

# *Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin*

International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology



## **Rama Fights for His Girl**

**The Ramayana Ballet  
Yogyakarta, Indonesia**



**Volume 36    Numbers 2 & 3  
June & September 2002**



# ***Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin***

***A PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
FOR CROSS-CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY***

William K. Gabrenya Jr., Editor  
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*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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## *The Yogyakarta Congress: What We Did and What We Decided*

### **NEWS IN THIS ARTICLE:**

- Yogyakarta Congress
- New Bulletin Associate Editor
- Reduction in Provisional Member Benefits
- Publication Committee Changes



STILL ANOTHER  
RIDICULOUS PHOTO

### **THE YOGYAKARTA CONGRESS WAS A GREAT SUCCESS. CENTERED IN THE SALUBRIOUS ATMOSPHERE OF THE CRUISE SHIP MELIÁ PUROSANI,**

the participants experienced the stimulating intellectual exchange to which they have become accustomed in IACCP Congresses, both within the well-attended formal sessions and in casual interaction all over the ship's various restaurants, bars, and leisure settings.<sup>1</sup> We were treated to extensive touristic experiences in the area around the city, and I shot enough film to gain my wife's attention concerning the processing costs.

We all recall the concern and controversy leading up to the final decision to keep the Congress in Yogyakarta. However, no one expressed to me any sense of being unsafe while in the country, and my own experience wandering around the streets of Jakarta by day and night—and traveling alone by train from Yogyakarta to Jakarta—was that the people with whom I had contact were warm and friendly.

For many Westerners, the experience of the morning call to prayers (before 5am) was unexpected, and resulted in considerable loss of sleep for the first

***Congress: 14➤***

<sup>1</sup>Meliá Purosani was of course an elegant hotel that just felt like the luxurious, encapsulating environment of a cruise ship.

# Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin

## 1 THE YOGYAKARTA CONGRESS: WHAT WE DID, AND WHAT WE DECIDED

Some Congress reactions and some of the decisions that were made.

*BILL GABRENYA*

## 5 THEORY & METHOD: CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY AND INDIGENOUS PSYCHOLOGY: ARE THEY FOES OR ALLIES?

Susumu compares the epistemologies and metatheoretical orientations of indigenous psychology, cultural psychology and finds more similarity than difference.

*SUSUMU YAMAGUCHI*



## 15 REGIONAL REPORT: THE CULTURAL ECOLOGY OF PSYCHOLOGY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Elias points out the linguistic and cultural diversity in Africa and suggests that this diversity presents opportunities for cross-cultural research.

*ELIAS MPOFU*



## 24 TRIANDIS AWARD: HOW DOES A STUDENT OF CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY AND COGNITIVE SCIENCE DO BOTH WITHOUT FEELING LIKE SHE HAS LEFT OUT THE BEST OF EACH TRADITION?

Samar reveals the difficulties encountered by a graduate student with a culturalist orientation who must survive within a traditional graduate program.

*SAMAR ZEBIAN*



## 36 CONFERENCE REPORT: IACCP IS REPRESENTED AT ICOPE IN ST. PETERSBURG

Walt and Ype report on IACCP's contribution to the conference and present photos to prove that they actually went.

*WALTER LONNER & YPE H. POORTINGA*



**Pavlov**



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**ABOUT THE COVER**

**PHOTO**

**EDITOR**

The Congress participants were treated to the Ramayana Ballet at the Ramayan Open Air Theatre.

Prince Rama has won Shinta as his bride in a competition, but Prince Rawana steals her away (for all the wrong reasons). Rama and the ape army eventually kill Rawana and he gets his girl back.

Shinta & Rama pose for the Psychologists.



- 4 *PROFESSOR JOHN WILLIAMS*  
*AKINSOLO OLOWU*
- 13 *PULTUSK CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS*
- 31 *MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING*  
*KLAUS BOEHNKE*
- 39 *ELECTION RESULTS: MEET THE NEW REGIONAL REPS*  
*EDITOR*
- 41 *DUES INCREASE FOR 2003*
- 42 *CONVENORS NEEDED FOR ARTS PRESENTERS*  
*JOHN ADAIR*
- 43 *NEW BOOKS*  
*Pedersen, Trimble, others*
- 45 *IACCP ANNOUNCEMENTS*
- 47 *CONFERENCES*  
✿ IACCP Hungary 2003  
✿ IACCP China 2004



IACCP Regional Conference in Hungary, July 2003: [www.psychology.hu/iaccp](http://www.psychology.hu/iaccp)

## ***PROFESSOR JOHN WILLIAMS...***

...was a cross-cultural psychologist in truth and in deed! The International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology will surely miss him. In fact, the world will miss him. For this discipline and the Association John Williams risked everything to be present at the Regional Conference of the IACCP at Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria in July 1995. Those were the days of our political tumult of Abacha reign! Such personalities like Professor Williams are very few and far apart; many would not touch Nigeria with a long pole then! Sweet are his memories and interactions with him. He was a psychologist to the core! An obituary will appear in our *IFE PSYCHOLOGIA: An International Journal*, Volume 11, Number 1, March 2002.

May his great soul rest in perfect peace.

Professor Akinsolo Olowu  
Department of Psychology  
Obafemi Awolowo University  
Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria



**Obafemi Awolowo University Conference Center.** Participants in the Third African Regional Conference of the IACCP, Nigeria, 1995. John Williams is in the first row, third person to the right of the woman in the center. 'Sola Olowu is in the first row to the woman's immediate left, wearing a light Western-style suit. Conference report: *Bulletin*, 1995 29(4)

# *Cultural Psychology and Indigenous Psychology: Are they Foes or Allies?*



SUSUMU YAMAGUCHI  
TOKYO, JAPAN

In recent years, criticisms have been directed against mainstream psychology<sup>1</sup> within the traditions of both cultural psychology (CP) and indigenous psychology (IP). Advocates of both CP and indigenous psychologies (IPs) have been criticizing mainstream psychology as being, among other things, bounded by its ungrounded commitment to natural science orientations (e.g., Bruner, 1990; Cole, 1996; Kim 1999; Shweder 1990, to name just a few). Given such meta-theoretical challenges against mainstream psychology from the two camps, it is quite odd that advocates of both camps have been ignoring each other except for occasional references to the work done in the other camp. The purpose of this article, therefore, is to clarify the similarities and differences in the two camps and to pursue integration in an amicable way. To this end, I will consider specifically how an indigenous approach can provide insights into the mental functioning of people in a particular culture while satisfying the requirements of both camps. To demonstrate, I will focus on the concept of *Amae*, an indigenous Japanese concept, which has intrigued many cross-cultural researchers for several decades. Finally, I will discuss the implications of the integrative approach for cross-cultural psychology.

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I thank Kazuko Behrens, Yoshi Kashima, Uichol Kim, Junko Tanaka-Matsumi, Joan Miller, Sumi Morikawa, Yuriko Zemba for their helpful comments on an earlier version of this article.



## ***SHARED CRITICISMS OF MAINSTREAM PSYCHOLOGY***

### ***PSYCHIC UNITY OR UNIVERSAL LAW OF MIND***

Although there is more than one version in both camps, the arguments of both CP and IP resonate well in harmony (for a review, see Miller, 1997). In CP, the natural science orientation of mainstream psychology is harshly criticized. For example, Cole (1996) questions the validity of assumed universal solutions applicable to “all people at all times in all places” (p. 20). Shweder (1990) also casts serious doubt on the mainstream’s assumption of psychic unity, “which is assumed to result in people being all the same ‘deep down’ or ‘inside’” (p. 5). Likewise, indigenous psychologists argue that culture needs to be understood in a particular cultural context (e.g., Berry, 1993; Sinha, 1997). Both cultural and indigenous psychologists reject the assumption of universality of human mental functioning in mainstream psychology as being too simplistic.

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***Despite their reluctance to accept the existence of nomothetic and universal laws of human mental functioning, both camps cautiously accept cross-cultural comparisons as desirable.***

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Despite their reluctance to accept the existence of nomothetic and universal laws of human mental functioning, at least from the outset, both camps cautiously accept cross-cultural comparisons as desirable. Shweder (1990) argues,

And although the constitutive and meaning-laden act of scientific comparison may require the postulation of a standard or universal Archimedian point of view from which to spot differences and talk sensibly about them (difference does presuppose likeness), it should be remembered that such posits of a universal grid for comparison are constructed and deconstructed by us in order to make our intentional world intelligible. One of the hazards of comparison may be the ease with which the universals that we posit as part of our own intentional activities, in maintaining and enriching our own intentional world, get projected onto some imagined deep and essential structure of the mind. (p. 24).

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1. Cross-cultural psychology has also been the target of criticism from cultural psychologists such as Shweder (1990). They have criticized cross-cultural psychology for constituting a branch of general psychology. Because I don't address this issue in this article, interested readers are referred to an excellent review by Adamopoulos and Lonner (2001).



As can be seen in the above quote, Shweder (1990) adroitly avoided endorsing the assumption of universality in cross-cultural comparisons. However, one needs to assume at least a commonality in two cultures to make sense out of the comparison between them. If a commonality in a particular area of mental functioning is found in various cultures, it must be very difficult to deny its universality. In indigenous psychology, both Sinha (1997) and Kim, Park, and Park (2000) advocate that laws of mental functioning confirmed in a particular cultural context be tested for generality across cultures. In arguing for such a scientific endeavor, both CP and IP essentially accept at least a possibility of a universal law of human mental functioning, albeit both camps rejecting the naive assumptions of its existence.<sup>2</sup>

### ***INTENTIONAL ACTS IN A CONTEXT***

Inseparable from the criticisms forwarded within both CP and IP against the nomothetic methodological strategy is their emphasis on the importance of the context in which human actions take place. As Cole (1996) put it, CP “emphasizes mediated action in a context” and “seeks to ground its analysis in everyday life events” (p. 104). Intention, which has often been ignored or rejected by mainstream psychology as too subjective, is also a legitimate object of scientific research in CP. Bruner (1990) summarizes his argument:

A cultural psychology, almost by definition, will not be preoccupied with “behavior” but with “action,” its intentionally based counterpart, and more specifically, with situated action—action situated in a cultural setting, and in the mutually interacting intentional states of the participation. (p. 19).

In IP, Kim (1999) also argues for the inclusion of intention as a part of research on the phenomenology of human action:

In this approach, human agency and intention are considered as central, linking observable input with the observable output. (p. 13).

Thus, within both CP and IP, intentional human behavior constitutes a central object of their scientific research. Culture is seen as providing context in which people act with intention. As Bruner (1990) quotes Geertz’s clear argument, “there is no such thing as human nature independent of culture” (p. 12).

In summary, despite variations in preferred methodologies and emphases among advocates of both CP and IP, their meta-theoretical challenge against mainstream

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2. It should also be pointed out that the imposed etic-approach, which is based upon the naive assumption of universality, has often produced findings of pseudo-universals. For example, an uncritical use of the Kolbergian model led many early researchers to conclude that universality exists in moral judgment, a claim that has been challenged by later investigators who have adopted more culturally inclusive conceptions of morality (see, for example, the argument in Miller, 2001).

psychology shares the same arguments: a grave concern about the natural science orientation of mainstream psychology which has given rise to its neglect of the context in which people act intentionally.

## ***TWO ALTERNATIVE ROUTES TO THE GOAL?***

In terms of methodology, both CP and IP appear to be wide open to various possibilities (for a review, see Kashima, 1998 in this series). As Adamopoulos and Lonner (2001) rightly pointed out, no consensus about the appropriate methodologies has been reached among self-defined cultural psychologists. Nor is there any consensus among indigenous psychologists. The only perceptible difference between CP and IP resides in the argument by one version of IP that theories, concepts, and methods need to be developed from within a particular culture, using a bottom-up approach (Kim, 2001). Enriquez (1993) termed such an approach “indigenization from within (IP-within).” In IP-within, “theories, concepts, and methods

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***Indigenous concepts cut both ways: they are full of cultural meanings that are often times difficult to understand for outsiders.***

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are developed internally, and indigenous information is considered the primary source of knowledge” (Kim, Park, & Park, 2000, p. 65). That is, researchers themselves are assumed to be culturally embedded and thus are not free from cultural values and history. Probably this is the most stringent and idealistic version of IP proposed by Berry (1989).

On the other hand, CP appears indifferent to the assertion of IP-within. Rather, CP essentially assumes that well-trained researchers from outside (often with assistance by local informants) can discover local laws that govern how people in a particular culture feel, think, and behave in their cultural context.<sup>3</sup>

## ***INDIGENOUS CONCEPTS***

The most important difference between the approaches of IP and CP would be

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3. In this sense, CP’s approach can be appropriately labeled indigenization from without, in which psychological theories, concepts, and methods are transported with modifications to a local cultural context.

4. The hybridized research strategy here is not the same issue raised in the discussion of the need for hybridized definitions of culture, which was discussed in this series (de Munck, 2000; Phinney, 1999). Phinney (1999) argued that cultures are becoming hybridized due to the contact and interpenetration among cultures.

the role of indigenous concepts in their theorization. For IP-within, indigenous concepts are almost indispensable. Alfonso (1977; quoted by Enriquez, 1993) argues that the exclusive use of a supposedly international language "can lead to the neglect of the wealth of indigenous concepts and methods embodied in a language more meaningful to the culture." On the other hand, CP typically attempts to explain human mental functioning in a particular culture using international concepts, which are mostly constructed and defined in the West. Advocates of CP or opponents of IP-within can advance an argument that a theory composed of indigenous concepts is hardly understandable outside of a particular culture and thus IP-within will end up juxtaposing a vast number of indigenous psychologies.

In sum, indigenous concepts cut both ways: they are full of cultural meanings that are often times difficult to understand for outsiders. For the IP-within approach, it is essential that indigenous concepts be related to the international terminology of psychology, whereas for CP, international concepts need to incorporate what indigenous concepts mean in a particular cultural context.

## ***HYBRIDIZED RESEARCH STRATEGY***

A hybridized research strategy<sup>4</sup> is proposed to develop a psychology that is universal in the sense that it is understood universally by researchers and people in various cultures. In this approach, a research team needs to involve native researcher(s) as well as researcher(s) from outside. They work together using indigenous concepts to establish a folk psychology of action in specific cultural contexts. Then, the indigenous concepts and a theory including the indigenous concepts are matched with an international terminology in psychology. Such an

### ***ABOUT THE AUTHOR***

Susumu Yamaguchi obtained his Ph.D at the University of Tokyo. He has worked at the department of social psychology at the University of Tokyo for the past 15 years. His research interests are in empirical research on such topics as Amai, self-esteem among Asians, and individualism-collectivism. He is one of the founders of the Asian Association of Social Psychology and is currently serving as the President of the association.

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approach is IP-within, because the local phenomenon is examined by a research team involving local researchers without importing a theory or construct from extant theories developed in the West. It is CP because the development of a folk psychology is often its goal. A folk psychology is expected to “provide a system by which people organize their experience in, knowledge about, and transactions with the world” (Bruner, 1990, p. 35). Finally, to ensure the communicability of a resultant theory, indigenous concepts will be related to an international terminology in psychology by concept matching.

## ***THEORY & METHOD***

Series editor: Joan Miller

This series presents varied and contrasting views on the theoretical and methodological bases of cultural and cross-cultural psychology.

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### ***CROSS-CULTURAL CONCEPT MATCHING***

Kim and Yamaguchi (1995) adopted the hybridized research strategy in recent research on the indigenous Japanese concept of *Amae*<sup>5</sup> (1995). In this project, indigenous researchers along with a researcher from outside attempted to develop a folk psychology of *Amae*. In one of a series of studies, we attempted to relate the indigenous concept of *Amae* to a universal terminology used in psychology, by contrasting it with the closely related concepts of attachment and dependence (Yamaguchi & Ariizumi, 2002). This study would provide an example of concept matching of indigenous concepts with universal ones.

Attachment refers to a phenomenon similar to *Amae*, because both *Amae* and attachment are originally seen in the mother-child relationship. Dependence is also relevant to *Amae*, as *Amae* has often been translated as dependence or dependency (Doi, 1973, 1989). Because *Amae* is equated with dependence (e.g., Johnson, 1993) which, in turn, is associated with one pattern of insecure attachment, it has been claimed by Western researchers that *Amae* is found among insecurely attached Japanese children (e.g., Rothbaum, Weisz, Pott, Miyake, & Morelli, 2000).<sup>6</sup> On the contrary, the results of our empirical study using an open-ended questionnaire (Kim & Yamaguchi, 1995) suggested that Japanese associate *Amae* with securely attached children. Thus, Japanese folk psychology predicts that *Amae* is associated with securely attached children rather than insecurely attached children. Empirical matching of indigenous and international concepts is expected to provide an answer to this inconsistency at the conceptual level.<sup>7</sup>

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5. Kim (2001) provides an outline of the strategy at a meta-theoretical level.

6. Despite my disagreement on their claimed association of *Amae* with insecure attachment, I generally agree with their argument that attachment needs to be studied based upon concepts like *Amae* in Japanese cultural contexts.

In Yamaguchi and Ariizumi's study (2002), a description of the typical secure attachment (Type B) as well as the insecure attachment (Type A, C) in the strange situation paradigm was taken from Durkin (1995). Adult Japanese participants read those attachment type descriptions and indicated, among other things, the extent to which they thought each type of child would show *Amae* behavior. It was expected that *Amae* in Japanese folk psychology could be mapped onto the space defined by the accumulated evidence on attachment, which has been claimed to be universal. The result was quite straightforward. First, the Japanese participants perceived the securely attached child as more autonomous, healthy, optimistic, and outgoing than their insecurely attached counterparts, demonstrating certain equivalence in the meaning of attachment types across cultures. Second, and more importantly, the Japanese participants associated *Amae* with securely attached children more than insecurely attached children, as expected by Japanese folk psychology. Furthermore, a desirable and undesirable type of *Amae* was associated with securely attached and insecurely attached children, respectively.

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***Indigenous psychology and cultural psychology are not foes but can be allies: they can be hybridized in an amicable and productive way and offer a compelling research strategy.***

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These results provide a clearer picture of the differences and similarities between *Amae* and the two universal concepts, attachment and dependence. First, the concept of *Amae* needs to be distinguished from those of dependency and lack of autonomy, because *Amae* is more typically associated with secure attachment in Japan, which has been believed to foster an autonomous child. It should be noted in this respect that the present findings cast doubt on Vereijken, Riksen-Walraven, and Van Lieshout's (1997) conclusion that *Amae* and dependency are highly similar.<sup>8</sup> Second, there is more than one type of *Amae*: the desirable and undesirable kind of *Amae* respectively matches secure attachment and insecure attachment.

Although obviously more research is needed to draw a complete picture of the

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7. Wierzbicka (1991) took a similar but different approach. She analyzed *Amae* and other indigenous Japanese words linguistically based upon ethnographies and described it in a set of simple sentences, which she claimed explain *Amae* at the level of conceptual universals, or near-universals. Her approach, unfortunately, lacks empirical basis.

8. This research is imposed-etic, because the researchers assumed that a scale developed in the West (i.e., the Attachment Q-sort) to measure children's attachment behavior can be used to measure *Amae* behavior among Japanese.

*Amae* phenomenon, these findings provide enough initial evidence that our hybridized research strategy is useful when we attempt to grasp meanings of culturally situated acts like *Amae*. So long as folk psychology can be accepted as a valid source of knowledge in scientific research, the present findings would facilitate an understanding of *Amae* at the universal level using international terminology.

## CONCLUSION

Indigenous psychology and cultural psychology are not foes but can be allies: they can be hybridized in an amicable and productive way and offer a compelling research strategy. Although no mention was made of cross-cultural psychology in this article, such an approach would be acceptable to open-minded cross-cultural psychologists as well. With an appropriate mixture of researchers from within and without, self-defined cross-cultural psychologists would take a similar route to their goal, regardless of its label; cross indigenization, universal psychology, or whatever.

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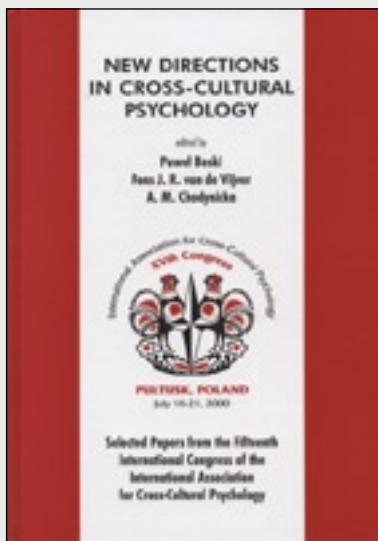
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## 2000 PULTUSK CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS BOOK PUBLISHED

Pawel Boski arrived at the Yogya-karta Congress toting two crates of Proceedings books to distribute to people who had attended his 2000 Congress in Poland. It's a great book reflecting an impressive labor of love. The precise story of how he managed to get the books into the country and to the Congress is...well...interesting.

If you attended the Pultusk Congress and have not yet received your copy of the book, please contact Pawel at [boskip@psychpan.waw.pl](mailto:boskip@psychpan.waw.pl).

Copies of the book are still available for purchase by individuals who did not attend the Congress, and by libraries, for \$20 plus shipping. Please contact Pawel to reserve a copy and determine the shipping cost.





## ► 1: Congress

several days. However, by the time I left Jakarta the dueling public address systems of the mosques around my hotel had become a natural sound of the night, as reassuring as the predawn sounds of wildlife around my suburban Florida home. Culture is affect.

Some members took the opportunity to visit Bali before or after the Congress, and I am certain that all members of the Association sadly regret the terrorist bombing that took place in Bali just before this issue went to the printer.

I have placed some conferences photos on the IACCP web site, and others will appear in this and the next *Bulletin*.

### **NEW BULLETIN ASSOCIATE EDITOR**

I am pleased to announce that Kimberly Noels of Alberta, Canada has volunteered to be an Associate Editor of the *Bulletin*. Her principal function will be to work on the “newsletter functions” of the *Bulletin*, such as news, announcements, INFO-RUMS, and other ways in which members’ activities can be shared with each other. She can be contacted at [knoels@ualberta.ca](mailto:knoels@ualberta.ca).

### **REDUCTION IN PROVISIONAL MEMBER BENEFITS**

The IACCP constitution stipulates that members who do not pay dues are considered “provisional members” for two years, after which they become something else, maybe “ex-members.” Traditionally, the *Bulletin* has been sent to provisional members (but not the *Journal*). Due to the increasing mailing and printing costs associated with the *Bulletin*, the Executive Council decided in Yogyakarta that the *Bulletin* will be mailed to provisional members for only one year. This is why you may have received a “This is Your Last Issue!” notice in this issue.

### **PUBLICATION COMMITTEE CHANGES**

The Publications Committee and the Executive Council decided in Yogyakarta to change the composition of the Publications Committee to better represent the current publishing and communication functions of the Association. The new Publications Committee will include members who are associated with our electronic media resources, including the web site, discussion list, and other online activities. These changes are subject to formal approval at the IACCP General Meeting in Xi’An, China, in 2004. The proposed committee will include:

Chair	Web Site Webmaster
JCCP Senior Editor	The Treasurer
JCCP Editor	Two at-large members with interests in the area
Bulletin Editor	A representative of the Directory and/or the Discussion list

# *The Cultural Ecology of Psychology in Sub-Saharan Africa*



ELIAS MPOFU  
HARARE, ZIMBABWE

As the IACCP regional representative for sub-Saharan Africa, I am both humbled by and excited at the opportunities entailed by that responsibility. I am humbled by the sheer immensity of the subregion in terms of geographical size and cultural diversity. I am challenged to identify and work with strategic partners for the development of psychology in a region with relatively underdeveloped professional collaboration traditions, even within national boundaries (Working Group on the Development of Psychology in Africa, 2000; Serpell & Nsamenang, 2000). At the same time, I am excited at the prospects of making a difference by working with or being part of ongoing initiatives toward enhancing the development of psychology in the sub-region as well as building on existing traditions. I am privileged to be the window of opportunity to international psychology for some of my colleagues who have no or little personal or professional experience with international psychology associations.

In an earlier issue of the *Bulletin* (Mpofo, 1998), I noted that the development of psychology in sub-Saharan Africa could be enhanced by reaching out to the many academic and professional psychologists in the region and inviting them to take part in the activities of regional and international psychology associations such as the IACCP. I also proposed a simple outreach oriented initiative with mailing of IACCP flyers and application forms to prospective psychologist members. I estimated the cost of this effort to be about US\$20 in stationery and postage

stamps. Many psychologists in sub-Saharan Africa do not have reliable access to the Internet and hence unable to access the IACCP web site. For a variety of logistical complications, my postal outreach initiative is still pending.

In this report, I would like to share with you my view of the cultural context for the development of psychology in sub-Saharan Africa. By doing so, I not only

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***The notion of an African culture in the sense of  
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subscribe is a myth.***

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hope to reflect the challenges and opportunities available to the development of cross-cultural psychology in sub-Saharan Africa, but to invite you to seek partnerships with psychologists in the region that would support their involvement with IACCP activities and those of sister psychology associations. I also seek to challenge those members of the association who are already working in partnership with African psychologists to encourage them to be members of the IACCP as a way of bolstering their international scholarship. In addition, I briefly describe some regional and local initiatives that offer exciting opportunities for strengthening collaborative, psychology scholarship traditions in the sub-region.

### ***SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: ITS CULTURAL HERITAGES FOR PSYCHOLOGY***

Sub-Saharan Africa is a geographically vast and culturally diverse region. It comprises more than 35 countries, each of them with an average of about 10 culturally distinct communities within the individual national boundaries. The cultural communities often span international boundaries and are essentially cultural linguistic entities. A large number of languages spoken in this region are derivatives of an original Bantu language that was spoken by early Africans sometime in the remote past. However, with the exception of a few tens of root words, a majority of the languages spoken in sub-Saharan Africa are mutually unintelligible. Being a native speaker of one African language, my experience is that proficiency in one African language rarely translates into an advantage in learning another. African language dialects are the exception in which knowing one language (e.g., Zulu) may be an advantage in learning sister languages (e.g., Northern and Southern Nguni languages of South Africa and southern Mozambique).

To the rich and complex cultural-linguistic tapestry of sub-Saharan Africa is the addition of languages from Africa's relatively recent Western European colonial heritage: English, French, German and Portuguese. These foreign languages have been adopted as national languages by many countries in sub-Saharan Africa

either exclusively (as in most of the French and Portuguese colonies: e.g., Burkina Faso, Mozambique) or in addition to a number of indigenous languages (as in some former British colonies: e.g., Zimbabwe, South Africa).

The case of Afrikaans and KiSwahili is somewhat unique. Afrikaans may have originally developed from the Dutch language but is in many respects different from modern Dutch. There are claims that KiSwahili developed from a hybridization of African-bantu and Arabic-Middle Eastern languages. KiSwahili is an official language in a number of East African countries, together with English, and also Arabic.

Of significance to this report is the fact that the diversity of languages indigenous to sub-Saharan Africa and their relative mutual unintelligibility mirrors the diversity of cultures in the sub-region. Thus, it is more appropriate to speak of indigenous African cultures rather than *the* African culture. The notion of an African culture in the sense of a homogeneous culture to which all Africans subscribe is a myth.

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***The Western European cultural-linguistic heritage has been a liability where it has supplanted entire African traditional languages or ways of knowing.***

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The plurality of cultures within Africa means that there are great opportunities for cross-cultural psychology studies involving different African cultural communities, as well as African and non-African communities.

The African, Western European cultural-linguistic heritage has been both an asset and a liability. It has been an asset in enhancing opportunities for interaction among members of diverse African cultures as well as adding to the cultural elements for development or modernization (e.g., literacy). The Western European cultural-linguistic heritage has been a liability in those cases where it has supplanted entire African traditional languages or ways of knowing. Even as that heritage has helped minimize the numerous historical cultural-linguistic divides among indigenous communities of sub-Saharan Africa, it also introduced a new divide based on differences between the Western European language heritages. For example, psychologists from English speaking Africa can hardly interact with those from French speaking or Portuguese speaking Africa. A personal experience with this limitation was that I could not converse with an African colleague from the Democratic Republic of the Congo at an international psychology conference at Geneva in 1996 without the assistance of a helpful European national of Asian descent who acted as a translator. Psychologists from French or Portuguese

speaking Africa may be handicapped in their participation in IACCP activities where the medium of communication is English. Similarly, psychologists from English speaking Africa cannot directly participate in conferences in an African country where the official language is French. As regional representative of a cultural-linguistically diverse region, and from an English speaking African country, I am significantly challenged in my ability to reach out to colleagues in French or Portuguese speaking Africa. I have enjoyed professional networking with Dr. Bame Nsamenang and others from Cameroon who have a knowledge of both English and French. It is apparent to me that much more could be achieved in my networking with psychologists from non-English speaking Africa. It may be prudent for the IACCP to adopt a policy of appointing a regional representative for Africa in a manner that maximizes opportunities for participation by psychologists from the various linguistic backgrounds (e.g., English, French, Portuguese, German). The ideal representative should have a working knowledge of at least two of the Western European languages that are widely spoken in Africa. As far as practicable, representatives can also be appointed alternatively from an English speaking African country and a non-English speaking country. The IACCP could also consider having two representatives for sub-Saharan Africa: one for French speaking Africa and another for English speaking Africa.

## ***REGIONAL AND LOCAL INITIATIVES TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.***

In the past two years, there have been a number of initiatives in support of the development of psychology in sub-Saharan Africa. Some of these are in continuation of established practices (e.g., regional conferences) whereas others are new initiatives (e.g., forums for psychology in sub-Saharan Africa). The initiatives impress me as significant contributions to the development of psychology in the sub-region. Their eventual impact remains to be seen.

Among the notable regional psychology conferences in the sub-region in the last two years was the International Society for the Study of Behavioral Development (ISSBD)/IACCP sponsored conference at Kampala, Uganda, in September 2000. The conference lasted 5 days and was attended by about 25 delegates from 10 countries

**ISSBD/IACCP Conference, 2000.** *Front row squatting, right: William Kasajja (Uganda). First row standing, second from right in striped shirt: Bame Nsamenang (Cameroon); next going left: Mzobanzi Mboya (South Africa), Elais Mpofu (Zimbabwe), Abel Rwendeire (Ugandan Minister of Higher Education), Nambi Janet (Director of the Institute of Psychology, Makerere University, Uganda), Peter Baguma (Uganda), Katie Alcock (England), Kerstin (Sweden). Robert Serpell is in the second row behind Nsamenang and Mboya.*





in sub-Saharan Africa and also from England, USA and Sweden. More than 35 papers covering a variety of topics were presented at the conference. I was honoured to present the keynote address which was subsequently accepted for publication by the *International Journal of Psychology* (Mpofu, in press). The papers covered a broad range of topics and issues in psychology: cognitive, developmental, learning, managerial, social, personality. A majority of the papers were empirical and a significant minority of the papers have since been published or accepted for publication by psychology journals in Africa (e.g., *South African Journal of Psychology*; *Journal of Psychology in Africa*) and the USA. Plans to publish the conference proceedings are being co-ordinated by Dr. Peter Baguma of the University of Makerere, Kampala, and are at an advanced stage.

One strategic outcome of the Kampala conference was the formation of the Consortium for Research on Human Development in Africa, which has representatives from 8 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The consortium was borne out of the concern expressed by the participants of the Kampala conference that both the research in human development, and the training of psychologists in the sub-region were low and uncoordinated. The participants noted that a growing body of developmental research in Africa has highlighted the need to understand the base of African culture before trying to articulate its interaction with globalization trends. They also noted the importance of developing educational curricula which take account of indigenous cultural traditions and local material resource constraints, as well as national ideologies and development priorities (Serpell & Nsamenang, 2000). The participants were also of the view that there were greater opportunities for culturally responsive training for African psychologists at African institutions of higher learning that was the case at institutions in the industrialized countries of Europe and America. The observation was widely shared that African psychologists who receive

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advanced training in Africa will generally be better placed to develop appropriate professional practices, career structures and research programmes than those trained abroad. Moreover, African policy makers and members of sister professions will have more opportunities to influence the orientation of such budding professionals during the course of their formative training. The Consortium for Research on Human Development in Africa would draw on the experience of

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***It may be prudent for the IACCP to adopt a policy of appointing a regional representative for Africa in a manner that maximizes opportunities for participation by psychologists from the various linguistic backgrounds.***

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several established African scholars and institutions of higher learning to establish and coordinate a regional training centre for applied research and professional training in human development. Dr. Robert Serpell of the University of Maryland at Baltimore and a number of colleagues on the African continent are actively seeking resources to establish a centre for applied research and professional training in human development at an African institution of higher learning that would draw students from across sub-Saharan Africa.

The resolutions of the Kampala conference were consistent with those by the Working Group on the Development of Psychology in Africa which held its inaugural meeting at Stockholm, Sweden in July 2000. The Working Group on the Development of Psychology in Africa resolved that there was a need to:

- (a) develop a culture of research among psychologists in Africa, as well as encouraging collaborative research;
- (b) create a publishing house that would assist in the dissemination of information on psychology in Africa and to supplement the work of the very few journals of psychology on the African continent; and
- (c) work towards the establishment of the African Psychological Association/Society that will have representation from the majority of countries in Africa.

The Working Group on the Development of Psychology in Africa also resolved to work towards seeking partnerships for enhancing African representation and

participation of major international psychology associations.

Consistent with the resolutions of the Working Group on the Development of Psychology in Africa, though not solely because of them, the Psychological Association of South Africa has worked with a number of psychology associations in the sub-region (e.g., the Zimbabwe Psychological Association) to establish or restore their membership in the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS). There may be more representation of African psychology associations at the next meeting of the IUPsyS than has been the case in the previous five years. However, the participation of international conferences by African psychologists is often hampered by a lack of funding. With the economies of most African states on the decline, the presence of African participants at major international psychology conferences is likely to dwindle significantly. African psychologists could still

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***The diverse cultural heritages of communities  
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enjoy a measure of international conferencing by taking advantage of regional conferences such as those hosted by the IACCP. There are also opportunities for international conferencing at the annual general conferences of African psychology associations. The IUPsyS has helped with funding to meet part of the cost of attendance of the annual general conference of the Psychological Society of South Africa by some members of the Zimbabwe Psychological Association.

Ilitha Publications in South Africa is pursuing a programmatic publishing agenda to promote African scholarship in various aspects of human development. The publishing house has successfully produced two edited volumes on personality and culture with contributions from psychologists from Africa and abroad. It is also working on two other edited volumes on research on human development in Africa, and HIV/AIDS prevention programs. The chief editor for Ilitha publications is Dr. Mzobanzi Mboya of Vista University in South Africa. Ilitha Publications is relatively new to African publishing as compared to the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODERESIA: Dakar, Senegal, West Africa). However, it offers good publication opportunities to psychologists in Africa and internationally.

The African Adolescent Health Group, which is a consortium of faculty from one USA university (The Pennsylvania State University), four African universities (i.e., Cape Town, Cuttington University College, Makerere, Zimbabwe), and the president of the Society for Women Against AIDS in Africa, is carrying out collaborative research on HIV/AIDS literacy among adolescents in five African countries

(Liberia, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, Zimbabwe). Thus, there is evidence of promising local and regional initiatives on strengthening research, training and publication by African psychologists, although these are still at an early stage of development.

## ***SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION***

Sub-Saharan Africa comprises a veritable mix of historical and cultural circumstances that offer exciting challenges and prospects for the development of psychology. The diverse cultural heritages of communities in the sub-region present tremendous opportunities for cross-cultural researchers. Research collaboration is possible among African psychologists, and between African psychologists and those in the international community. Research collaboration is a way by which psychologists in Africa can be more involved with international psychology associations or their representatives and members. The fact that sub-Saharan Africa also has a diverse Western European heritage presents both significant opportunities and barriers to communication among psychologists in the sub-region. There is a need for IACCP representation that takes this diverse cultural-linguistic background into account. A number of options are presented in this report.

Regional and local initiatives aimed at enhancing the development of psychology in sub-Saharan Africa include regional conferences by international psychology organizations, meetings by local psychology interest groups and associations. Psychology associations in sub-Saharan Africa can avail international conferencing opportunities to African psychologists by inviting psychologists from the sub-region. They can also seek the membership of their associations by psychologists from neighbouring countries as a way of sharing expertise and experience. The development and establishment of a culture of participating in international conferencing, albeit at regional or African inter-state level, is likely to lead to greater involvement with psychology associations in the broader, international community.

Among the recent regional initiatives for the development of psychology in sub-Saharan Africa is the formation of research and training consortiums whose objective is the establishment and strengthening of systems for collaboration among African psychologists and between African psychologists and those in the international community. The Consortium for research on Human Development in Africa and the African Adolescent Health Group are examples of such associations. These consortiums are at their formative stage and are excellent examples of what could be achieved with greater collaboration among African psychologists and colleagues in the international community. Emerging African publication outlets (e.g., *Ilitha*), and the more established ones (e.g., *CODERESIA*) offer additional

*How Does  
a Student  
of Cultural  
Psychology and  
Cognitive Science  
Do Both Without  
Feeling Like She  
Has Left Out  
the Best of Each  
Tradition?*



SAMAR ZEBIAN  
BERUIT, LEBANON

When I was asked by Bill Gabrenya to write the “life” of the dissertation that was awarded the 2002 Harry and Pola Triandis Doctoral Thesis Award, he advised me to “keep it LIGHT.” Good advice, I thought to myself. After all, *Bulletins* are read with a smile, usually in elevators, or over a cup of coffee. However, as I thought more about my graduate studies and the decisions I made along the way, and as I compared all of this to the peer acknowledgement that the Triandis Award represents, I found it hard to keep it light. As a compromise, I have written a story that reads much like a tragic comedy. It is my best effort at expressing what it was like for a student, with half formulated ideas and big dreams, to do cultural cognition in a setting that largely did not support such research, save for a few individuals. My advisor, Peter Denny, was one such person among a few others in the departments of psychology and anthropology. Without the support of these individuals I could not have continued; nevertheless, when there is a mismatch between what you love to do and the academic setting which you must do it in, complexities arise. I remember some of the growing pains.

At the beginning of my graduate studies, I didn’t know what I wanted to study in psychology, for I was completely taken by philosophy of science. I began my graduate studies in psychology with an announcement to my advisor, “I think I should exam-

ine 'the turn' to discourse in Derridian postmodernism and the implications for psychological theory." At the time, I naturally meant all of psychological theory, for students think in bigger chunks than academics. Blessed with eternal intellectual curiosity, Peter discussed these issues at length with me during the summer months, helping me to turn philosophical curiosity into a degree in psychology. I remember how he offered lots of advice along the way. He warned me very early on that I would have to play my cards right: "You can do all the cultural psychology you want," he warned, "but make sure you still come off as a cognitive scientist." It was the right advice for the time, since there wasn't yet a boom in cultural psychology and our academic setting had a long and unsympathetic history with

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*As an immigrant to Canada, I knew what it was like to play the identity game; a student of cognitive science by day, and by night, a radical Marxist and neo-Vygotskian of Arab origins.*

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such views. His advice could have been daunting to a fledgling. But as an immigrant to Canada, I knew what it was like to play the identity game; a student of



**Child Sample:** *Lebanese children eating fresh roasted chick peas on their time off as participants.*

cognitive science by day, and by night, a radical Marxist and neo-Vygotskian of Arab origins in dark academic alcoves where the wrong people met to talk about the wrong things.

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*I wanted my work to be perceived as “rigorous” in my program. I failed to see at the time how narrowly this word was being used.*

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There were other growing pains and hard decisions to make in that expanse of time between the master's degree and the dissertation. To help keep a long story short, the growing pains were similar to those that the IACCP is going through as an organisation (Smith, Harb, Lonner, & van de Vijver, 2001).

I started out studying the cross-cultural variability of cognitive styles, by comparing the integrative and contextualising styles of immigrant Middle-Easterners and average Euro-Canadians. Although this work was well received by JCCP's reviewers, I did not continue it as my main line of research for a number of reasons, which in retrospect, are significant to how I eventually came to understand the relationship between cognitive science and cultural psychology.

### *ABOUT THE AUTHOR*

Samar Zebian was born in the Bekka Valley region of Lebanon. Her family emigrated to Canada in 1972 where they currently reside.

She received an MA and a PhD. in psychology from the University of Western Ontario, Canada in September 2000. She was appointed Assistant Professor at the American University of Beirut, Department of Social and Behavioural Sciences in October, 2000. She moved to Beirut five days after defending her thesis, and has been in Lebanon for two years. She is currently on sabbatical leave.

Her current research programs include adult mathematical cognition and the linkages to non-quantitative thinking; the influences of cultural artifacts and social practice on everyday mathematical thinking; higher order thinking, reasoning and communication in Lebanese elementary mathematics classrooms; and cross-cultural variability in preferred cognitive styles.

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At the time, in 1996, much of the cognitive style research was focused on showing its cross-cultural variability, and on developing accounts of the socio-historical origins of cognitive style preferences. I recognised the necessity and merit of each contribution. These issues were also of personal relevance to me as a bicultural individual. Nevertheless, the pressure to do the kind of cognitive science that was valued in my program continued to preoccupy me and directed my attention to all the gaps in the literature. At the time and in the setting the gaps appeared larger than they really are.

I grew intolerant of the way “culture” was being used as an independent variable to study cognitive style variability. Also, I felt little was being done to understand the basic cognitive processes that support cognitive style preferences. Relevant findings and research methods from the broader field of psychology were not being drawn upon and integrated into the cross-cultural data, although today, Nisbett and colleagues (2001) have generated and brought together mountains of interdisciplinary research. Furthermore, I was overwhelmed by the socio-historical research and the unavailability of broader psychological theory that was, and still is, needed to advance and evaluate historic eco-cultural models of human cognition.

Finally, I had less intellectually motivated reasons for wanting to do other research. I wanted my work to be valued and perceived as “rigorous” in my program. I failed to see at the time how narrowly this word was being used. From the perspective of a student, the category of rigorous research seemed to involve the following criteria:

- Useful data ought to be computationally modelable;
- One research question should be broken down into seven sub-studies

### **Adult Research Sample.**

*Some of the Arabic monoliterate and illiterate participants in Lebanon, after their morning coffee and just before the psychology experiment.*





each of which separately examine the potential effects of one of seven independent variables;

- Research reports must (with emphatic emphasis on “must”) not report the findings of ethnographic research for fear that such data and ideas will overwhelm the delicate balance between the physical and human sciences in the discipline;
- If it is absolutely necessary to study the thought patterns of non-Westerners, take great care not to describe in a positive manner, patterns of thought which are counterintuitive and strange to Western modes of thinking.

I came to a full stop, after the cognitive style research, and spent some time mulling over where I was headed—the kind of deep thinking that people do when they are genuinely lost. Exhausting conventional means of decision-making, I remember reading a lot of Russian literature and philosophy for creative inspiration. Over time and ever so gradually my thoughts started to take form, and the topic of numeric cognition emerged. The decision to do research in numeric and quantitative thinking was a strategic one: I was looking for a topic that would allow me to carefully study how cultural practices and artefacts affect automatic numeric processes, which we assume are culturally invariant, i.e., the meaning of a number. With further reading, it became easier to see how research on numeric cognition and research in cross-cultural mathematics could be coordinated and could lead to empirically testable hypotheses.

The adult numeric cognition literature has a long history of dismissing, or being ambivalent about, the cultural contributions to the development of mathematical thinking. Also holding cross-cultural math psychology accountable, researchers were not actively developing theories and empirical methods to investigate how cultural practices and artifacts affect basic on-

**Samar Zebian  
and Harry  
Triandis.**

*Yogyakarta, Indonesia,  
July 2002.*



line mathematical processes. In my dissertation research, two separate but related studies examined number conceptualisation and how even the most automatic processes can be modified by specific culturally situated math numeracy practices. To be more specific, one series of studies looked at how the directionality of one's writing system has an effect on the spatial orientation of the mental number line. A mental number line is an internalized representation of the semantic properties and relations between number concepts. For English monoliterates the mental number line has a left-right directionality, with small magnitudes on the left and larger magnitudes situated to the right of smaller numbers. This is referred to as the SNARC effect (Spatial Numeric Association Response Code). In my research I

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***Politely I was asked, what on earth I was  
doing thousands of miles away from my  
family doing things that were likely a guise for  
undercover intelligence work?***

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asked whether this mental number line had the same directionality for all people, specifically monoliterate Arabic speakers who use a right-to-left writing system. I used a speeded numeral judgment task to investigate how Arabic monoliterates conceptualised the mental number line. The second series of related but separate studies on number conceptualisation examined how the currency-based numeracy and accounting practices of modernising and traditional Lebanese business people affect how they conceptualised numbers. These series of studies involved natural observations of literate and illiterate numeracy practices in business, followed up by experimental methods to assess number conceptualisation processes.

SO NOW I had a topic and I had research questions that met my most pressing concerns.

I decided to leave the university and the lab behind to do rigorous studies of cognition "in the wild," to use a term made popular by Ed Hutchins. I went to Lebanon with my son Jawad to find monoliterate Arabic speakers. They weren't easy to find; globalisation is far reaching and most middle-aged Lebanese adults are either bilingual or trilingual. For the second series of studies, I spent a lot of the summer doing ethnographic work in small businesses across Lebanon to study how they used paper-based literacy and monetary currency in their business transactions and accounting practices. With the ethnographic work as my starting point, I made predictions about the kinds of number processing skills that were needed to meet the pervasive socio-cognitive demands of their work. I tested these predictions using a speeded naming and priming task on a Macintosh laptop in several make-shift labs.

In the field you have to be creative about what it means to be a researcher. I spent a lot of time doing computer friendly exercises to ease the apprehensions of some participants. There was also a lot of discussion and debate between the other participants and myself. The presence of the computer lead to discussions about the role of Western technology in world politics, and the way the West has affected Middle-Eastern family values. This last topic was a natural segue to the questions they had for me. Politely I was asked, what on earth I was doing thousands of miles away from my family doing things that seemed like “mental quickness” studies but were more likely a guise for undercover intelligence work? Despite all the hardships of doing experimental work in this setting, it remains the most memorable—and what I regard as the most informative part—of my dissertation work.

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***I am comforted knowing that there is no inherent mismatch or tension between (cross-) cultural psychology and cognitive science.***

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I feel fortunate to be a student of cultural cognition today and to be respectfully standing on the shoulders of researchers who worked to understand the relationship between thought and culture when it wasn't in fashion. Today, there is a lot of exciting research (noting the work of only a few: Hutchins, Tomasello, Henze, Cole, Greenfield, Scribner, Bruner, Nisbett et al. (2001). When I consider the diversity of these approaches and other approaches to culture and cognition, I am comforted knowing that there is no inherent mismatch or tension between cultural (and cross-cultural) psychology and cognitive science. With this realisation, I am finally free of the pressures that preoccupied my graduate studies.

In closing, I want to thank the dedicated members of IACCP for having the foresight to establish and develop the Triandis Award. To my knowledge, there is no other award for young scholars of culture and psychology of its calibre (save for one small scale competition I found on the internet). It is a credit to the organisation. Awards such as this are very important for young researchers, and in addition to the short but fulfilling moment under the spotlight, the award is strong evidence of the field's vitality.

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*Minutes of the General Meeting  
of the  
International Association for Cross-  
Cultural Psychology*

*On the Occasion of the  
Sixteenth International Congress  
Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
July 15-19, 2002  
(Provisional)*

The General Meeting took place in Yogyakarta on July 18th. It started at 18.10 hours. Approximately 150 members and guests were present.

***AGENDA:***

- (1) Confirmation of the Minutes of the General Meeting held in Pultusk, Poland, July 2000
- (2) President's report
- (3) Secretary-General's report
- (4) Treasurer's report
- (5) The Publications Committee
- (6) Report on the Yogyakarta Congress
- (7) Results of the Elections for the EC
- (8) Any other business

***(1) CONFIRMATION OF PULTUSK MINUTES***

Member John Adair requested the correction of a typo in the minutes of the Pultusk General Meeting, clarifying that the Advanced Research Training Seminars (ARTS) are co-sponsored by IACCP, IUPsyS, and IAAP (reference to the latter was misspelled in the distributed provisional minutes). After this correction the minutes were confirmed unanimously.

## **(2) *PRESIDENT'S REPORT***

President Deborah Best briefly referred to the increasingly complicated planning of the current congress after the events of September 11, 2001, and voiced her relief that the congress has turned out so successful. She then asked Deputy Secretary-General Pawel Boski to give a report on the selection procedure for this year's Harry and Pola Triandis Award. He reported that the contest saw ten submissions. The selection committee (consisting of the deputy secretary-general and the regional representatives) screened all submissions on the basis of summaries. The dissertations of the finalists were then read in full, and Samar Zebian was selected to receive the Harry and Pola Triandis Award 2002 (with Dr. Ariel Knafo and Dr. Valery Chirkov placed second and third). Dr. Zebian was present at the General Meeting and was applauded by the attendants of the meeting. She received the award upon the closing of the General Meeting. Her honorary presentation of her dissertation study was announced for the next day. Upon the end of the report by the deputy secretary-general on the Harry and Pola Triandis Award, the president called upon the secretary-general to give his report.

## **(3) *SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT***

Secretary-General Klaus Boehnke first remarked that the duties of the secretary-general have in recent years evolved away from membership affairs, which are currently handled almost in full by the treasurer and the webmaster. He then reported on his activities in the supervision of the preparations of several con-



**Recognizing the Congress Organizers at the General Meeting:** From left: Augustinus Supratiknya ("Pratik"), Kusdwiratri Setiono ("Tri"), Scientific Committee Chair Bernadette Setiadi, IACCP President Debbie Best, General Chair Johana Hadiyono, Djamaluddin Ancok ("Elvis").

gresses, as there were the 5<sup>th</sup> European Regional Congress in Winchester/England in July 2001 (organized by Robin Goodwin, Paul Redford, and president-elect Peter Smith), and the South Asian Congress of Psychology in Mumbai/India in December 2001. The latter congress was heavily affected by the events of September 11, 2001. The preparations of the current congress of IACCP in Yogyakarta also were seriously complicated by these events. In this context the secretary-general formally regretted the absence of Israeli scientists from the current congress.

With regard to future congresses the secretary-general announced that the EC had decided to host the 6<sup>th</sup> European Regional Congress of Cross-Cultural Psychology in Budapest in July 2003. Senior organizer Márta Fülöp was present and was applauded by the General Meeting. The 17<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Cross-Cultural Psychology will take place in August 2004 in Xian, People's Republic of China. Senior organizer Gang Zheng was present and was applauded by the General Meeting. The secretary-general further reported that the EC had issued a call for proposals for a regional congress in 2005 to be hosted either in conjunction with the Inter-American Congress of Psychology in Caracas/Venezuela or with the European Congress of Psychology in Granada/Spain. The 18<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Cross-Cultural Psychology will be organized as a satellite activity to the 26<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Applied Psychology in Athens/Greece in 2006. A call for proposals has been issued.

Member Dharm Bawuk voiced doubts that yet another regional congress of IACCP should be hosted in Europe. The secretary-general reported similar discussions in the EC. He did stress, however, that IACCP is solely dependent on proposals from prospective organizers, and that proposals are more likely to come from Europe. He agreed that it would be more desirable to host a regional congress in a region that is not Europe.

#### ***(4) TREASURER'S REPORT***

After the report of the secretary-general the president called upon Treasurer Michele Gelfand to give her report. The essence of the report was that the financial situation of IACCP has remained stable. At the time of the report, IACCP consisted of 849 active members, 588 of them in good standing. The treasurer did, however, point out that the number of probationary members had increased, and that due increases were most likely to become necessary within the next year. In accordance with the constitution the EC will take a decision pertaining to dues in the near future.

**The full Treasurer's Report will appear in the next issue.**

Former president Harry Triandis suggested an annual increase of membership dues by some three percent. The EC agreed to also seriously consider this suggestion. Member John Keats requested that the term 'fall' be no longer used in IACCP documents, because they have a different meaning in different areas of the world.

The treasurer apologized for their use and agreed.

### ***(5) THE PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE***

Publications Committee Chairman Bill Gabrenya reported that both the *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, and the *Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin* were in good standing. Kimberly Noels has been appointed assistant editor of the *Bulletin*, responsible for the newsletter section of the *Bulletin*. She was present and was applauded by the General Meeting. Bill Gabrenya reported considerations of a change in the publication mode of the *Bulletin*. A solely electronic publication is anticipated eventually but has not been decided upon, pending further developments in technology. All online services of IACCP are currently supervised by himself. Secretary-General Klaus Boehnke formally informed the General Meeting about a constitutional amendment instituting a change in the set-up of the Publications Committee:

11.4.1 The Standing Committee on Publications (generally referred to as the Publications Committee) shall consist of: the Chairperson, appointed by the Council, the Editor, and the Senior Editor of the *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*; the Editor of the *Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin*, the IACCP Webmaster, and a further admin-



**Two Indonesian art forms:** *On the left, a traditional Indonesian dance performed at the closing ceremony; center and right, the controversial modern Indonesian fashion show performed at the opening ceremony. Which is the true Indonesian culture? (Perhaps the answer is not obvious.)*



istrator of IACCP's online services, two members-at-large, appointed by the Council, and the Treasurer of the Association. The Committee may, if desired, periodically appoint or co-opt other members of the Association to sit on the Committee temporarily for the purpose of facilitating publications of the Association, and in particular the publication of the proceedings of the international or regional conferences.

The constitutional amendment in essence calls for an inclusion of two individuals to represent administrators of IACCP's online services in the Publications Committee. The publicizing of the proposed constitutional amendment satisfies the clause of the constitution that constitutional amendments have to be announced to the membership 60 days before they are voted upon in a General Meeting.

***(6) REPORT ON THE YOGYAKARTA CONGRESS***

Johana Hadiyono and Djamaluddin Ancok briefly reported the attendance figures of the Yogyakarta Congress: 161 international participants and 142 Indonesian participants registered for the congress, so that overall attendance was at 303. Bernadette Setiadi announced that herself, A. Supratiknya, W. Lonner, and Y. Poor-tinga would edit the proceedings. The firm deadline for the receipt of submissions for the proceedings is October 1, 2002. She requested participants who intend to submit manuscripts to indicate this to the editors on a provided form during the congress.

***(7) RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS FOR THE EC***

President Deborah Best informed the General Meeting about results of the Elections for the EC. (See related article, this issue.) New officers and Regional Representatives are:

President-Elect:	Shalom Schwartz		
Deputy Secretary-General:	Pawel Boski		
Regional Representatives:			
South Asia:	Jyoti Verma	Europe:	Heidi Keller
South East Asia:	Allen Tan	South America:	Claudio Torres
North America:	Marta Young		
North Africa and the Middle East:		Charles Harb	
Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean:		Isabel Reyes-Lagunes	
New Member-at-Large (appointed by the EC) is Gang Zheng			

***(8) OTHER BUSINESS***

Under 'Any Other Business' Secretary General Klaus Boehnke announced that calls for papers for a conference on 'International Perspectives on Peace and Reconciliation' to be hosted in Melbourne in 2003 by Prof. Di Bretherton, Director of the Center for Conflict Resolution at the University of Melbourne, were available from him.

The General Meeting adjourned at 19.20 hours.

## *IACCP is Represented at ICOPE in St. Petersburg*

WALTER LONNER & YPE H. POORTINGA

On 15-19 June 2002, the inaugural International Conference on Psychology Education (ICOPE) was held in St. Petersburg, Russia. Subtitled "Curriculum and Teaching of Psychology", the stated intent of the conference was

" . . . to launch an international network of teachers, scholars, and researchers in the field of psychology education. There is a compelling need for greater understanding of how psychology is taught in different countries. However, it is difficult to obtain a coherent picture of how psychology is taught around the world, or to find any comprehensive description of a general system of psychology education for many countries."

The conference had two main goals. The first was to compile, describe, and summarize information on how psychology is taught internationally and the second was to exchange information and knowledge on research in the area of teaching and learning psychology.

Organized by Professor Victor Karandashev of Vologda State Pedagogical University, Vologda, Russia, the conference was held at the Hotel Pulkovskaya, near the southern city limits of St. Petersburg and within full view of a memorable tribute to the Siege of Leningrad, one of the most important events of World War II (or what is known in Russia as "The Great Patriotic War" ). Approximately 200 individuals representing about 40 countries registered for the conference. Most of the participants were from European countries, with a heavy representation by citizens of the U.K., and several from the U.S. and Canada. Understandably, there were more participants from Russia than any other country.

When it was learned that ICOPE-2002 would take place, it seemed important to make sure that IACCP would be represented – not only because the goals of ICOPE are consistent with some of IACCP's interests, but because it provided an opportunity to "spread the word" about IACCP to many who might not have heard of it. Thus Walter J. Lonner (who in 2001 for the IACCP regional conference in Winchester organized a symposium on the teaching of cross-cultural psychology) took the initiative to do something similar for ICOPE. The primary stimulus for this initiative was the initial appearance, which turned out to be true, that IACCP was not being officially contacted but certainly should be represented. The result

of these efforts was the acceptance of a symposium, chaired by Lonner, titled "Teaching Psychology Globally: A Challenge for and Goal of Cross-Cultural Psychology." Two other participants in the symposium were long-time and fellow IACCP member Ype H. Poortinga and Ruth Lijtmaer of Fairleigh Dickinson University, USA, who is not a member of IACCP. The title of Poortinga's talk was "Issues in Teaching Cross-Cultural Psychology," while Lijtmaer presented a paper titled "Teaching Multicultural Courses in Psychology." Lijtmaer's talk was oriented around cultural diversity within the U.S. Participants thus became aware of IACCP and its numerous activities, including the *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology* and the *Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin*. Lonner distributed several copies of the Proceedings of IACCP-1998 (Bellingham). Recipients included Chair Victor Karandashv and energetic young faculty members from universities and colleges in various parts of Russia, including Siberia. Participants also received copies of an in-press chapter titled "Teaching Cross-Cultural Psychology" [to appear in P. Bronstein and K. Quina (Eds.), *Transforming the Teaching of Psychology: Resources for Gender and Multicultural Awareness Recipients* (American Psychological Association)]. This paper provided some summary details about IACCP.

Keynote speakers included Wilbert J. McKeachie of the University of Michigan and a past-president of the American Psychological Association ("A Half-Century of Teaching Psychology: Retrospective and Perspective"), Charles Brewer of Furman University ("Undergraduate Education in Psychology: United States") and Stephen



**St. Petersburg: Pavlov's Best Friend.**  
*This is not one of Pavlov's actual subjects, stuffed and bronzed, right?*

Newstead of the University of Plymouth, U.K. ("Assuring Standards in UK Psychology Degrees").

Karandashev and his helpful and enthusiastic assistants wisely made certain that some of the famous landmarks, attractions, and historical sites were included in the program, most of the time making visits early in the morning when it was cooler and the tourist rush was less noticeable (the famous "White Nights" of St. Petersburg typically draw throngs of tourists). Thus the remarkable Hermitage Museum, the Russian Museum, the Peter and Paul Fortress, and St. Isaac's cathedral, were high on the travel agenda, as was a boat trip through many of the canals for which St. Petersburg is nearly as famous as Venice. Music, opera, and ballet aficionados were enthralled with the famous Mariinsky Theatre, home of the Kirov Ballet, and the Mussorgsky Theatre. Of special interest to psychologists were the original labs and small museum surrounding and celebrating the legacy of Ivan Pavlov. Interestingly, in addition to outdoor statues and busts of Pavlov, there were several statues of the type of dogs Pavlov used in his famous experiments (see photo). We are not aware of any other statues of animals paying tribute to their important role in pioneering research.

St. Petersburg is a wonderful and extraordinarily busy city, with friendly and active people. As it prepares for the observance of its 300<sup>th</sup> birthday next year, the important role this city – St. Petersburg, then Petrograd, then Leningrad and then back to St. Petersburg in 1991 – will be justifiably and richly celebrated and honored.

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## ► 23: Mpofu

opportunities for the dissemination of the products of African scholarship in psychology. Sub-Saharan Africa holds great promise for the development of psychology in the new millennium.

### REFERENCES

Mpofu, E. (in press). Psychology in Africa: Challenges and prospects. *International Journal of Psychology*.

Mpofu, E. (1998). Africa contributions: Good intentions are not enough. *Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin*, 32, 4.

Serpell, R., & Nsamenang, B. A. (2000). *Higher education and applied research in*

*human development: Towards an African regional consortium*. Symposium proposal for the 5th African regional workshop of the International Society for the Study of Behavioral Development, September 25-30.

The Working Group on the Development of the African Psychological Association/ Society (2000) *Minutes of Inaugural Meeting*. Stockholm, Sweden (July 29).

## *Election Results*

### *2002 Election*

The IACCP conducted an election of officers and regional representatives during late Spring and early Summer of 2002. For the first time, an online ballot option was available. Members were mailed ballots, and the election was announced on the IACCP Discussion List and through the email distribution system of the Online Directory. Members were invited to vote through either the paper ballot or the online ballot. A total of 191 ballots were received: 74 via paper and 117 online. The online ballot was apparently responsible for increasing the total "voter turnout" considerably compared to the previous election. Preference for the online ballot seemed to be a positive function of the distance between the member and the postal destination of the paper ballot (Pres. Debbie Best, North Carolina USA).

The winner of the election for President-Elect was Shalom Schwarz of Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel. He will assume his duties as president at the IACCP Congress in Xi'an, China, in 2004. Pawel Boski of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland was reelected Deputy Secretary-General. The offices of Secretary-General and Treasurer were not up for election.

Seven of the regional representative positions were up for election. The regions and winners of the elections are presented in the minutes of the General Meeting, elsewhere in this issue.

I asked each of the new regional reps to send a biographical statement and a photo so the entire Association can get a glimpse of who they are.

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#### ***SOUTH ASIA: JYOTI VERMA***

Jyoti Verma is professor of psychology at Patna University. She has been awarded gold medals from Benaras Hindu University and Patna University and visited USA as the Post Doctoral Fulbright Fellow. Dr. Verma visited Paris under the Indo-French Social Scientists' Exchange Program; on the fellowship of the French Ministry of Research & Higher Education and as collaborator of Observatoire Cidil de l'Harmonie Alimentaire project. She has to her credit around 50 papers and a number of research reports. She has been/is Consulting Editor of a couple of international journals and is guest faculty for training bank employees. Her interest includes cross-cultural psychology, organizational psychology and Indian traditional thought.



### ***EUROPE: HEIDI KELLER***

Heidi Keller is a Professor of Psychology at the University of Osnabrueck (Osnabrück) and Head of the Unit of Development and Culture, which also offers an applied program. She is especially interested in development as the interface between biology and culture and is currently conducting a cultural/cross-cultural research program on early socialization experiences and their developmental consequences. Besides her research, she has experience teaching in several cultural contexts.



### ***MIDDLE EAST: CHARLES HARB***

Charles Harb recently received his Dphil in Social Psychology from the University of Sussex (UK), and is currently a lecturer at the American University of Beirut, Lebanon. His research interests include self-construals, identity and values, with a special interest in the Arab world and culture. He hopes to develop an active network of researchers residing and/or interested in the Middle East and North Africa, with a clear aim to rigorously research this under-investigated area. Charles Harb can be contacted at: Social and Behavioural Sciences (SBS), American University of Beirut, 1107 2020, Lebanon, or via email at: [sacha@cyberia.net.lb](mailto:sacha@cyberia.net.lb)



### ***NORTH AMERICA: MARTA YOUNG***

Marta Young is a registered psychologist and associate professor in the clinical psychology programme at the University of Ottawa. She is chair-elect of the International and Cross-Cultural Section of the Canadian Psychological Association and served as Deputy Secretary-General of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology (1996-1998). Her teaching and research interests include the psychology of trauma, multicultural assessment and counselling, and the psychosocial adjustment of immigrants and refugees. She is also actively involved in training clinical graduate students with respect to multicultural issues. Her private practice focusses on providing psycho-legal assessments and psychotherapy to migrants as well as consultation to resettlement workers, immigra-



tion lawyers, social workers, and ESL teachers.

### ***SOUTHEAST ASIA: ALLEN TAN***

Allen Tan was born in the Philippines and obtained his doctorate in social psychology from Cornell University. He taught at the Ateneo de Manila University from 1981 until he retired in 1996. He served as president of the Psychological Association of the Philippines for two terms and was named an Outstanding Psychologist by the same association in 1995. He has been editing the *Philippine Journal of Psychology* for most of the past 20 years and continues to do so.



### ***SOUTH AMERICA: CLÁUDIO TORRES***

Cláudio Torres' research interests relate to cross-cultural psychology in general, and specifically to international leadership and consumer behavior in a cross-cultural perspective. He has published papers on topics such as the differences between the norms for leadership styles of Americans and Brazilians, the description of the peculiarities of the Brazilian culture, expectations and satisfaction of consumers in Brazil, cultural diversity in Brazilian organizations, and comparison between organizational and national culture in Brazil, among others. He is currently a full professor at the Department of Social and Work Psychology of the University of Brasília, Brazil. For more information on his publications and Vitae, please see: <http://www.cnpq.br/prossiga/sim/pesquisadores.html>, with the keyword: Cláudio Vaz Torres.

### ***DUES INCREASE SET FOR 2003***

Please note that there has been an increase in dues this year. IACCP has not had a dues increase since 1996. The EC approved an increase this year because of rising mailing and printing costs and because we have been operating at a deficit for the last several years.

IACCP has long been committed to the principle that those who have larger incomes should pay a larger subscription. In the spirit of IACCP, the new dues schedule reflects a "graduated increase" wherein the lowest 2 income brackets have a dues increase of approximately 5%, the next 3 income brackets have a dues increase of approximately 10%, and the highest income brackets have an increase of approximately 15%. The scale of incomes used to define the levels of dues had become outdated, so we are taking this opportunity to revise it by also adding a category of "Over \$80,000" to the dues schedule.

We hope and expect that we will not need to have another dues increase in the next several years. Thank you for your understanding.

Michele Gelfand, Treasurer

# *Conveners Needed for ARTS 2004*

JOHN ADAIR

Volunteer conveners are needed to organize and conduct one of the Advanced Research and Training Seminars (ARTS) to be held in August, 2004 in association with the XXV III International Congress of Psychology in Beijing, China (August, 8-13), and the XVII International Congress of Cross-Cultural Psychology in Xi'an, China (August 2-6).

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 location of the seminars should be preferably in or near these congress sites. 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 health 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, the family, qualitative methodologies, and psychometric testing across cultures, these topics would not be appropriate for ARTS 2004. Conveners should plan for a 3-day research training seminar that in addition, if appropriate, could lead to the 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.

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**ARTS: 46►**

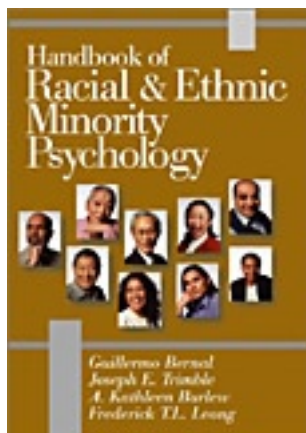


# New Books, Films and Journals

A list of books published since 1990 by IACCP members can be found on the IACCP web site ([www.iaccp.org](http://www.iaccp.org)) in a searchable database.

Guillermo Bernal, Joseph E. Trimble, Ann Kathleen Burlew, & Frederick T. Leong (Eds.) (2002). *Handbook of Racial and Ethnic Minority Psychology*. Sage ISBN 0-7619-1965-1780US\$99.95 (hb)

This handbook presents a thorough, scholarly overview of the psychology of racial, ethnic, and minority issues in the United States. It covers the breadth of psychology viewed through the lens of the racial and ethnic minority experience.



Pawel Boski, Fons J. R. van der Vijver, & A. M. Chodyncka (Eds.) (2002). *New directions in cross-cultural psychology*. Warsaw, Poland: Wydawnictwo Intytutu Psychologii PAN. ISBN 83-85459-58-8601

Selected proceedings of the XV Congress of IACCP. (See page 13.)

Karen A. Cerulo (Ed.) (2001). *Culture*

## NEW MEMBER BOOK DATABASE

The Member Books section of the IACCP web site was changed in late October 2002 to a searchable database. If your book is not in the database, please contact the *Bulletin* Editorial Assistant.

*in Mind: Toward a Sociology of Culture and Cognition*. Routledge. ISBN 0-415-92943-1288 US\$90 (hb) US\$24.95 (p)

This collection of fourteen original essays from some of the top sociologists in the country, including Eviatar Zerubavel, Diane Vaughan, Paul Dimaggio and Gary Alan Fine, among others, opens a dialogue between cognitive science and cultural sociology, encouraging a new network of scientific collaboration and stimulating new lines of social scientific research.

F. R. Ferraro (Ed.) (2001). *Minority and Cross-Cultural Aspects of Neuropsychological Assessment*. Swets & Zeitlinger Publishers ISBN 90 265 1830 7250 US\$90.10 (hb)

...pulls together neuropsychological assessment issues across a wide range of minority groups and populations currently underserved. Included are chapters related to African-Americans, Asian/Pacific Islanders, Hispanic/Latinos, Native Americans, and Rural Populations. Other chapters

are devoted to traditions and trends in clinical neuropsychology, and there is a section that examines the future of minority and cross-cultural issues in neuropsychological assessment.

Martin Gannon and Karen Newman (Eds.) (2001). *The Blackwell Handbook of Cross-Cultural Management*. Blackwell Publishing ISBN 0631214305/44 US\$131.95 (hb)

This is the first handbook to provide an overview of the major research perspectives in cross-cultural management and to look at how they can be applied to real-world situations.

Carmella C. Moore and Holly F. Mathews (Eds.) (2001). *The Psychology of Cultural Experience*. Cambridge University Press ISBN 0-521-80319-5/268 US\$65 (hb) US\$23 (p)

The essays in this psychological anthropology volume focus upon the relationship of individual experience to culture. Drawing upon fieldwork in diverse cultural settings, the authors use a range of contemporary perspectives in the field, including person-centred ethnography, activity theory, attachment theory and cultural schema theory, to describe the ways in which people think, feel, remember, and solve problems.

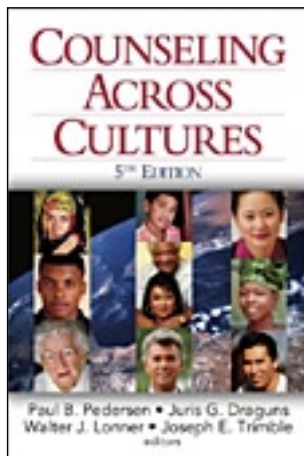
Frank Munger (Ed.) (2002). *Laboring Below the Line: The New Ethnography of Poverty, Low-Wage Work, and Survival in the Global Economy*. Russell Sage Foundation. ISBN 0-87154-617-5/352 US\$42.50 (h)

...explores the role of interpretive research in understanding the causes and effects of poverty. Drawing on perspectives of the working poor,

welfare recipients, and marginally employed men and women, the contributors—an interdisciplinary roster of ethnographers, oral historians, qualitative sociologists, and narrative analysts—dissect the life circumstances that affect the personal outlook, ability to work, and expectations for the future of these people.

Paul B. Pedersen, Juris G. Draguns, Walter J. Lonner, and Joseph E. Trimble (2002). *Counseling Across Cultures* (5th ed.). Sage ISBN 0-7619-2085-4/452 US\$42.95 (p) US\$84.95 (hb)

The contributors examine the cultural context of accurate assessment and appropriate interventions in counseling, highlighting work with groups



including African Americans, Asian Americans, Hispanics, American Indians, refugees, and international students. The fifth edition has enlarged its focus by adding new chapters that address school counseling, spiritual issues, multicultural aspects of health psychology, and how to conduct research in cross-cultural and multicultural counseling.

## ***CALL FOR 2006 CONGRESS PROPOSALS***

## ***CALL FOR 2005 REGIONAL CONFERENCE PROPOSALS***

Members of IACCP are invited to submit proposals for the 2006 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 Association for Applied Psychology conference planned for Athens, Greece in July 2006.

Proposals are also requested for a 2005 Regional Congress.

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

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 university 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 (Conferences section).

### ***CONFERENCE PROPOSAL COVER SHEET***

1. Title of Conference:
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)

### 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.

### 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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## ► 42: ARTS

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, 2003.

Those interested in organizing an ARTS may contact either of the Co-Coordina-tors for ARTS 2004 (see sidebars, previ-ous page).

### ***IACCP ONLINE DISCUSSION LIST***

The IACCP maintains a list server (email discussion list system) for members to...discuss things. The list currently has about 450 members. To join the list, or for list adminis-tration information, see the IACCP web site.

## *Planned Scientific Activities of the IACCP*

### **2003 July 12 - 16** ***IACCP Regional Conference*** ***Budapest, Hungary***

#### **“Cultures in Interaction”**

Sponsored by the Hungarian Psychological Association and the Social Psychology Section of the Association. The conference will be held at the International Business School. (See article, March 2002 issue).

Deadline for presentation submissions:  
31 December 2002.

#### **General Conference Chair:**

Dr. Márta Fülöp  
Institute for Psychology, Hungarian  
Academy of Sciences  
fmarta@mtapi.hu

Conference web site:  
[www.psychology.hu/iaccp](http://www.psychology.hu/iaccp)

### **2004, August** ***XVII Congress of the IACCP*** ***Xi'an, Sha'anxi Province, China***

Sponsored by the Chinese Psychological Society and Shaanxi Normal University. The venue is Shaanxi Normal University. More details later.

#### **Organizer:**

Dr. Xuqun You  
Shaanxi Normal University  
Xi'an, Sha'anxi, China

A useful compilation of international conferences can be found on the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) web site: [www.iupsys.org](http://www.iupsys.org)

## *Other Conferences of Interest*

### **2003 February 19-23** ***Society for Cross-Cultural Research*** ***Charleston, SC USA***

#### **Contact:**

Douglas Raybeck  
Anthropology Dept.  
Hamilton College  
198 College Hill Rd.  
Clinton, NY 13323  
Phone: 315-859-4227  
Fax: 315-859-4632  
draybeck@hamilton.edu  
[academics.hamilton.edu/anthropology/](http://academics.hamilton.edu/anthropology/)  
draybeck/SCCR

### **2003 May 19-22** ***The 2003 Biennial Conference*** ***of the International Academy***

### ***for Intercultural Research*** ***Taipei, Taiwan***

The conferences will be conducted at National Taiwan Normal University.

#### **Contact:**

Dan Landis  
landisd@watervalley.net  
<http://www.interculturalacademy.org/taipei-2003.htm>

### **2003 May 14-17** ***5th Congress of the Afro-Asian Psychological Association*** ***Jakarta, Indonesia***

Theme: Peace in Pluralistic Living: The role of Psychology in the Afro-Asian context.

#### **Contact:**

Engelina Bonang  
bonang@idola.net.id

**2003 June 15-18**  
**UNESCO Conference on**  
**Intercultural Education**  
**Jyvaskyla, Finland**

Organisers: Institute for Educational  
Research, University of Jyvaskyla, Finland,  
in cooperation with UNESCO

**Conference Secretariat and Office:**

Ms Pirjo-Leena Pitkanen, Congress  
Manager  
pirjo-leena.pitkanen@jyvaskyla.fi  
Fax: +358 14 339 8159  
www.jyu.fi/kti/unesco2003

**2004 August**  
**28th International Congress of**  
**Psychology**  
**Beijing, China**

**Contact:**

Dr. XiaoLan FU  
Institute of Psychology  
Chinese Academy of Sciences  
P.O. Box 1603  
Beijing 100012  
People's Republic of China  
Tel: +86-10-6202-2071  
FAX: +86-10-6202-2070  
www.psych.ac.cn/2004/index.html

**International Congress of**  
**Psychology (IUPsyS)**

2004: Beijing, China  
2008: Berlin, Germany

**International Congress of**  
**Applied Psychology (IAAP)**

2006: Athens, Greece

**American Psych. Association**

2003: August 8-12, Toronto, Ontario  
2004: July 30 - Aug 5, Honolulu, HI



**Four ex-presidents and a real one.** From left: Ype Poortinga, Walt Lonner, Peter Smith (current President), John Berry, Harry Triandis.

Q: Why are they all staring intently with such odd expressions?

A: Because the other two ex-Prezs in Yogya, Debbie and Cigdem, are standing next to the photographer instructing them in good manners.

Q: Why are they all just about exactly the same height (太高)?

A: The problem could be in the thyroid.

Q: Why are they all White males?

A: (see p. 64 for the answer)

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