticipated the struggles now taking place in the cultural sciences which could be characterized as fundamental *paradigm clashes* (Kuhn, 1962).

Similar qualitative differences are found in the belief systems of medicine, psychology and religion. This is not just an academic exercise, but understanding such implicit assumptions may help us come to a strategy to improve health care by using and integrating the perspectives of the players in an enlightened health care.

THE WORLD VIEWS OF HEALTH CARE

HEALTH PROMOTION, TREATMENT/DIAGNOSIS AND REHABILITATION

This article is guided by the assumption that the health and vitality of people is three-dimensional. The goal is to understand the valuable contributions of each culture and how the three might best interact to promote healthy living. With that pursuit, an important focus is to develop an ethic for health and health care. Each of the cultures of health has its own corner on health and healing.

Unfortunately, the three cultures of body, mind and spirit often “don't play well together,” but rather preserve their own agenda or viewpoint rather than promote a health based on the interaction of the three dimensions.

It is difficult to get a man to understand something when his salary depends on not understanding it.

— Upton Sinclair

Telling a multidimensional story of health and health care calls for different voices, different cultures, different vantages and different formats. Several studies (e.g. Cummings & Follette, 1976; Budman, Demby & Randall, 1982) have suggested that more than 50% of the problems for which people go to their primary physician have psychosocial etiologies. However, it is often culturally more accepted to see a medical physician than a psychologist. Medicine has made great strides in identifying the causes and treatment of illness, so it is not surprising that Americans, especially, have a compelling belief that biological science will conquer all illness given enough financial support. Estes & Binney (1989) have called this the "biomedicalization of aging, "wherein the proliferation of high tech diagnostic and treatment procedures command most of the expenditures for new technologies, new medications and new procedures. Our Western fantasy may be that technology will protect us from illness and death."

***Our Western fantasy may be that technology will
protect us from illness and death.***

The problem of cost containment drives modern health care systems in the United States. Whereas the scope of medicine should encompass prevention, treatment (and diagnosis), and recovery, today's reality is that the acute treatment phase gets most of the health care dollar (in the U.S.). That same trend may be infecting the British pound as well. The reasons for this trend are not mysterious: it costs less to focus on the acute phase of diagnosis/treatment. The unfortunate side effect is that the prevention and recovery phases of medicine—the purview of Psychology and Religion—become underfunded at best and neglected at worst.

***IS THIS A CUSTOM OF YOUR PEOPLE?
INCULCATION INTO THE THREE CULTURES***

THE CULTURE OF MEDICINE

It is valuable to look at the training of physicians as a way to grasp the inculcation of people into the culture of medicine. Michael Konner (1993, 1987) is an anthropologist who endured medical school the way anthropologists have usually survived fieldwork in foreign cultures. Long hours and arduous "on call" expectations are part of the initiation into medicine. He relates that interns and residents are under the greatest pressure they ever have or will experience during their clinical and post-graduate training. They are exceedingly overworked and sleep-deprived, with huge responsibilities, crushed under the medical hierarchy and bewildered by an onslaught of ever-changing technical facts. They are at the lowest end of the pecking order. The phrase "see one, do one, teach one" captures part of the philosophy of medical training: the trainee is expected to take every opportunity to learn how treatment

occurs, and will be expected to move rapidly from novice to mentor. This may be one reason why residents do not plead for shorter hours. This stress hardness is part of the ethic and initiation into the medical culture and value system through which the doctor is inculcated into a posture of emotional detachment. While this attitude sometimes draws the ire of nonphysicians, it makes sense from a guild or anthropological perspective.

Konner also suggests an attitude he often heard doctors express that a certain patient "...is not going to die on my shift." This may reflect the hope of technology's triumph coupled with a denial of our limitations. The patients themselves may also be unwilling to sacrifice technical and scientific perfection (in which they believe) for more humane or caring medical treatment. If we add a managed care case manager to this mixture, a managed care overseer who is financially motivated to get rid of any superfluous costs, the combination is daunting.

This is not to say that physicians diabolically inculcate this denial of the value of more humane treatment. The writer has practiced clinical psychology for more than 25 years training physicians, psychologists and pastoral counselors. In recent times when I see physicians as patients they regularly spend a portion of the therapy hour decrying the frustration they feel in having faceless, nameless case managers make slow moving determinations about which services are authorized and which are denied.

THE CULTURE OF PSYCHOLOGY

In principle, most people agree that the psychological sphere is crucial, but psychology has historically struggled for legitimacy as a healing profession.

The culture of psychology encompasses an array of aspiring healers: Psychologists, marriage and family therapists, clinical social worker, psychiatrists, nurse practitioners, pastoral counselors, and more. This spectrum of therapists may create uncertainty, confusion or bewilderment in potential clients (they are often not even called patients). Then of course there is the stigma, in some circles, against seeing a "shrink."

When I see physicians as patients they regularly spend a portion of the therapy hour decrying the frustration they feel [with managed care].

Charles Kiesler (1992), a former president of the American Psychological Association, wrote a thoughtful article, "U.S. Mental Health Policy: Doomed to Fail." We may do ourselves and our patients a disservice if psychology merely imitates the culture,

structure and agenda of medicine. The needs of the psyche could be wrongly distorted to fit a medical model. Such a result could preclude the best plan for psychological prevention and treatment. However, we should be careful what we wish for.

Being involved in training psychologists over the years has given me some insight into our own blind spots and biases. Psychologists are sensitive about the public's view that they are not "real doctors." Fighting as a guild for parity in insurance reimbursement and being recognized as psychological physicians makes this struggle more than idle vanity.

Psychological physicians offer alternative answers to spiritual questions for those who do not embrace a traditional religion.

Another psychologist, Perry London (1986), suggested that psychotherapists represent "the secular priesthood." Psychological physicians offer alternative answers to spiritual questions for those who do not embrace

a traditional religion. Psychology may be the best candidate to understand, illuminate and influence mind-body interactions, as well as offering strategies to heal and enhance relationship in communities, families, friends and lovers.

The centrality of psychological well being is an important value or belief in the culture of psychology. The contribution of psychology to physical is essential in the dimension of prevention, as is an attitude of hardiness. For example much of the research on heart disease addresses harmful traits such as the "Type A" personality. There are myriad studies on the effect of psychosocial stressors and life changes that put people at risk for medical syndromes. The mind-body interaction can also affect acute treatment through the mediation of hopefulness about grappling with disease. And keeping a respect for psychological dimensions of healing can also magnify the process of recovery...if that dimension is not overlooked in funding the recovery or healing phase of health care.

The cultural values of psychology can also interfere with treatment. For example, although the psychotherapy's effectiveness for the treatment of depression is well documented (Beck, 1991; Lazarus, 1997), therapists may overemphasize their self-determination values in treating for loss and grief. The many valuable theorists who describe predictable stages in the development of men, women and family life cycles provide important perspectives to show that qualitatively different challenges face people at various life stages.

AND FINALLY—RELIGION

The spiritual horizon stretches from orthodox traditions through "reformed" options

to free-form spiritual communions, all the way to agnostic and atheist angst. Through the ages, spiritual and religious quests have blessed (at their best) and cursed (at their misguided worst) humanity's progress.

Grace strikes us when we are in great pain and restlessness. It strikes us when our disgust for our own being, our weakness, our hostility, and our lack of direction and composure have become intolerable to us. It strikes us when, year after year, the longed for perfection of life does not appear, when old compulsions reign with us... Sometimes at that moment a wave of light breaks into our darkness, and it is as though a voice were saying, "you are accepted."

—Paul Tillich, *The Shaking of the Foundations*

Grace, renewal, relatedness, purpose beyond ourselves, ethic and hope are among the dimensions that the spiritual culture offers. The notion of grace has even been usurped in psychology by our attempts to explain the qualities that make therapy effective. Carl Rogers' "non directive" psychotherapy suggests that: *empathy*, *genuineness* and *unconditional positive regard* (a version of grace) are crucial qualities in people's renewal through therapy.

Religion, of course, is it's own culture, with many subcultures. Religions are a component of health care, but religion does not share psychology's struggle with inclusion under the medical model. Unfortunately religion's benefits may only come into play when medicine has reached its limits. Religion also has it's own version of paradigm clashes with numerous groups, denominations and worldviews pleading for the legitimacy of their beliefs.

I am determined my children shall be brought up in their father's religion, if they can find out what it is.

— Charles Lamb

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Thomas H. Peake is Professor of Psychology in the Doctoral Clinical program at Florida Institute of Technology, and adjunct professor at the Florida Mental Health Institute in Tampa. Licensed in three states and Great Britain, he has trained health professional and practiced clinical psychology for more than 20 years. His publication and practice areas include: psychotherapy, clinical training, medical and neuropsychology, couples therapy and healthy aging. This article is based on his recent book: *Healthy aging, healthy treatment: Telling stories* (Praeger/Greenwood).

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In hospitals clergy are present for calling on parishioners (or insert preferred other religions' nomenclature) and their families. However the religious contributions are rarely funded in health care beyond the availability of a chaplain. In hospice, clergy often play a more prominent role, but hospice is viewed as mere palliative care. Such care is only funded when the patient's prognosis suggests that he or she going to die in the following six months.

Hope, renewal and the dimensions of Erik Erikson's (1982, 1980) eight stages of life describe the tasks and struggles which help people grow and develop a resilience, perspective and hopefulness to deal with the stressors of living. Particularly important are the adult life challenges that Erikson studied and helped us appreciate: identity, intimacy, generativity, and integrity.

Spirituality can blend well with the best of psychological wisdom and foster the best of physical health. Spirituality offers hope and meaning when death and other tragedies underline our human limitations.

BUSINESS HAS A CULTURE, TOO

There is no task in the fashioning of health policy more intimidating than setting priorities and limits; however that is the essence of having a policy. A policy ought to be a set of priorities for action and the allocation of resources to achieve a goal. A valuable policy would include directions to determine priorities within basic biological research, within health-care delivery and between research and delivery (Callahan, 1995). A policy should also consider the dimensions of prevention, treatment/diagnosis, and recovery/rehabilitation (including palliative care).

Some of the variables that interfere with an integrated health care policy have been described under the metaphor of three cultures whose agendas do not dialogue in an integrated way. Business may be another culture, which complicates the creation of a coherent policy. Decisions about allocation of resources and priorities evolve from cost containment motives. Sadly, cost containment strategies do not develop from integrated principles.

HARMONY & DISSONANCE

At the outset of this article we considered the contrasting cultures of science and the humanities. Those metaphors have been useful in understanding why it is difficult to create a smooth progression of knowledge in education, science and the humanities. Health includes physical, psychological, spiritual and even business dimensions. The U.S. and Britain have different ways of creating health policy, but both countries struggle with guiding of a health care system which may be more reactive than

integrated. A new dialogue for health can occur if the cultures of body, mind and spirit could integrate and guide the business of health care. So far a poorly conceived culture of business (with little regard for evenly funding prevention, treatment and rehabilitation) has not done well by us. The cultures of medicine, psychology and religion could work in balance to direct the business of health.

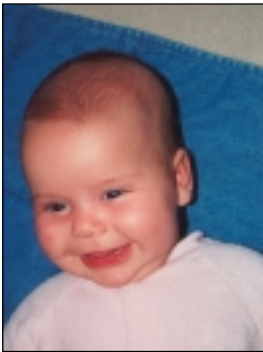
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Revisiting the Search for Psychological Universals



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BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON
U.S.A.

It is tempting to envy Hippocrates and Galen. Those honored ancients not only must have had some of the finest Greek salads ever, enhanced by luscious extra, extra virgin Kalamata olive oil, but their worldview of elements concerning much human physiology and behavior must have been elegantly and comfortably simple back about two millennia ago. They merely had to invoke some blend of four “humors” – blood, phlegm, black bile, and yellow bile—to explain the workings of body and mind. No normalized *t*-scores, no eigenvalues, no subfactors, no oblique facets, not even clever statistical gyrations and rotations in honor of their mythical countryman, Procrustes. I suppose that the humans responsible for the cave drawings at Lascaux had an even simpler system. Perhaps something like “smells good”—“smells bad” worked for them.

Put the calendar into fast forward and stop at about 1976 A.D. Another son of Greece, Harry Triandis, took a handful of people to a Greek restaurant in Montreal to discuss a large and unprecedented writing project. Allyn and Bacon had recently asked him to be senior editor of what resulted in the six-volume *Handbook of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, which was published in 1980. Harry was lining up co-editors for each of the volumes, and he asked me to co-edit Volume 3, *Basic Processes*. He also lined up five other co-editors and, through them, arranged for many authors to cover a wide range of topics. The gauntlet was laid, and I be-

¹Sika Pauline Lonner, six months.
Universally cute.

gan to search for the best possible structure that would present a solid case for ideas and concepts that may qualify as psychological universals. I covered a wide range of topics, most of which were discussed by using a seven-level structure. These levels were labeled 1) Simple Universals (e.g., the absolute facticity of human aggression); 2) Variform Universals (e.g., aggression takes on various forms in different cultures, but it always occurs); 3) Functional universals (societal variations that have the same social consequences, but equilibrated for local relevance); 4) Diachronic universals (universals of behavior that are temporally invariant, but interpreted differently); 5) Ethologically-oriented universals (those with phylogenetic, Darwinian links); 6) Systematic Behavioral Universals (various subcategories with psychology, and there are many of them); and 7) Cocktail Party Universals (those things that all people feel but can only discuss as phenomena that defy measurement). This structure worked pretty well in that context more than 20 years ago. It was broad enough and flexible enough to permit the incorporation of a good number of perspectives that were viable at the time. Indeed, the structure could still be used effectively because it was designed to be sufficiently broad to accommodate changes and new ideas. The chapter seems to have been somewhat influential. For a while I was even referred to as "Mr. Universals," an appellation that didn't really fit because I was merely trying to synthesize what many others have done, and not only because I was proposing a set of universals that could help guide cross-cultural psychologists in their research.

***A current overview of
psychological universals would
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psychologists and cross-cultural
psychologists.***

So, whatever happened to the search for psychological universals under the aegis of cross-cultural psychology? The easy answer to this question is that nothing has happened to quell this search. The appetite for universals is still there. One might even say that the search for psychological universals is itself a universal! Most cross-cultural psychologists still, I believe, would define a good part of what they do as a search for universals, for common denominators, for some sort of template that may help us understand individual differences throughout the world. The hunger for finding pancultural regularities is still real, viable and palpable. What has changed, primarily, is that the items on the menu have grown more numerous and varied, and the pursuit of them has become more energetic, sophisticated, and perhaps even more contentious and methodologically problematic. Were I to begin to write, today, a whole new chapter on the search for psychological universals, I would undoubtedly start the same way I did roughly 25 years ago. I would look at the relevant

literature and try to catalog what people have been doing in this area. And I would find plenty of material to form the basis for a large chapter. Consider the options that would be at my disposal today: Hofstede's work-related values (Hofstede, 1980), Schwartz's value structure (Schwartz, 1994), Fiske's four elements of social interaction (Fiske, 1992), a plethora of research on human emotions, copious material on the universality of self and how it is contextually bifurcated into independent and interdependent construals, and I would be awash with publications on the soon-to-be exhausted construct of allocentrism-idiocentrism as individual-level manifestations of collectivism-individualism – including the “refinements” of horizontal and vertical axes of each. The idea of cultural syndromes would have to be discussed. In addition, I would have to deal with the currently popular Five-Factor model of personality structure and its 30 facets and the various arguments regarding whether that model is really complete and/or really universalistic. Moreover, I'd be compelled to have a close look at the emerging idea of social axioms, which involves the search for universal dimensions of general beliefs about how the world functions, that Kwok Leung, Michael Bond, and colleagues from several cultures have developed. There are other candidates, including many that I would retain from the original chapter, but in the interest of space I shall not try to list them.

In addition, a current overview of psychological universals would have to consider the friendly little debate between cultural psychologists and cross-cultural psychologists. In the late 1970s these somewhat contrasting viewpoints had not yet surfaced as viable alternative ways to view human thought and behavior. There were radical relativists in anthropology and linguistics (e.g. the Whorf-Sapir hypothesis), but with

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Walter J. Lonner has been a member of the Department of Psychology at Western Washington University since 1968 and was instrumental in developing the Center for Cross-Cultural Research there in 1969. He is Founding Editor and currently Senior Editor of the *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*. Involved with many books in cross-cultural psychology, Lonner's longstanding interest has been to contribute to a more inclusive and culturally-aware psychology. A charter member of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology, he served as its ninth president (1986-88) and in 1994 was elected as an Honorary Fellow. Lonner has had sabbatical leaves in Mexico, Germany, and New Zealand. He was President as well as chair of the Scientific Program Advisory Committee of the 14th International Congress of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology, held at Western Washington University in 1998.

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only a few exceptions among psychologists the strident challenge of universality and/or culture-comparative inquiry had not yet emerged. It may be an oversimplification, but I think that it's fair to say that devout cross-cultural psychologists are inherently universalistic in their thinking, while cultural psychologists are champions of the view that thought and behavior are constructed in specific and non-recurring cultural environments – a view that never has been incompatible with the cross-cultural (that is, comparative) method. I hope this is not an oversimplification, but cross-cultural psychologists seem to be looking for the simplest way to explain the enormous complexities of thought and behavior, at the same time embracing the way that such patterns can be interpreted in culturally-specific ways. Cultural psychologists seem to be searching for reasons why it is *inappropriate* to reduce thought

***Abandoning the search for
psychological universals
would amount to neglecting
one of the main canons of
science.***

and behavior to some kind of simple structure, eschewing comparativism. The debate involving absolutism, relativism, and universalism continues, and I suspect that it will not be resolved soon. I believe that the one-size-fits-all mentality encompassed in absolutism is completely unacceptable. I also believe that radical relativism and a total and uncompromising reliance on non-comparative contextualism is too extreme. That leaves universalism, and I still argue that searching for the common denominators in human thought and behavior is both tenable, justifiable, and rather interesting. Science, even social science, is, after all, a search for patterns and regularities. It is also an open, honest, and unbiased system that must accommodate those things that are temporarily inexplicable.

Regardless of the approach that cultural scientists prefer, the search for psychological universals will continue. Why shouldn't it? Abandoning the search would amount to neglecting one of the main canons of science.

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- | | |
|--|---|
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Lonner/Bechtold References: 33 ➤

A Newcomer's Quest to Understand Psychological Universals



*DAVID J. BECHTOLD
HONOLULU, HAWAII USA*

As someone new in this field it is an honor to add to Dr. Lonner's comments regarding the direction that the search for psychological universals has gone over the past twenty-five years. For as long as I can remember differences in people's behavior has always interested and confused me. My mother, in explaining to me why people acted the way they did, often used the old saying "marching to the beat of a different drummer." I only partially accepted this answer and over the years came to wonder if, through these different cadences that we all march to, there might be subtle rhythms, almost imperceptible to the ear, that serve as the beginning point for these different drummers.

My first experience in trying to find universals came not from cross-cultural psychology but rather in working with medical researchers at the Honolulu Heart Program. This study, which began in the mid-1960's, attempted to determine if there were some universal causes for coronary heart disease. Looking at groups of Japanese men living in Japan, Hawaii and California a stunning discovery was made that the incidence of coronary heart increased the further west these Japanese men lived. Early on this result led some to think that at last a universal had been found to better health. If you reduced the amount of red meat in your diet then you would become healthier. It was a little disheartening to these researchers when they found that while heart disease increased as these groups of men lived in more Western cultures the incidence of stroke decreased at almost the

identical rate of change. The finding was not a universal to health but rather another example of the need to look deeply at all facets of a discovery to find not only the good but also the bad. Rather than being discouraged these results fascinated the researchers. They continue to this day working with these men, learning more and searching for universal causes of good health.

My next experience in finding these different rhythms was in cross-cultural psychology and came about when reading the work of Hofstede (1980) on the dimensions of national culture. The idea that there are some basic dimensions that can help explain behaviors was a new concept to me. However, once I understood the theory, I could see patterns in how people from different cultures behaved that I never saw before. From those patterns came understanding and, perhaps, the risk that comes from knowing only a little, a rush to explain everything using this new tool.

Bond's (Chinese Culture Connection, 1987) addition to the work of Hofstede (1997) added to my understanding by reminding me that the tools we use may themselves be influenced by where they were developed. Bond's work taught me that being an Asian was more than looking different but was also thinking differently and finding different solutions to common problems. Triandis (1995) extended and added depth to Hofstede's Individualism and Collectivism tool and in doing so added precision to my understanding of these concepts. I also became aware that these tools alone probably can not clearly define universals in people's behavior.

Schwartz (1994) and his value studies added a different collection of tools to this understanding. Perhaps the cadences that people march to are not just influenced by the powerful steadying beat of the few base drums of national culture but are also influenced by the rapid staccato of the many snare drums of values as well.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

David Bechtold is a third year Ph.D. student at the University of Hawaii's International Management program. His area of research interest includes cross-cultural psychology, comparative management and innovation systems in Asia and the United States. He also serves as Director of Project Management at the Pacific Health Research Institute.

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Adding the work of Berry, Lonner, Brislin, and all of the others has increased the number of tools that help to identify the various beats through which people respond to their environment. They also acknowledge that these rhythms are diverse and plentiful. In fact the sheer number of these rhythms would make it tempting to think that there are an untold number of them and that they do not have some basic themes. Yet we know that once a rhythm has been identified it can be accounted for and so the search for common themes gets narrowed.

This is what makes the next twenty-five years so exciting for the next group of searchers like myself. We have come to understand that there are rhythms in this world and we have even identified some. As they are identified they become accounted for and the search continues to narrow. It is possible, though hard for me to conceptualize, that as we continue to narrow the search we may not find these universal rhythms. If that is the case would the search have been in vain. I don't think so. For surely understanding the amazing diversity in why people do what they do is in itself a universal and that understanding alone would make the search worth the effort.

FINAL COMMENT

More information and perspectives on the matter of universals and the various issues surrounding the presence or absence of universals can be found in much of the basic literature in cross-cultural psychology. In addition to Lonner's chapter, "The Search of Psychological Universals", that appeared in Volume One of the original *Handbook of Cross-Cultural Psychology* (1980), a number of chapters in the three-volume second edition of the *Handbook* (Berry et al., 1997) provide additional perspectives. Brislin (2000) has discussions of the research areas referred to in both the essay (Lonner) and comment (Bechtold). An engaging and fairly comprehensive consideration of universals can be found in the book, *Human Universals* (1991) which was written by Donald E. Brown, an anthropologist. Also, the forthcoming *Handbook of Culture and Psychology*, edited by David Matsumoto provides further perspectives. However, there is no chapter on "universals" per se in that particular volume, or in Berry et al. 1997 second edition of the *HCCP*. It seems that whenever anyone in the cross-cultural or cultural realm of psychology tries to cover any broad topic in the discipline, such as emotion, pathology, cognition, or social processes, there is at least an implicit assumption that "universality" is either being taken for granted or challenged. The enduring and basic two-pronged questions is: How much indeed can be taken for granted as universal, or how much of a challenge to universality must or should be issued in the study of human behavior?

(REFERENCES APPEAR FOLLOWING WALT LONNER'S ARTICLE)

New Books, Films and Journals

A list of books published since 1990 by IACCP members can be found on the IACCP web site (www.iaccp.org). A cumulative list of items that have appeared in this column since 1995 is also at our web site.

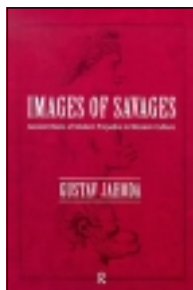
Mike Featherstone & Scott Lash (1999). *Spaces and culture: City, nation, world*. Sage Publications, Inc. (320 pp.) ISBN: 0-7619-6121-6 (h) 0-7619-6122-4 (p) US\$82.00 \$27.95

Critical culture discusses culture and its relation to social structure and the globalization of the world. The authors attempt to show how the increase in technology can create new spaces of culture.

Sandra M. Fowler & Monica G. Mumford (Eds.) (1999). *Intercultural sourcebook: Cross-Cultural training methods* (Vol. 2). Intercultural Press (384 pp.) ISBN: 1-877864-64-1 US\$23.95

"This book offers a collection of cross-cultural training methods and exercises. Methods, such as self awareness inventories, area studies, videotapes and inventories are only a few examples of what is provided. In addition, the importance of research in cross-cultural training for different types of groups are included."

Gustav Jahoda (1998). *Images of savages: Ancient roots of modern prejudice in Western culture*. Routledge (320 pp.) ISBN 0-415-17952-1 US\$68

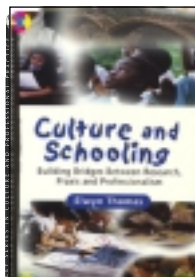


"...advances the provocative thesis that racism and the perpetual alienation of a racialized "other" are a central legacy of the Western tradition."

Deborah A. Prentice & Dale T. Miller (1999). *Cultural divides: Understanding and overcoming group conflict*. Russell Sage Foundation (560 pp.) ISBN: 0-87154-690-6 US\$49.95

"...Provides the latest research on group conflict. New theories concerning social identity and how cultural boundaries impair our ability to resolve conflict are discussed."

Elwyn Thomas (2000). *Culture and Schooling: Building bridges between research, praxis and professionalism*. John Wiley (328 pp.) ISBN 0471 89788 US\$15



This book's goal is to assist educators to improve educational practice in the constantly changing cultural contexts of school and society. Cross cultural dimensions such as diversity, uniformity, individualism and collectivism emerge as key focus areas of discussion. Fields such learning, teaching, assessment, school management and teacher education are covered in the volume in separate chapters.

Bea Wehrly, Kelley R., Kenney, & Mark E. Kenney (1999). *Counseling multiracial families* (Vol. 12). Sage Publications, Inc (238 pp.) ISBN: 0-7619-1590-7 0-7619-1591-5 US\$64.95 (h) US\$29.95 (P)

"...Deals with multiracial families and issues pertaining to couples and parenting in today's societygives a comprehensive history of racial mixing, special needs and strengths associated with such families."



Tenure Track Positions in Social and Cultural Psychology

The Department of Psychology at the University of Alberta is beginning a new program in Social and Cultural Psychology. We are seeking two junior-level scholars who will help to develop this program. Applicants' area of research should be in Social Psychology or Cultural Psychology (area of research interest open). Because of the interdisciplinary nature of studies in psychology and culture, applicants whose background is in areas other than psychology will be considered. Further information on this position can be obtained www.psych.ualberta.ca/hiring.

These appointments will be made at the Assistant Professor level effective July 1, 2001. Hiring decisions for this position will be made on the basis of demonstrated research capabilities, teaching ability, the potential for interdisciplinary collaboration, and fit with departmental needs.

A curriculum vitae, a description of current and planned research, copies of recent publications, and at least three letters of reference should be sent to:

Dr. Douglas S. Grant, Chair
Department of Psychology
P220 Biological Sciences Building
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada, T6G 2E9

Applications for this competition will be received and considered until a suitable candidate has been identified. The records arising from this competition will be managed in accordance with provisions of the Alberta Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIPP).

The University of Alberta hires on the basis of merit. We are committed to the principle of equity in employment. We welcome diversity and encourage applications from all qualified women and men, including persons with disabilities, members of visible minorities, and Aboriginal persons.

...it makes UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA sense.

Merging Past, Present, and Future in Cross-Cultural Psychology: Selected Papers from the 14th International Congress of the IACCP

EDITORS: WALTER J. LONNER, DALE L. DINNELL, DEBORAH K. FORGAYS, AND SUSANNA A. HAYES, ALL OF WESTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Partial Contents:

WHY DO WE STILL HAVE RACISM IF THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS RACE?

Presidential Address by Marshall H. Segall

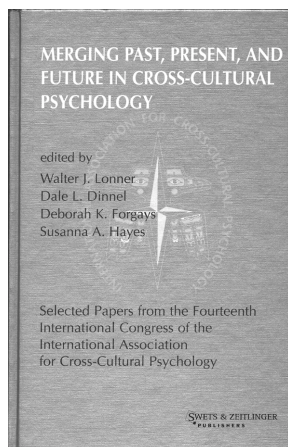
FOUNDERS' SYMPOSIUM. Synopses by Participants Rogelio Diaz-Guerrero, Gustav Jahoda, Douglass R. Price-Williams, & Harry C. Triandis. John W. Berry, Chair

RUTH H. MUNROE MEMORIAL SYMPOSIUM.

Overview and Commentary by Deborah L. Best, Chair.

MILLENNIUM PRELUDE: THE PRESENT STATE AND FUTURE OF CROSS-CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY.

Overview and Commentary by Cigdem Kagitcibasi and Ype H. Poortinga, Co-Chairs.



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Conveners Needed for ARTS 2002

Volunteer conveners are needed to organize and conduct three Advanced Research and Training Seminars (ARTS) in July, 2002 in association with the XXV International Congress of Applied Psychology in Singapore (July 7-12), and the XVI International Congress of Cross-Cultural Psychology in Yogyakarta, Indonesia (July 15-20).

ARTS, sponsored by IUPsyS, IAAP, and IACCP, have the dual purpose of bringing scholars from low-income countries to participate in advanced research and training experiences and to attend a major international congress. To facilitate participants' Congress attendance and to decrease travel costs, the locations of the ARTS should be in Southeast Asia, preferably in or near Singapore. Conveners may be from any country.

Although financial contributions from the international and national psychology organizations are generous, they may not be sufficient to cover all costs of running ARTS. Therefore, conveners will be asked to attempt to raise additional funds, as well as to organize and present the seminar. Funds can be solicited from international, national, or local institutions and agencies.

The choice of ARTS topics is open, but should be of relevance to scholars from low-income countries. There would be particular interest in a seminar focussed on work and organizational psychology, and possibly another on a basic science

topic. The third topic would be entirely open. However, because of previous ARTS seminars on child development, qualitative methodologies, and psychometric testing across cultures, these topics would not be appropriate for ARTS 2002. Conveners should plan for a 3-day research training seminar that in addition, if appropriate, could lead to a publication, development of an international network, or a collaborative international research project. Topics based on developments in the science of psychology with emphasis on current research or with a scientist-practitioner perspective, are encouraged.

From past experience, ARTS conveners likely will be a mix of volunteers who propose topics and persons actively solicited for a specific topic by the Coordinator. Persons interested in convening an ARTS should indicate their proposed topic to the Coordinator as soon as possible. Final selection of topics and conveners will be made by an ARTS Committee with the program finalized in March, 2001.

Those interested in organizing an ARTS may contact:

John G. Adair, Coordinator ARTS 2002
Department of Psychology
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Phone +1 (204) 474-8248
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adair@ms.umanitoba.ca

IACCP ANNOUNCEMENTS

CALL FOR 2004 CONGRESS PROPOSALS

CALL FOR 2003 EUROPEAN REGIONAL CONGRESS PROPOSALS

Members of IACCP are invited to submit proposals for the 2004 Congress. Following long-standing tradition, it would be desirable if this Congress were held in proximity (defined in transportation, not strictly geographic, terms) of the International Congress of Psychology (IUPsyS) conference planned for 2004 in Beijing, China.

Proposals are also requested for a 2003 Regional Congress in Europe.

Those wanting to submit such a proposal can contact the Secretary-General, Klaus Böhnke.

There are specific criteria which the proposals should meet. The potential organizer must be involved in cross-cultural research. S/he must be a member of IACCP or become a member before submitting the proposal. The potential organizer should be a person with status within her/his university or research institute so as to be able to elicit the required financial and logistical support for organizing the Congress, so as to be able to elicit the cooperation of psychologists from the country, and desirably, from its psychological association. All the financial costs for organizing the Congress are the responsibility of the local committee. IACCP has provided some seed money in the past for organizing Congresses, but this must be returned to IACCP. The venue does not have to be in Singapore, but can be in nearby countries. The venue is usually a university, and rooms in uni-

versity dormitories or similar low cost accommodation must be available for psychologists and students with low incomes.

Following is the **Conference Proposal Cover Sheet** which must be submitted by the potential organizers. A full version is available for download on the IACCP web site.

CONFERENCE PROPOSAL COVER SHEET

1. Title of Conference: XVIth IACCP Congress in 2002
2. Conference Dates
3. Location
4. Names of Conference Organizers
5. Sponsoring/cooperating university institution(s) at location
6. Psychologists participating in the Organizing Committee
7. President of the Scientific Committee and psychologists participating in the Scientific Committee
8. Conference Resources
(Describe support available from universities, governments, foundations, and businesses for meeting space, services, accommodation, and travel)
9. Budget
 - a. Proposed registration fee
(Are there any provisions for psychologists from developing nations?)
 - b. Are conference proceedings included in the registration fee?
 - c. Is the conference banquet fee included in the registration fee? (The conference banquet should be either in the registration fee, or should be at a financial level which would permit psychologists from developing nations to attend)

Conference Proposal: 46 ►

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

POSITION IN CROSS-CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY

The Department of Psychology at Western Washington University is seeking a person who has had considerable experience in cross-cultural (and cultural) psychology. This is a tenure-track position, and will have a starting date of September 2001. The person selected will be expected to play an important role in Western's cross-cultural efforts in the Center for Cross-Cultural Research. The application deadline is December 1, 2000. Additional details can be found by visiting the Department of Psychology's Home Page: www.wvu.edu/~psych

Contact:

Walter J. Lonner, Chair
Cross-Cultural Psychology Search Committee
Center for Cross-Cultural Research
Department of Psychology
Western Washington University
Bellingham, WA 98225-9089

INTERAMERICAN STUDENT RESEARCH AWARD

The Interamerican Society of Psychology (SIP) calls for papers to compete for the 2001 Interamerican Student Research Award in Psychology. Two awards are given: one to an undergraduate and another to a graduate student. These are announced during the opening ceremony of the Interamerican Congress of Psychology which will be held in Santiago de Chile from July, 2001.

Information and submissions:

Martha Givaudan
Att: SIP Student Awards
Apartado Postal 41-595
México, D.F.
Fax: (52) 56.11.58.76 (ext. 211)

marthag@imifap.org.mx

Deadline for receipt of abstracts is December 15, 2000

FORUM QUALITATIVE SOCIAL RESEARCH

FORUM QUALITATIVE SOZIALFORSCHUNG

FQS is a multilingual online journal for qualitative research. The main aim of FQS is to promote discussion and cooperation between qualitative researchers from different countries and social science disciplines. The unique attributes of the internet - speed, flexibility, interactivity - are employed to develop, in comparison to traditional print media, new discourse forms and standards for quality. It is an experimental project which means being an open project, where FQS' content and formal design are developed in cooperation with all of its participants - readers, authors, editorial board members and editors alike. Abstracts are published both in English and German language, and additionally since June 2000, in Spanish. Also FQS-fulltexts are available for free.

<http://www.qualitative-research.net>

► 45: Conference Proposal

d. Meeting rooms

(Describe site, number of rooms, size of rooms, and amphitheater)

e. Audio Visual Equipment

(Will overhead projectors, slide projectors be available)

f. Conference Briefcases or Folders

(Will they be available)

g. Name tags, pens, etc.

Conference Proposal: 48►

PLANNED SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES OF THE IACCP

2001 July 7 - July 11

***IACCP Regional European Congress
Winchester, England, UK***

Congress theme: "Capitalising on Diversity"; Congress chair: Peter B. Smith; Organising Committee head: Paul Redford; Scientific Committee head: Robin Goodwin.

Deadline for submission of abstracts is January 15, 2001.

Contact:

Paul Redford
Department of Psychology
King Alfred's College
Winchester, SO22 4NR
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 (0)1962 827 519
Fax +44 (0)1962 827 437
p.redford@wkac.ac.uk
Other Conferences of Interest

2002 July 15 - July 19

***XVI Congress of the IACCP
Yogyakarta, Indonesia***

The XVI Congress is planned for Yogyakarta, Indonesia, about 600 km from Jakarta. Additional information will be forthcoming.

Sponsoring organization: Gadjah Mada University

Organizers: Kusdwiratri Setiono and faculty from universities in Yogyakarta and Central Java; Indonesian Psychological

Society; individuals from University of Indonesia, Jakarta and Padjadjaran University, Bandung.

OTHER CONFERENCES OF INTEREST:

2001 February 21 - 25

***Society for Cross-Cultural Research
San Diego, CA USA***

Submissions due: January 30, 2001

Conference information:

www.york.cuny.edu/~divale/sccr/index.htm

SCCR web site:

www.sccr.org

Contact:

William Divale
Social Sciences
York College, CUNY
94-20 Guy R. Brewer Blvd.
Jamaica, NY 11451

Tel. +1 (718) 262-2982

Fax +1 (718) 262-3790

Divalebill@aol.com

2001 May 31 - June 2

***31st Annual Meeting of the Jean
Piaget Society
Berkeley, California, USA***

Program theme: Biology And Knowledge
Revisited: From Embryogenesis To Psychogenesis.

Submission deadline is December 1, 2000.

<http://www.piaget.org> for submission details or write to:

Dr. Eric Amsel
Weber State University
1202 University Circle
Ogden, Utah, 84408-1202
eramsel@cc.weber.edu

2001 April 20 - 22

The International Academy for

A good list of international conferences can be found on the IUPsyS web site: www.iupsys.org

Intercultural Research Oxford, Mississippi, USA

Due date for submissions: October 1, 1999.

Contact:

Dan Landis
Professor of Psychology and Director
Center for Applied Research and Evaluation
University of Mississippi
University, MS 38677
601-232-7797 (Voice)
601-232-5077 (Fax)
landisd@watervalley.net
<http://www.watervalley.net/users/academy/default.html>

2002 July 1 - 12 25th International Congress of Applied Psychology Singapore

Hosted by the Singapore Psychological Society and the Department of Social Work and Psychology, National University of Singapore

Organizing chair: Elizabeth Nair

Secretariat:

CEMS Pte Ltd
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2001 July 29 - August 3 XXVIII Interamerican Congress of Psychology Santiago, Chile

Theme: "Towards a Psychology of Human Well-being." We will encourage the presentations and discussions of new scientific and professional issues and we will make all the effort to develop a high quality program.

First deadline: October 10, 2000

Final deadline: December 10, 2000.

Contact:

info@sip2001.org
<http://www.sip2001.org>

American Psych. Association

2001: August 24-28, San Francisco, CA
2002: August 23-27, Chicago, IL
2003: August 8-12, Toronto, Ontario
2004: July 30 - Aug 5, Honolulu, HI
2005: August 19-23, Washington, D.C.
2006: August 11-15, New Orleans, LA

American Psych. Society

2001: June 14-17, Ontario, Canada
2002: June 6-9, New Orleans, Louisiana

► 46: Conference Proposal

h. Announcements, mailings, postage, and other correspondence

i. Other equipment and supplies
(Availability of computers for preparation of graphs, etc.)

j. Secretariat

k. Accommodation
(Location, approximate rates for rooms, rates for rooms in dormitories for psychologists from developing nations)

l. Transportation
(Describe local transportation available between conference site and site of accommodations)

m. Sight-seeing arrangements and social program

10. Payment: What forms of payment are acceptable for registration and accommodations (Credit cards, money orders, arrangement of payment for psychologists from developing nations.)

Clarification of issues related to the proposal can be addressed to the Secretary-General (see inside back cover).

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Bernadette Setiadi

(see Conferences section)

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J. Cross-Cultural Psychology

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Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin

William K. Gabrenya Jr.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CROSS-CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY

The International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP) was founded in 1972 and has a membership of over 800 persons in more than 70 countries. The aims of the Association are to facilitate communication among persons interested in all areas of the intersection of cultural and psychology. IACCP holds international congresses every two years and regional conferences in most other years. The next international conference will be in Indonesia in 2002. We are associated with several publications, including the bimonthly *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, the quarterly newsletter *Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin*, and conference proceedings. Membership fees are based on annual gross income.

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Between \$15,000 and \$30,000	\$50	\$30
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More than \$65,000	\$85	\$35

Subscription Fees (for nonmembers)

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Individual	US \$38	US \$20
Institutional	\$104	\$30
Back issues (per volume)		\$40

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