

Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin

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Calligraphy in Water
Westlake, Hangzhou, China



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Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin

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William K. Gabrenya Jr., Editor
Florida Institute of Technology, U.S.A.

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

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

William K. Gabrenya Jr., Editor
Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin
Florida Tech
School of Psychology
150 W. University Blvd.
Melbourne, FL 32901-6988 U.S.A.
Telephone: +1 (321) 674-8104
Fax: +1 (321) 674-7105
E-mail: gabrenya@fit.edu

Editorial Assistant: Erin Moeser, Florida Tech

Email: erinmoeser@yahoo.com

Assistant Editor for Theory & Method: Joan Miller, University of Michigan

Assistant Editor for Developmental Psychology: Heidi Keller, University of Osnabrück, Germany

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Culture as War: Cross-Cultural Psychology Needs to Study the Culture Wars

CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY HAS A FEW GOOD TOOLS TO ADDRESS THE “CULTURE WARS,” AND I SUGGEST IT IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO BEGIN TO USE THEM.

My apologies if you do not reside in a society bedeviled by this particular conflict; certainly you are lucky (perhaps you're next).

The Culture Wars, as we fight them in the United States, center around five conflicts: the culture of life, the role of religion in politics, science, sex, and domestic power relations. The five conflicts intersect diabolically, so to fight one battle is, usually, to fight them all. My primary question is the extent to which these battles have symbolic versus material origins, and have symbolic versus material consequences. A second question is equally fundamental: how can the Culture Wars be located in the cultural history and development of the societies in which they are taking place? (See sidebar, page 39, for a description of the four conflicts.)

The Culture War battles spill over into other domains in a manner that is illuminating but complex. A Pew Center for the People and the Press (www.people-press.org) survey of Americans in late 2004 revealed the extent of this collateral effect. As expected, respondents identified as cultural conservatives favored teaching creationism *instead of* evolution in public schools (51% versus the full-sample base rate of 33% and the liberal group's 11%), but also wanted to make it more difficult for people to declare bankruptcy (61% - 39% - 30%), favored allowing drilling for oil in a pristine region of the state of Alaska (71% - 46% - 14%), supported the use of preemptive war (82% - 60% - 33%), agreed with the decision to invade Iraq (88% - 49% - 11%), keep guns in their homes (56% - 37% - 23%), and so on. The three-decade-old coalition between cultural conservatives and traditional Republicans (aligned with wealth and business) probably enhances the spillover in some domains, but in others the cultural conservatives are populist. For example, they favored increasing the national minimum wage (79% - 86% - 94%), albeit at a lesser rate than the sample as a whole. This confluence of beliefs is important; until we understand its underlying dynamics I don't think we'll have much insight into the social and cultural processes involved in the Culture Wars.



Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin

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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CROSS-CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY

ABOUT THE COVER

PHOTO

EDITOR

Local Hangzhou residents converge on famous Westlake by 5:30 am on a Summer morning to jog, share breakfast, participate in Tai Qi, and chat. Along this street, men write Chinese calligraphy on the pavement with water.

By 7:30 am, the busses arrive and swarms of tour groups, primarily mainland Chinese, take over the Westlake parks and islands. Come noon, the heat is unbearable. The local people and their water-characters have evaporated, leaving behind some tourists, occasional mad dogs, and the editor, now disoriented from heat exhaustion on his rented bicycle.



Elderly Hangzhou residents chatting at Westlake around 6 am.

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*Call for Nominations
Officers and Regional Representatives
of IACCP for 2006*

KLAUS BOEHNKE

HOW TO MAKE A NOMINATION

Consent must be obtained from the person you are nominating. Nominations should be sent to the Secretary-General by mail, e-mail, or fax:

Klaus Boehnke
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
International University Bremen
Campus Ring 1
D-28759 Bremen
Germany

Fax +49 (421) 200-3303
K.Boehnke@iu.bremen.de

ELECTORAL PROCEDURE

1. Call for nominations. Nominations are due December 1, 2005.
2. Construction of a list of two or more nominees for each upcoming vacancy by the Standing Committee on Elections to be completed by February 28, 2006.
3. Preparation and mailing of the ballots to members by March 15, 2006. (Online ballot posted at the same time.)
4. Return of the ballot to the President of IACCP, Shalom Schwartz, by May 15, 2006.
5. Tabulation of the ballots, report to the standing Committee on Elections, the Executive Council, and the General Meeting at the Eighteenth Congress of the IACCP (Spetses, Greece).

OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED:

President-Elect
Deputy Secretary-General

***REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
TO BE ELECTED:***

Europe, excluding Spain (Europe has two Reps and the continuing Rep is from Spain)

Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean

North Africa and the Middle East

North America - Canada (North America has two Reps, and the continuing Rep is from USA)

South Asia

South America

Southeast Asia

*Researching
Communities:
Travails of Working
in the Indian
Subcontinent*



NANDITA CHAUDHARY
DELHI, INDIA

Psychology must overcome its tendency for “thinking locally and acting globally” (Gergen, Gulerce, Lock & Misra, 1999, p. 498). The movement towards indigenising the study of communities and indigenous psychology has arisen from the need to present an informed position on local reality (Sinha, 2002; Paranjpe, 2002). The plea for indigenous psychology was based on the perceived limitations of Western nomothetic approaches in other cultural locations. According to Misra and Dalal (2002), indigenisation simply means, “becoming situated or located in the context” (p. 44). This gives the researcher the flexibility to make appropriate decisions as and when necessary. It does not imply that all methods need to be replaced, but that each and every method, taxonomy and theory utilised to present the framework for interpretation, must be evaluated for its fairness and applicability. The first step in this evaluation should be orienting the researcher with reference to the local population under investigation.

*MODULATING POSITION AND
DISTANCE AND THE INSIDER-
OUTSIDER DEBATE*

The relative positioning of the researcher within the research process has not been attended to as frequently as it should have. Oftentimes, research papers are published without mentioning the underlying dynamics of the interaction between the researcher and the researched. There is no one magical answer to the question of positioning that will best capture human processes, yet, being sensitive and responsive to the demands of research, the perspectives of

local populations and political overtones are all essential considerations.

In Western academic research, ethics committees carefully scrutinize research procedures for potential violation of individual rights and sensibilities. In Indian research and social action such considerations are left mostly to the informal appraisals of the individuals involved. For developing countries and even minority groups in Western communities, communities have been exposed to research, programmes, surveys and evaluations that may indeed be argued as exploitative and unfair from their (the community's) perspective. This is more likely to happen when the community is poor and politically and socially backward. Practices of nutritional assessments, health surveys, educational participation, developmental assessment, and census enumeration can occasionally become unfair, even with the best of intentions. In my opinion, it is important for the research process to have informal guiding principles for the research agenda.

For developing countries, communities have been exposed to research, programmes, surveys and evaluations that may indeed be argued as exploitative and unfair.

As a human being, the intersubjectivity with another human being—although he or she may be temporarily on the “other side” of a power equation—requires that the essential equality between the two be accepted. This is the opposite of an “ethnocentric” equation and far less recognized or talked about.

The insider-outsider debate speaks directly to the challenge of positioning the researcher in the research activity. Is it always essential to work through an insider, is it necessary to have an outside perspective, and is there a need to constantly be aware of one's marginal nature? These are some of the problematic questions while participating in research activity. After recognizing the marginalisation of a researcher what does one do, try to reduce or enhance it? Maybe if you are an insider, you sometimes need to show yourself as separate and perhaps worth attention, and attempt to do the opposite if you are an outsider! In my opinion, the crux of good research lies in the conscious knowing when to distance and when to close in. Perhaps some of the indicators lie in the actual distance between the researcher and the researched. When there is distance, then we need to work inwards, and when one is part of the social reality, then step a little outside. Very productive investigations have emerged from “complete” outsiders with open minds (see Sriram & Chaudhary, 2004), as well as with insiders who have appropriate distancing skills.

TERMINOLOGY: ELUSIVE VARIABLES AND IMAGINARY CONSTRUCTS

In traditional research methods constructs and variables acquire immutable and sacred positions. Although the finality of standard terminology has come under speculative debate in

recent years, in ordinary discourse, and much of research study as well, the sanctity of traditional variables is still protected. A great many commentaries are available on this issue, about the limitations of using constructs and variables generated in one location to assess, evaluate and classify people in another (Gergen, et. al., 1999; Danziger, 1990). In the effort towards making research more meaningful, an important shift from content—what to study—to methodology in psychology would make a tremendous impact in the relevance of research for local populations that would also be valuable for wider interpretation. Blind acceptance of terminology borrowed from an alien socio-historic location underestimates the local construction of reality and often misrepresents the lives of the people. Misra in his work has repeatedly demonstrated that terms like intelligence and achievement have very different meaning in the Indian population, therefore calling for concerted indigenising of terminology and investigation (Misra & Dalal, 2002).

The traditional opposition between qualitative and quantitative research has been counter-productive for progress in the field as well as being a misrepresentation of scientific processes.

THE ISSUE OF LANGUAGE, TRANSLATIONS, AND BACK TRANSLATIONS

While using labels in different cultural locations, it is essential to reflect upon the local meaning for the term. If the population is English speaking or bilingual, it may be assumed that words carry the same meaning not only across languages when translated, but a word itself may generate different local usages. Indeed this was found to be the case with many English terms as they are used in India. For example, the word pride has 5 different meanings that can be implied in Hindi: *Garv* (pride), *gaurav* (pride), *ghamand* (pride/conceit), *abhan-kar* (pride/conceit) and *abhimaan* (pride/conceit). These terms mean different things and a uniform interpretation would be unwise and the potential multiplicity in meaning must be kept in mind while translating the meanings and interpreting the findings. For bilingual populations, presenting both languages was a useful strategy, yet the decision of which of the several linked meanings of the term was originally intended, and if intended, was that the one that was being understood by the respondents are questions that have largely remains unanswered.

THE ARTIFICIAL DIVIDE BETWEEN QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE: HOW QUANTITY IS A KIND OF QUALITY

The traditional opposition between these two streams of research has been counter-productive for progress in the field as well as being a misrepresentation of scientific processes. The value of both approaches depends on the larger research question and the theoretical paradigm within which the study is taking place. The superficial distance between the two

approaches has prevented the cooperative inclusion of different methods (Eckensberger, in print). As an instance, Miller and Crabtree (1999) present the opposition between the two streams using Western and Eastern metaphors, namely Jacob's ladder (quantitative approach) and Shiva's circle (qualitative approach), basically implying the linear versus the cyclical nature of the two approaches respectively.

At this point, the discussion of methodological choices must be taken up in order to reach some sort of conclusion. There are many assumptions behind the use of mathematical manipulations that need to be unpacked. The most convincing argument (Valsiner, 2000) is that quantification (that can be seen as one dimension of quality) and summarisation implies an order, a standard and a homogeneity that just does not exist. It is precisely the variety and "multivoicedness" of culture that requires academic attention. A well detailed, pre-determined methodology limits the agenda of research as in "forced choice" situations. The researchers' own dispositions towards reality is an essential determinant of what should be studied and how. Therefore to assume objectivity that is outside of the method-data-reality circle within which individual researchers move is to ignore the obvious. The preferences, positions, and interpretations draw heavily from the researcher's own training, understanding and experience. Another important criticism is levelled at the choice of the random sample, which assumes independence among the individual participants in the study. Apart from practical difficulties involved, the random sample also ignores social connectedness and invisible inter-relatedness among people (Valsiner, 2000). Further, visualising variation (or variance, to be more precise) as error is another issue that needs to be reviewed. In cultural, social and psychological study, variation is often at the heart of the manifestation of the quality of being human, and it seems ideologically conflicting to treat difference as problematic. This leads to the issue of sampling.

ISSUES OF SAMPLING, WHOM TO STUDY AND HOW MANY

An equally critical decision in research is who to study. Much of the process is inextricably linked with the larger methodological tradition within which the research is conducted. Sample size and accessibility will be determined by these decisions. Three important issues must be addressed here: sample size and related issues; characteristics commonly used for classifying and labelling communities, like literacy, educational level, occupation and others; and the unit of study (individual/group).

The urge to apply statistical tests for the purpose of generalizing results to a larger population is a common intention in many studies. However, while constructing sample units, an important consideration is whether averages, means and other computations adequately

FIELD STUDIES & THEIR CHALLENGES

Series editor: Heidi Keller

"Adventures in Research: Field Studies and Their Challenges" presents a collection of varied personal accounts of the problems and opportunities experienced by cross-cultural and cultural psychologists who venture outside the lab.

hkeller@luce.psych.uni-osnabrueck.de

present the complexity and variation in the social grouping. If novelty and variety is the particular character of human interactions, can numeric averages capture the critical processes? In this way, we deliberately constrain the outcomes, their display and interpretation, thereby taking away the complex reality element as has been discussed earlier. Even when sample size is achieved, many questions about sampling strategies, randomisation and other dimensions remain problematic.

A related difficulty is in creating sample units for representative or illustrative purposes. This is particularly difficult when one is doing cross-cultural comparisons. In many recent large-scale studies, it has become common to compare literate, college-going populations to investigate values, beliefs, attitudes and a host of other scaled items. This approach carries several assumptions about the included populations regarding social distribution. This in fact is a misplaced belief. The urban educated youth attending college in India, although they represent fairly large numbers, (sometimes exceeding populations of entire countries), do not carry the same relative positioning (socio-economic) within their own country. They constitute the minute category of literate, upper class urban residents. These students may not have an equivalent place in their own social location, a situation common to university students in many countries.

The choice of sampling unit poses an interesting problem: in India, the “normative subject” at any given time consists of a constellation of people and not an individual.

Another problem is the presumed similarity in the familiarity with methods in the name of equivalence. Writing questionnaires is just not a familiar technique for self-disclosure except among the elite in India. In this manner, the technique itself generates different approaches from respondents from different locations.

The comparative study of domains, such as intelligence, values, emotions, and the responses to items (specific components of the constructs under study) in these domains also assumes a uniform understanding of the language. As indicated in the section on translations, several problems can ensue due to which one cannot be sure of having compared the groups fairly. More recently, large-scale projects have begun to study local populations through local investigators, and the central group that makes the final conclusions is somewhat blind to the research conditions. Although there may be specific statistical advantages of such investigations, perhaps some difficulties can arise from the “objectivity” and the tremendous social (and physical) distance between the interpretations and the lives of the people.

The choice of sampling unit also poses an interesting problem. Kurtz (1992) states that in India, the “normative subject” at any given time consists of a constellation of people and not an individual (p. 107). Anyone who has successfully completed fieldwork with Indian

communities will vouch for the fact that on the whole, people are open, friendly, curious and forthcoming. Although this is a great advantage in gaining access and working with families and children of all ages, there is a need to resolve the issue of “clustering” of onlookers that takes place when fieldwork is being undertaken. Structuring the situation or excluding the target person from the group usually leads to suspicion and discomfort. This is particularly true for rural, and middle or lower class urban communities. Perhaps only among the rich upwardly mobile urban families would boundaries between homes be excluding of “others”. University departments do not have labs and one-way mirrors; research is usually done out in the open, whether it is at home, or in the play school.

RATING SCALES: THE POPULAR TRICK OF CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH

Predetermined methodology places barriers on the findings in the future. The essentially open system of cultural experience, development, and psychological processes is largely limited by such methodological choices. As introduced in the opening argument of this paper, the use of a rating scale to truncate lived experience into predetermined categories of the researchers’ speculative domains may not accurately represent the research subjects. The category of “No opinion” which is common in most questionnaires is a case in point. In our experience, the category of “No opinion” is far more “dense” than is perhaps imagined in any initial construction. Respondents who mark “No opinion” do so for any of the following reasons: “I don’t understand this item”; “I am uncomfortable with this issue”, “I am not sure of my opinion”, “I think sometimes I agree and sometimes I don’t”, or “for some people it applies and for others it doesn’t”. For some, it was indeed, “No opinion”, but mostly it became a safe way out of an uncomfortable commitment (Chaudhary, 2004).

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Nandita Chaudhary, Ph. D. is presently working as Reader at the Department of Child Development, Lady Irwin College, University of Delhi. Over the last two decades, she has been involved with policy, research, teaching, writing and administration in the area of child and family studies in India. She is particularly interested in issues linked with communication, education, family relationships, parenting, self and identity as culturally constructed. During the years 1993-94, Nandita was placed as a Fulbright scholar at the Department of Psychology, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, USA. In addition to the several articles and paper presentations in the area, she is also the author of *Listening to Culture* published by Sage, India, in which she has presented a synthesis of her work with the Indian family and more specifically with reference to adult interactions with children. She continues to take active interest in her editorial work with the Sage journal *Culture and Psychology* and combines her writing interests with research and teaching work at the university.

nanditachau@rediffmail.com

ASSESSMENTS IN DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE, TOWARDS WHAT END?

The activity of assessments can be seen in three possible paradigms of study, namely, intra-individual (for the purpose of diagnosis), inter-individual (for the study of individual differences, norms, standards), and individual-ecological (to investigate differences among populations, or over time). At this point, it is essential to ask: assessments for what purpose? It is true that in the second two situations, the comparisons are often made with a position of advantage for certain individuals/populations. The years of disadvantage that socially distanced groups have endured from conventional methods and mainstream research ter-

We spend too much energy in “pseudoempiricism,” investigation of statements that are necessarily true: that the poor are hungry, that the unschooled need schooling, that there is need for early detection of disability before interventions.

minology and processes, have to be accounted for. We presently have the benefit of several scholarly works to guide us away from treating local communities as being at a disadvantage merely due to their lack of access to resources or social practices. Cultural comparisons can be attempted for purposes of description rather than evaluation or assessment. In the realm of international aid for instance, a large body of research is ongoing that attempts to delineate “indicators or indices” for development and progress, whether used at the individual or collective level for assessing milestones, well-being, activities of children, or environments of families. Perhaps it is time for us to reflect seriously on the political overtones of such attempts. The claim is not for suggesting that action research, aid and welfare are misplaced, but I often wonder whether it is necessary to prove that a child is hungry or malnourished before suggesting food aid or worse still, before planning for providing inputs into education, as is sometimes the case.

The effort to assess children has become so habitual that oftentimes we have unquestioningly used such methods as justification for aid and welfare activities. It is sad that we still need to prove that children are educationally (and worse still cognitively) backward before putting funds into school improvement and teacher training. This ideology has sustained, at the cost of meaningful assistance for families and children in difficult circumstances. For a country like India, it is impossible for the social sciences to ignore the large body of work being carried out in the name of intervention for the underprivileged by the Government and Non-Governmental agencies, both national and international. There is an active interchange between academic and aid agencies through employment, consultancies and non-governmental sector exchanges. Despite this, we have been unable to take empowered positions on our ethnic communities, particularly the poor, regarding the putative outcomes of disadvan-

tage and difficulty.

Kumar (1989) explains that in the conflict between the rich and the poor in India, we seem to have developed a pattern where the “poor must learn from the rich” better ways of leading their lives. The conflict thus becomes resolved in a “pedagogic relationship” (p. 21). Such equations between groups of people do need to be reviewed and revised periodically. Thus, I would agree with Paranjpe when he advocates that research must have a politically active, “emancipatory” agenda when the process of indigenisation is taking place (Paranjpe, 2002, p. 29). Linked with the issue of assessments is the larger process of interpretation based on methodological choices.

In research, particularly in situations of limited funding, we need to conserve our funds towards sharp, incisive and quick estimations and even swifter action. Presently, our estimations seem to be far more concerted and detailed than our action. We spend much more energy in what Smedslund (1994) calls “pseudoempiricism,” investigation of statements that are necessarily true. That the poor are hungry, that the unschooled need schooling, that there is need for early detection of disability before interventions; the list is endless.

TO ADVISE OR NOT

It has been my experience as a researcher in India that one is frequently approached for advice within and outside of the research setting. Often, there is very little preparation for questions in the field. What does one do in a situation like this? By and large, within the Indian community at least, advice about children is actively sought from family, friends and neighbours and the research setting is a familiar extension. The researcher is mostly seen as an expert, loosely defined. In this regard although it is difficult to make blanket suggestions, and every situation needs to be confronted afresh, it is important to know and prepare for such occasions.

Several possible directions are available to the researcher, with adequate preparation. Firstly, when dealing with young children names of good doctors, local shops for children’s goods, immunisation schedules, schools, tutors and other such services, are important bits of information that come in handy. Secondly, the willingness to find out and assist in the process of getting information and support is also helpful. Getting back to the person or the family with the requested information, is highly appreciated, and makes a significant contribution to the positive image of researchers in the field. Such actions also demonstrate a sense of commitment to the community and to the discipline. By and large, families in India are very welcoming of researchers. It is only a rare occurrence for a researcher to be refused permission to proceed with the work. However, most people usually require an informal explanation of the intentions of the research study. Mostly, researchers have to be prepared with somewhat different versions of the objectives of the study, not to “trick” the respondent, but to present the aims in a realistic, locally understood manner. It is imperative not to misuse the openness of communities and to proceed along with the activity with deep regard for the respondents, their lives and values. Although I say nothing new here, it is my belief that these are some issues of which we have to constantly remind ourselves as researchers.

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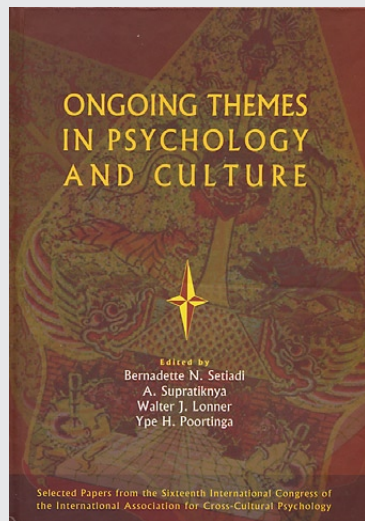
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YOGYAKARTA CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS BOOK FOR SALE

A limited number of copies of the 2002 Congress book, *Ongoing themes in psychology and culture* (edited by Bernadette Setiadi, Augustinus Supratiknya, Walt Lonner, and Ype Poortinga) are still available for sale. Cost is US\$15, plus shipping.

Please contact:
Prof. A. Supratiknya
Candi Gebang Permai, Blok GG-7
Condong Catur
Sleman 55283
Indonesia

supratiknya@yahoo.co.uk



Steps in a Thousand Mile Journey



FRAN BREW
SYDNEY, NSW
AUSTRALIA

There is an old Chinese saying that “a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.” The destination of this particular journey turned out to be, appropriately enough, in the Chinese city of Xi’an. This is where Judit Arends-Toth and I jointly received the Harry and Pola Triandis Dissertation Award presented at the XVIIth Congress of the IACCP. They say that the journey is always more important than the destination, but I never imagined that there would be such an honor at this journey’s end. Just when did I take the first step?

I came late into the academic business. Previously, I had more or less been in full-time motherhood, working intermittently in my earlier career as a geological/geophysical drafts person in the oil industry. During that period, my husband was transferred to Singapore for three years. So, with two small children in tow, I lived the indolent life of the trailing spouse, little guessing that this time would later provide the impetus and inspiration for a PhD dissertation. During that period of enforced leisure, I made the decision to enrol in a degree course on our return home to Australia—in librarianship! The late-addition third child delayed that goal until 1990 when I enrolled at Macquarie University. Luckily, the librarian idea was dead in the water by then, and instead I decided to stick with my strengths in math and science, choosing the “softer” option of a double major in psychology and statistics. For a third-year case study assignment in group processes, I chose a cross-cultural encounter. Drawing on my Singapore experiences, I interviewed a recently returned expatriate. The data were analysed accord-

ing to Hofstede's four dimensions, and the findings proved to be a Eureka moment for both of us. I was hooked on cross-cultural research! This was soon followed by my honours project examining decision-making differences between Chinese and Anglo adolescents at the local high school, forming the basis of my first publication in the International Journal of Intercultural Relations (IJIR).

At the commencement of my PhD in 1997, intercultural research in the Asia-Pacific area seemed like a good idea. The public debate at that time in Australia, among the elite of business, politics, media, and academia, focused on the role that Australia should play in this area. This role was not just about the more pragmatic areas of trade and commerce, our traditional focus, but included a broader and more fundamental vision in the areas of leadership and social capital, which implied far-reaching changes of direction in education and

*Qualitative research takes time and requires revisiting,
but is worth the effort and the challenge.*

foreign policy. In the mid-nineties my husband had been travelling for a third of the year running training programs in SE Asia for his corporation's subsidiaries, and I had contacts through him. Between his trips, we would sit around the kitchen table, me teaching him the rudiments of cross-cultural dimensions à la Hofstede, Trompenaars, Bond and others, whilst he regaled me with his accounts of his intercultural interactions and his coping methods, sometimes successful, other times comical, never quite a disaster. Together we would unpack the mission statements of the mother corporation (Australian) and tailor them for the Asian subsidiaries. At the time, I don't think there were too many other executives off to do business in Asia with battered photocopies of key chapters from "Culture's Consequences" in their briefcases. Our earlier experiences in Singapore, exposure to my husband's business travails in East Asia, and my growing academic knowledge in the area provided the *raison d'être* for my PhD focus.

I chose interpersonal conflict at work because it seemed the obvious place of breakdown between people from different cultures. Besides, there was almost no research on conflict management at the *intercultural* interface as opposed to *cross-cultural* comparisons. Conflict in an Australian setting is usually apparent. It has boundaries and can be described. But in a SE Asian setting, conflict is covert, fuzzy, hidden behind closed doors. You know it's there, but it is difficult to grasp and understand.

Foreshadowing Hermann's and Kempen's (1998) proposal that, in an increasingly interconnected world, cultures are not static, they affect and alter each other, I decided in the initial stage that the research would be informed by an inductive approach using qualitative methods, and that there would be no hypotheses based on cultural dichotomies. A hypothetical framework based on traditional dimensions of cross-cultural variability would find just that, and phenomena that might turn out to be more important could easily fall

through the cracks. Therefore, I chose a model of conflict (Thomas, 1976) as a framework for my inquiry that was value-free and focused on the process of conflict from its antecedents through cognitive/emotional appraisal to action-interaction leading to an outcome rather than using a predictive-style methodology. Using critical incidents, I collected 35 rich narratives on intercultural conflict from both Western expatriates and host nationals in the Singapore, Bangkok and Jakarta subsidiaries of a large Australian multinational—enough for a book. I then had the job of analysing them in a way that would be accepted as rigorous. I tried the NUD*IST program, which was supposed to be the state of the art at the time, but in the end, opted for Excel. This program is great in that it has an infinite number of columns and allows you to sort the data according to endless structures and concepts as long as you have inserted keywords as headings (as in NUD*IST). For a time, my dining-room floor remained festooned in streamers of sticky-taped Excel output. Today, people look at me askance when I admit this, as if I have committed some terrible sacrilegious qualitative research blunder, so one day I will have to do battle with NUD*IST or QUALITAN to keep the pundits happy. At the end of the day, no computer program can contribute the intellectual input needed to interpret qualitative data. I found Excel, used in conjunction with axial coding according to Strauss and Corbin's (1990) grounded theory technique, very useful for exploring and making sense of the data.

An important distinction that became apparent in the early stages of this analysis was that the discourses describing the perceived causes of the conflict incidents could be split into manifest and latent types. The manifest or proximal causes were easy to categorise, but the latent descriptions of underlying contextual causes were by far the richest section of the data. Eventually, I managed to crunch the latent data down to 22 themes. I would have remained stuck here forever if my chief supervisor hadn't accepted a promotion to Dean at another university, bringing about a change of chief supervisors. My new supervisor knew nothing about cultural research but was an expert in statistics, particularly less used techniques such as facet theory. He rescued me by getting me to submit my 22 themes to a multidimensional scaling procedure. By simply using binary coding, magic is performed and order emerges from chaos. The themes separated into two broad clusters with a sub-cluster common to the two chiefly made up of the expected cross-cultural differences. The two clusters could be labelled as *differences in conversational style between expats and host-nationals* and *expats behaving badly*. The latter I eventually labelled a communication competence factor as clearly many of the themes in this segment were related to the pre-conditions for good or bad communication experiences.

After a year, I had some flesh on the bones of Thomas' process model and some specific areas to continue to develop and investigate. Qualitative research takes time and requires revisiting, but is worth the effort and the challenge. During that year (1998), I also carried out a piece of more quantitative research with undergraduates. I was very aware that the qualitative data were descriptions of perceptions filtered through the cognitive-emotional lens of the respondent, and wondered if I could achieve an "objective" fly-on-the-wall response to these conflict situations. I devised a very intricate questionnaire based on the "in-basket" methodology used in organisational psychology. Needless to say, this piece of research produced only

a few insights and was condemned to the bottom drawer (behind the filing cabinet might be more appropriate). Clearly, if I was interested in “process” rather than “prediction” then I could make a virtue of the cognitive-emotional lens rather than seeing it as a flaw. However, it was many months later that I went back and revisited the qualitative data to work harder on understanding and interpreting this part of the conflict model.

In 1999, I returned to East Asia to collect more qualitative data from a number of organisations to confirm the case study material collected earlier and to explore more specifically communication issues in conflict management. I also wanted to set up the process for collecting some quantitative data by remote control from Australia. However, the political and economic landscape in that part of the world had changed dramatically since 1997. Then, their seemingly unstoppable economies had only just begun to wobble, but by 1999 they

By 1999 many multinationals had scaled down their operations and withdrawn many of their expatriate staff. My research sample had literally flown the coop.

were severely battered. Many multinationals had scaled down their operations and withdrawn many of their expatriate staff. My former sample had literally flown the coop. For many, their East Asian business was being run from a single location, either in the more stable Singapore or Hong Kong, with a token local presence in more unstable areas. Political turmoil and the independence of East Timor (supported by Australia’s government) resulted in Australians not being welcome in Indonesia. All of this meant that I could not continue with my three East Asian locations and I had to concentrate on whatever sample I could get in Singapore. It was critical to my project that I had enough expatriates in one organisation interacting with local staff to be suitable, and that was a problem. Many organisations had even scaled their expatriate staff in Singapore to a skeletal presence. I had hoped to use the Singapore-Australia Business Council to locate several participating organisations, but had to abandon this approach and simply use my contacts as best as I could. I considered myself lucky to have obtained 5 willing organisations with enough expatriates to ensure that inter-cultural interactions and the inevitable conflict were common events.

Returning home with a brief-case bulging with audio-tapes and another year’s work, I constructed a factorial survey based on some of this material to investigate situation-specific conflict behaviour related to status, cultural similarity of other, and time stress. Through my personally-established relationships with the HR or general managers of my 5 organisations, I distributed the survey to selected staff via email or web. It seems incredible now, but then, only a small number of organisations were connected to the web and email attachments were cumbersome and likely causes of computer crashes. So, the survey had to go into the body of the email for many of my respondents. I believe this lowered the response rate compared to the traditional paper and pencil method because it was unwieldy and time-consuming to complete. (In 2000, a colleague collected a Thai sample for me using the old-fashioned

method and the response rate was excellent.) Nevertheless, with two of the organisations, I was able to use a web-based survey with radio buttons that was attractive and easy to use. I believe I was one of the first at Macquarie University to use this mode of data collection. The results of the factorial survey were published in IJIR last year.

A short time later, I was soliciting my long-suffering respondents for “just a wee bit more data.” I had one more important area to investigate before I could call it a day—the issue of “face” in conflict interactions. Alarmed by my even smaller response rate, I ran the study with a respectable number of university students, having access to a large number of overseas students from East Asia. I was surprised how closely the student results mirrored the employee results given the differences in age and experiences. These results have just been published in the *International Journal of Conflict Management*.

I believe my multi-method approach was very successful as it provided both the quantitative rigour and the qualitative richness to aid in model-building and sense-making. I finished the thesis with a far more comprehensive model than the bare bones with which I began. I am still to publish the qualitative results and the derived modelling, so perhaps the journey continues...

Finally, I would like to thank Harry and Pola for the great honour that they and the Award committee have bestowed and to express the hope that this award is not a destination after all, but the first step in the next long journey of a thousand miles.

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Fran Brew is currently working as a part-time lecturer for the Psychology Department at Macquarie University in Sydney teaching postgrad students the principles of research and design and giving occasional lectures and workshops in cross-cultural issues in the workplace. She is also designing a web-based course in organisational behaviour for the Open Learning Australia network of which Macquarie University is a member. She is currently involved in a collaborative research project with Kwok Leung investigating Leung et al.'s dualistic model of harmony and its relation to conflict management with a sample of Australian and Chinese employees.

Fran.Brew@psy.mq.edu.au

ANNOUNCEMENT AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Harry and Pola Triandis Doctoral Thesis Award

DESCRIPTION

The purpose of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology is to promote and facilitate research in the areas of culture and psychology. The IACCP believes that it is important to encourage high quality intercultural research at the predoctoral level. The Harry and Pola Triandis Doctoral Thesis Award is intended to honor and reward good research and to advance the early careers of dedicated researchers. Support for the award is provided by the Harry and Pola Triandis Fund that was established in 1997 (see *Bulletin*, June, 1997). The first award was given in Pultusk, Poland in 2000 (see *Bulletin*, September 2000) and subsequently in Yogyakarta, Indonesia (2002; see *Bulletin*, June-September, 2002) and Xi'an, China (2004).

PRIZE

US\$500, one year membership in IACCP, free registration at the next IACCP biennial Congress, and partial airfare to the Congress. The winner will be asked to give a presentation of his or her research at the Congress and to write a short summary of it for the *Bulletin*.

CRITERIA FOR SUBMISSION AND DEADLINES

Your doctoral thesis (dissertation) must be relevant to the study of cross-cultural/cultural psychology, with particular emphasis on important and emerging trends in the field; scholarly excellence; innovation and implications for theory and research; and methodological appropriateness. Doctoral theses eligible for an award must have been completed (as defined by your university) during the two calendar years ending on December 31 of the year prior to the Congress year (i.e., between January 1,

2004 and December 31, 2005). Submissions must be received by the IACCP Deputy Secretary/General by October 30 of the year before the Congress year (i.e., October 30, 2005).

Deadline: October 30, 2005

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Please submit a 1500-word abstract of the doctoral thesis in English. The abstract must contain no information that identifies the applicant, thesis supervisor, or institution. The abstract must include complete details of theory, method, results, and implications for the field. The abstract must be submitted double spaced on paper and on a 3.5-inch computer disk using a common word processing file format such as Microsoft Word, Wordperfect, RTF, or html.

A letter from the thesis advisor certifying the university acceptance date of the thesis must be included.

The application cover letter must include complete applicant contact information, including an address or addresses through which the applicant can be contacted during the evaluation process, telephone numbers, fax number, and e-mail address if available.

Following a preliminary evaluation, finalists will be asked to send copies of their complete doctoral thesis, in the language in which it was written, to the evaluation committee.

Send application materials to:

Nandita Chaudhary
Department of Human Development
Lady Irwin College University of Delhi
Sikandra Road, New Delhi
10001 India

Tel.: +91-11-23321635
nanditachau@rediffmail.com

Witkin/Okonji Awards

18th Congress of IACCP

July 11-15, 2006, Spetses, Greece

Through the Witkin-Okonji awards, IACCP is able to provide limited financial help to members who would otherwise be unable to attend our international congresses. These awards honour the memory of Herman Witkin and Michael Ogbulu Okonji, pioneers in the field of collaborative cross-cultural research.

The awards are intended for members from countries or areas of the world that would otherwise not be represented at a particular congress of the Association. Applications are judged on scientific contribution to the congress, geographic area, relative level of need, and status of the applicant. Preference is given to young professionals and advanced graduate students. The awards are usually of no more than US\$500.

Applications for the 2006 awards should be submitted to the current President of IACCP, either by airmail to Professor Shalom Schwartz, Department of Psychology, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem 91905, Israel, or by e-mail to msshach@mssc.huji.ac.il. **Applications must be received by January 15, 2006.**

Applications must contain all of the following information:

1. Your name
2. Your current affiliation and e-mail address
3. Your job title, rank, or anticipated date of completing dissertation
4. Your country of citizenship
5. The anticipated cost of your trip to Spetses
6. Details of any other sources of financial support received or applied for, including whether you will apply to the Advanced Research and Training Seminars (ARTS) being held in Spetses and Athens
7. A brief description of your intended involvement in the congress, e.g., an abstract of a paper or poster you plan to submit
8. Whether you are an IACCP member. [Note, the registration costs are set so as to provide an incentive for you to join]
9. Details of previous participation in IACCP congresses, including whether you previously received Witkin-Okonji funding
10. A list of all your publications and research funding awards for the last 8 years

Award recipients will be notified in early March 2006. In 2004, 25 applications were received and 9 awards were made.

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

*On the occasion of the
Seventeenth International Congress
Xian, People's Republic of China
August 1-6, 2004*

AGENDA (INDEX TO MINUTES)

- (1) Approval of the Minutes of the General Meeting held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, July 2002
- (2) President's report
- (3) Secretary-General's report
- (4) Treasurer's report
- (5) The Publications Committee
- (6) Report on the Xi'an Congress
- (7) Announcement of Awards
- (8) Constitutional Amendments
- (9) Results of the Elections for the EC
- (10) Any other business



Klaus Boehnke

The General Meeting took place in Xi'an on August 5. It started at 18.00 hours. Approximately 180 members and guests were present.

***(1) APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING HELD IN
YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA, JULY 2002***

The minutes of the General Meeting of the International Association for Cross-Cultural

Psychology, held on the occasion of its Sixteenth International Congress were approved unanimously.

(2) PRESIDENT'S REPORT

President Peter Smith begins his report by first reviewing events hosted or sponsored by IACCP during the last two years.

He reports a successful 6th European Regional Congress of Cross-Cultural Psychology, organized by Member Márta Fülöp in July 2003 in Budapest.

Secondly, he reports on IACCP participation in the First Middle East and North Africa Regional Congress of Psychology in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, in December 2003, which was co-sponsored by the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS), taking the lead among the co-sponsoring associations for this conference, the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP) and IACCP. Altogether, some 10 IACCP members participated in the congress, among them the president, the president-elect, the secretary-general, and the regional representative for North Africa and the Middle East. IACCP took a major role in making this congress a success by having the secretary-general and the regional representative each organize a symposium for the congress program. The president reported that difficulties in securing the participation of Israeli scientists in the congress were overcome through an unusual procedure, namely having Israelis enter Dubai without going through passport control. Earlier difficulties in securing this procedure were eventually overcome.

The president then reports on the more or less completed sale of property rights to the *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology* (JCCP) from Western Washington University (WWU), the current owner of JCCP, to the Sage Publishing Company. Two-fold negotiations were

most carefully conducted by Founding and Senior Editor of JCCP, Walt Lonner, who first negotiated the sale of JCCP from WWU to Sage, and then secured a contract that enables IACCP to continue to have a legally binding function in the process of editing JCCP. That latter contract has almost been finalized and will encompass a regular payment of royalties to IACCP. A committee has been set up by the EC to discuss options for spend-



Executive Council Meeting: So much tea, so little time... From left: Charles Harb, Bill Gabrenya, Peter Smith, Pawel Boski, Heidi Keller, Bilge Ataca, Debbie Best, Marta Young, Klaus Boehnke, Shalom Schwartz. Several EC members were not able to attend. (This is the "old" EC, before the 2004 election results.)

ing that part of these payments not needed for the facilitation of the editorial work for the journal. Walt Lonner was named to head this committee which is to report to the EC. The president wholeheartedly thanks Walt Lonner for his enormous input into making the journal what it currently is, and for leading the negotiations to such a successful end. The General Meeting gives Walt Lonner a standing applause for his accomplishments with JCCP. Walt Lonner takes the opportunity to briefly address the general meeting in a few words of gratitude.

(3) SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT

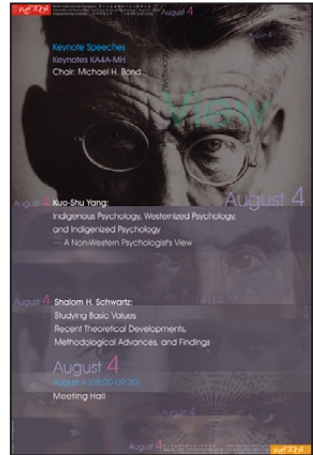
Secretary-general Klaus Boehnke reports on the planning for future events to be held by or (cosponsored by) IACCP.

The first event he mentions is the 30th Interamerican Congress of Psychology, sponsored by the Interamerican Society of Psychology (SIP), which will be held in Buenos Aires in June, 2005, Member John Adair being part of this congress's International Scientific Committee. President-elect Shalom Schwartz will function as IACCP's liaison to this congress.

IACCP will host its 7th European Regional Congress of Cross-Cultural Psychology in San Sebastian, July 11-15, 2005. Conference organizer is Jose Luis Gonzales Castro from the University of Burgos. The Secretary-General asks José Luis Gonzales to briefly report on the status of conference preparation.

IAAP, IUPsyS, and IACCP are in the process of planning a Southeast Asian Regional Congress of Psychology in Thailand. The exact dates of this congress have not been fixed at the time of the General Meeting; IACCP is requesting a date not earlier than November 2005. The International Association of Applied Psychology is

Poster Art. A series of posters produced for the Congress by Professor Li-Ming Yang, of the Shaanxi Normal University. The posters can be seen in color in the online Bulletin.



taking the lead in the sponsorship of this congress. [*Update*: the conference will be held November 14-16, 2005.]

The 18th International Congress of Cross-Cultural Psychology will be held on the Isle of Spetses, Greece, July 11-15, 2006. Preparations for this event have progressed very well. The secretary-general invites Kostas Mylonas, one of the two conference organizers (the other is Aikaterini Gari), to say a few words about the status of conference preparations, which he does.

IACCP intends to solicit an organizer for an IACCP Regional Congress in Central America in the year 2007. Pre-negotiations with Member Rolando Diaz Loving have progressed well, so that the EC is realistically expecting to have such an event hosted in Mexico, proceeding the 31st Interamerican Congress of Psychology in that year.

The secretary-general calls for proposals for the 19th International Congress for Cross-Cultural Psychology from (Central) Europe, as the International Congress of Psychology, 2008, of which that year's international IACCP congress is a satellite activity, will take place in Berlin, Germany.

Finally, the secretary-general informs the General Meeting that he is regularly approached by commercial conference organizers concerning the possibility of hosting IACCP congresses. He regularly informs these organizers that IACCP congresses are hosted by a member of the organization, and informs them that names of members from a specific country are available from the IACCP website, and that he would provide more information on these members upon special request.

(4) *TREASURER'S REPORT*

The treasurer, Michele Gelfand, gives her report by way of a video document, as she is unable to attend the congress, due to her very recent delivery of her second child. She summarizes her report by stating "The IACCP Treasury has been stable in the last two years. At the same time, the number of probationary members continues to rise in the Association. Members of the EC and the Association may want to discuss whether an increase in membership is a goal and how to best achieve this goal. For example, perhaps we should send information about IACCP and membership forms to all individuals who publish papers in JCCP yet who are not already members. It is also possible that there is more and more competition from other Associations, and/or conferences where cross-cultural psychology now has a foothold. We at the Treasurer's office look forward to your suggestions on this issue." [*See*: Treasurer's Report, this issue.]

President-elect Shalom Schwartz informs the General Meeting that the new EC will work on concrete suggestions on how to increase membership figures.

(5) THE PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Bill Gabrenya, chair of the Publications Committee, reports on the status of the *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, the *Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin*, Congress proceedings books, the web site, and the online discussion list.

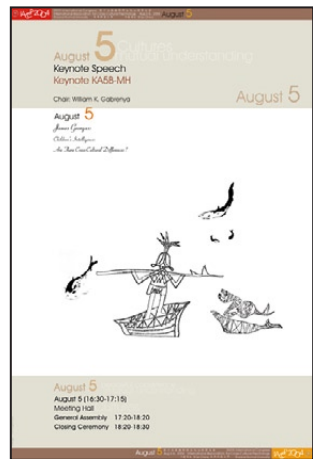
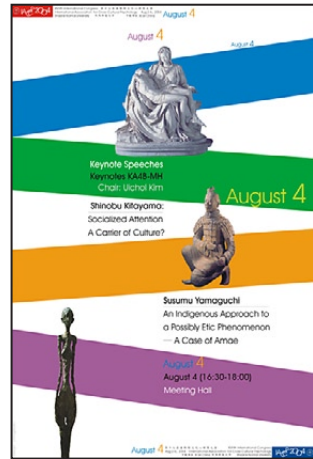
The *Journal*, under the editorship of Fons van der Vijver, has enjoyed continued growth and increased visibility. Submissions have risen to nearly 200 per year, and 35-40 articles are published each year. The *Journal's* impact factor has risen above 1.4. Details on the sale of JCCP to Sage were reported earlier in the General Meeting. A governance plan for the *Journal* will be developed by IACCP over the next two years.

The *Bulletin* is publishing three issues per year, and continues to serve a hybrid function of non-empirical journal, newsletter, and cultural magazine. It has benefited editorially from the efforts of Heidi Keller and Joan Miller in their roles as special series editors. Heidi edited a series on developmental psychology, and Joan has served as ongoing editor of the Theory & Method articles. Heidi will edit a new series on field research.

The proceedings volume of the Yogyakarta Congress has been published, and copies were brought to this Congress for distribution. A volume is also planned for the Xi'an Congress, to be published in China.

The Web site will be rewritten by September to incorporate a content management system. The CM system will allow IACCP officers, regional reps, and other selected members to add content to the web site. [Update: the new web site is online.]

The Online Discussion List has about 425 members and continues to serve as a useful resources for communication, debate, and soliciting information and collaboration.



(6) REPORT ON THE XI'AN CONGRESS

Congress Chair and EC Member-at-large Gang Zheng informs the General Meeting that the congress has 403 registered participants, and that no major deviations from the planned program have been encountered. Gang Zheng is applauded for an impressive congress by the General Meeting and is awarded a present by IACCP President Peter Smith.

(7) ANNOUNCEMENT OF AWARDS

President Peter Smith presents the Honorary Fellowship Award to long-time member and former president of IACCP, Michael Harris Bond. He reads a citation describing Michael's many accomplishments. [See: September 2004 *Bulletin* for text of citation.] Michael Bond receives a long and warm applause from the General Meeting, and takes the opportunity to thank the organization for honouring him by this award.

Deputy Secretary General Pawel Boski announces the recipient of this year's Harry and Pola Triandis Dissertation Award. The Selection Committee has decided to split the Award between Fran Brew (Australia) and Judit Arends-Toth (The Netherlands). The two candidates are honoured for their dissertations, *Intercultural conflict in the workplace: A study with Western expatriates and East Asian host-nationals* (Fran Brew) and *Psychological acculturation of Turkish migrants in the Netherlands: Issues in theory and assessment* (Judit Arends-Toth). The General Meeting applauds the two awardees for their academic accomplishment

(8) CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Three amendments to the IACCP constitution have been proposed for member approval. These amendments bring the constitution up to date in several areas concerning the operation of the Association. During the General Meeting they were moved and seconded from the floor and approved unanimously: the amendment to add Article 11.2.5 to the constitution By-Laws was originally proposed by officers of IACCP familiar with the Triandis Award in order to codify the Award in the constitution. The modification of Article 11.2.1 of the By-Laws is meant to accommodate the addition of article 11.2.5. The modification of Article 11.4.1 of the By-Laws, composition of the Publications Committee, was proposed and discussed at the 2002 General Meeting in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

The new wording of the pertinent clauses of the constitution is as follows:

ARTICLE 11.2.5

The members of the Harry and Pola Triandis Doctoral Thesis Award Sub-Committee shall consist of the Deputy-Secretary General (Chairperson), the Immediate Past President, and all Regional Representatives. The Award is intended to honor and reward research excellence and to advance the early careers of dedicated researchers in the domain of culture and psychology. Support for the Award is provided by Harry and Pola Triandis Fund. To be eligible for an award, doctoral theses must have been accepted during the two calendar years ending

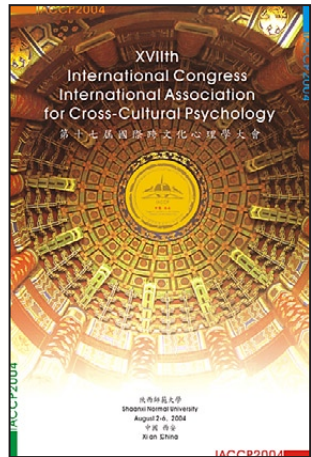
on December 31 prior to the International Congress. The committee will select one or more recipients of the Award based on a careful evaluation of the submissions' scientific quality and potential impact on the field. The number and amount of each award shall be set by the Executive Council, in consultation with the current sub-committee. At the beginning of each reward cycle, the committee shall stipulate the responsibilities of the Award recipients to the Association.

ARTICLE 11.2.1

The Standing Committee on Awards shall consist of the Immediate Past-President (Chairperson), the Deputy Secretary-General, and such other members as appointed by the Council. The Committee shall be responsible for the administration of nominations for Honorary Fellowships of the Association, the Outstanding Contribution Award, the Witkin/Okonji Memorial Fund Award, the Harry and Pola Triandis Doctoral Thesis Award, and such other awards as the Council shall from time to time establish. The Committee may establish sub-committees for the administration of each award and co-opt other members of the Committee for special purposes.

ARTICLE 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 Senior Editor of the *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*; the Editor of the *Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin*, the IACCP Webmaster, an individual responsible for the IACCP Internet resources such as the Online Directory and the Online Discussion List; two at-large members; 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.



(9) RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS FOR THE EC

Past-President Deborah Best announces the results of this year's IACCP elections. The elected members are:

Officers:

President-Elect: Dimitrios Georgas
Secretary-General: Klaus Boehnke
Deputy S-G: Nandita Chaudhary
Treasurer: Dharm Bhawuk

Regional Representatives

Europe I: Maria Ros
North America (US): Veronica Martinez
East Asia: Susumu Yamaguchi
Australasia: Ron Fischer
Africa: Andrew Mogaji
Member-at-large: Aikaterini Gari

Continuing regional representatives who have served on the EC for two years of their four year term are:

N. America (non-US): Marta Young
Europe II: Heidi Keller
Middle East & N. Africa: Charles Harb
South Asia: Jyoti Verma
South East Asia: Allen Tan
Central America: Isabel Reyes-Lagunes
South America: Claudio Torres
Chair, Publications Com: Bill Gabrenya

(10) ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Congress Chair and EC Member-at-large Gang Zheng gives information on the 'logistics' of the congress dinner.

The General Meetings adjourns at 19.00.



Shaanxi Normal University—Winter. An August view of the fountain and statuary was published in the September 2004 Bulletin. It is also quite impressive in the Winter.

Report of the Treasurer

July 11, 2002 to July 12, 2004

Delivered at the Seventeenth Congress of the IACCP

Michele J. Gelfand, Treasurer
University of Maryland, College Park, USA

Since the last IACCP conference in Yogyakarta, the Treasurer's office has resided at the University of Maryland at College Park. I am most honored to serve the membership of the IACCP as Treasurer. This report contains a number of items which detail the financial status of the organization and the operations of the Treasurer's office between the period of July 11, 2002 through July 12, 2004. I welcome your suggestions on how I can better serve your needs. Although I cannot be at the conference this year due to the birth of my daughter, Hannah Ruth, I would be most appreciative to receive your feedback or questions through email, post, or phone, anytime throughout the year.



Michele Gelfand

OVERVIEW

At the last conference in Indonesia, I reported that the Association was operating a net loss and that while membership was stable, there was an increase in the number of probationary members. I also noted that an increase in dues (which had not occurred since 1996) was likely needed in order to help deal with rising mailing and printing costs and to help reduce the operating deficit. As reported in the June-September 2002 Bulletin, the executive committee approved a dues increase, which went into effect in 2003. IACCP has long been committed to the principle that those who have larger incomes should pay a larger subscription. In this 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%. A category of "Over 80,000" was also added to the dues schedule.

I am happy to report that the financial resources of the Association have been stable and the Association is no longer operating at an operating loss, as was the case when I delivered the

last Treasurer report in Indonesia. As noted below, we operated at a net gain of \$9,064.87 this period, which was able to absorb the previous deficit (\$-4,728.44) and prepaid membership liabilities (\$-2,440.00). The current total equity of the Association (\$46,363.02) is higher than it was two years ago (\$37,458.15). Of this equity, \$17,874.22 is in the Triandis Fund. This fund continues to grow – albeit at a slower rate, given the low interest rates in the U.S. With respect to membership, as discussed below, although the total number of members is relatively the same as two years ago, the number of probationary members (members whose dues are in arrears on or two years) has increased.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Attached you will find the financial statement that was generated by our accounting software. The “Income and Expense” sheet shows where money came from and where money was spent between July 2002 and July 2004. The “Balance Sheet” shows the financial status of the Association. Below, I will provide additional notes on the entries on these sheets.

MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

Currently, the IACCP consists of 837 active members from 64 countries. Of these members, 525 are in good standing and 312 are probationary members whose dues are in arrears one or two years. Approximately 60% of our members are outside of the U.S. At the time of the last Treasurer’s report there were 849 active members – 588 who were in good standing and 261 who were probationary members. Thus, although membership remains relatively stable, the number of members who are in good standing has declined.

Table 1. Trends in membership over five years.

Year	Member Type		
	Total	Paid	Probationary
2004	837	525	312
2002	849	588	261
2000	848	621	227
1998	687	591	96
1996	621	480	141

Table 2. Income, July 2, 2002 Through July 12, 2004.

Donations	
Reimbursement of Loans	358.35
Sponsored	520.00
Triandis Fund Donations	2,796.00
Witkin Okonji Fund Donations	786.00
Witkin unclaimed Award Funds	2,550.00
Total Donations	7,010.35
Interest	
Interest Money Market	151.55
Triandis CD	397.16
Triandis Fund	42.96
Total Interest	591.67
Membership Dues	
Check Payments	16,792.00
Credit Card Payments	38,355.00
Total Membership Dues	55,147.00
Sage	
Sage Refunds	160.00
Total Sage	160.00
Total Income	62,909.02

To examine trends over time, I compiled information regarding membership since 1996 (see Table 1). As you can see, the number of probationary members has continued to increase since 1998. It is worth noting that there was a large increase in the number of members after the 1998 IACCP conference in Bellingham, raising the question of whether the large boost in new members at the time was somewhat temporary.

We will continue to send out reminders through email in order to bring these probationary members back into good standing. In addition, I have been in discussions with Verisign in order to implement an online dues option during the next membership renewal period which may make it easier to attract and retain members. Whether IACCP wants to have a goal of increasing membership is an item that warrants discussion. We welcome and comments and suggestions on this issue.

PUBLICATIONS

Of the total expenses for the period, subscriptions to the Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology (33.5%) and costs for the Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin (28.9%) comprise the major portion.

ASSISTANT TO THE TREASURER

Between July 2002 and July 2003, the Assistant to the Treasurer had been Kathleen Banks, an undergraduate Psychology major at the University of Maryland at College Park. Kathleen graduated from the University of Maryland and we wish her well and thank her for her service to the Association. Since July 2003, the Assistant to the Treasurer has been Nadeeka Jayatilake. Nadeeka works on an hourly basis and has been averaging approximately 10

Table 3. Expenses, July 2, 2002 through July 12, 2004.

Awards and Donations	
ARTS	2,500.00
IACCP Regional Conferences	1,000.00
Mailing IACCP 2000 Proceedings	500.00
Triandis Award 2004	1,820.00
Witkin Okonji Award 2002	200.00
Witkin Okonji Award 2004	4,950.00
Total Awards and Donations	10,970.00
Bank Charges	
Credit Card Debit Fees	1,870.61
Returned Check	112.00
Returned Check Fee	16.00
Wire Transfer for 2000 mailings	38.00
Total Bank Charges	2,036.61
Bulletin Expenses	
Bulletin Printing - Flamingo	9,764.91
Film Plates and Mailing	5,458.22
IACCP Voting Expenses	315.78
Total Bulletin Expenses	15,538.91
IACCP Office Expenses	
Credit Card Machine Line	42.00
Supplies	60.00
Telephone Expenses	453.02
Total IACCP Office Expenses	555.02
JCCP Subscriptions	18,040.00
Payroll Expenses	
Kathleen Banks	6,442.61
Total Payroll Expenses	6,442.61
Refunds	
Dues Credit	261.00
Total Refunds	261.00
Total Expense	53,844.15
NET Income	9,064.87

hours per week. She has done an outstanding job of handling the day-to-day office duties.

FUNDS, AWARDS, & CONTRIBUTIONS

The Association received a total of \$7,010.35 in contributions since July 2002, and has given out a total of \$10,970.00 during this period. Of the contributions that were given to the Association, \$786.00 were given to the Witkin Okonji Fund to support participation in our Congress of members from underrepresented countries. There was also \$2550.00 unclaimed award funds from the Witkin Okonji Fund from the last conference (i.e., awardees that did not show up at the conference). In order to increase the possibility that awardees will come to the conference, this year, the Witkin Okonji Committee made larger awards to fewer individuals. The Association also donated \$2500.00 towards the ARTS program and \$1000.00 towards the regional IACCP conference. We also donated \$500.00 to help pay for mailing costs for the proceedings from the 2000 IACCP conference in Pultusk.

The Harry and Pola Triandis Fund has received \$2,796.00 since July 2002. This fund was started several years ago by Dharm Bhawuk in honor of Dr. Triandis' retirement.

The total amount of the fund is \$17,874.22, of which \$13,809.82 is in a Certificate of Deposit. This year there are two awardees who will split the \$820.00 award. In addition, Harry and Pola have generously contributed \$500.00 for each awardee to help with airfare costs.

LIABILITIES

One liability is listed on the Balance sheet, which reflects the amount of pre-paid membership that are owed to members of the Association (-\$2440.00).

SUMMARY

The IACCP Treasury has been stable in the last two years. At the same time, the number of probationary members continues to rise in the Association. Members of the EC and the

Table 4. IACCP Balance of Accounts

CURRENT ASSETS	
Bank Accounts	
IACCP Checking	18,638.49
IACCP Money Market	12,290.31
Triandis CD	13,809.82
Triandis Fund	4,064.40
<i>Total Bank Accounts</i>	48,803.02
Total Current Assets	
	48,803.02
TOTAL ASSETS	
	48,803.02
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Equity	
Opening Balance Equity	44,466.59
Net Income this Period	9,064.87
Deficit from Last Period	-4,728.44
Prepaid Membership Liabilities	-2,440.00
Total Equity	
	46,363.02
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
	46,363.02

Association may want to discuss whether an increase in membership is a goal and how to best achieve this goal. For example, perhaps we should send information about IACCP and membership forms to all individuals who publish papers in the JCCP yet who are not already members. It is also possible that there is more and more competition from other associations, and/or conferences where cross-cultural psychology now has a foothold. We at the Treasurer's Office look forward to your suggestions on this issue.

*Respectfully submitted July 13, 2004,
Michele J. Gelfand, Treasurer
College Park, Maryland*

CALL FOR PAPERS

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CROSS CULTURAL MANAGEMENT

The *International Journal of Cross Cultural Management (IJCCM)* in conjunction with the International Society for the Study of Work and Organizational Values is organizing a Special Issue with a focus on "Cross Cultural Perspectives on Work Ethics", broadly defined. The journal invites researchers to submit manuscripts for consideration for inclusion in this special issue. Guest Editors for the Special Issue are Hazel M. Rosin (York University, Ontario, Canada) and Bella L. Galperin (The University of Tampa, Florida, USA).

Submission Guidelines:

1. Papers should emphasize or be based on the theme, "Cross Cultural Perspectives on Work Ethics," broadly defined, i.e. the paper should examine work ethics in the context of culture, and the link between culture and work ethics should be explicitly addressed. The domain of the paper may be a single country/culture study or a cross-country culture comparison. Related themes falling within the scope of IJCCM will also be considered. Please refer to the aims and scope of IJCCM at home.ku.edu.tr/~ijccm or via Sage at www.sagepub.co.uk for more information.
2. Papers may be conceptual or empirical and both qualitative and quantitative studies will be welcomed.
3. Manuscripts should conform to IJCCM guidelines
4. All papers will be peer reviewed using IJCCM guidelines and publication decisions will be based on the scientific merit of the article. It is important that your paper be well developed, demonstrating both theoretical rigor and empirical soundness where applicable.
5. Full length manuscripts (25-30 pages) should be sent electronically to Hazel Rosin hrosin@schulich.yorku.ca by January 14, 2006.

Deconstructing Michael

On the Occasion of His Election to a Fellow of the IACCP

Sunita Stewart

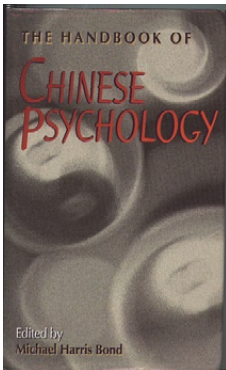
I was pleased to read the paragraphs about Michael Bond's contributions to cross-cultural psychology on the occasion of his election to fellowship in the Association in the last edition of the *Bulletin*. However, I noted that an important contribution had been left out, and that is the mentorship he has provided to scores of people. Bill Gabrenya agreed to publish a brief tribute from his students. I have extracted just a few of the comments I received from some of his past and present students.

I was an undergraduate student majoring in biology at Chinese University of Hong Kong when I took a course from Michael. It was his inspiring lectures and his passion for research that steered me into a career in psychology.

Kwok Leung PHD, Professor, City University of Hong Kong



1988, Chinese U. office, Hong Kong



His sharing of the "memorable Monday" experience, on which he received four rejections from different journals in the mail, taught us the power of human resilience and the importance of perseverance in face of adversity. Working with Professor Bond is like watching a reality show, "Life

in Academia", which reveals in an up-close and personal manner, the ups and downs, joy and disappointments, triumphs and frustrations that a research psychologist will experience.

*Natalie Hui, M.Phil
advisee*

彭邁克
Péng Mài-Kè (get it?)

I feel blessed not only for the support he has given me in my thesis research, but also in my life. Professor Bond is always supportive, and he prepares us not only for academia, but also for society, and for our future.

Loraine Pun, undergraduate advisee

Professor Bond refuses to compromise the autonomy of a student simply because the chosen research topic is not in his area of expertise. Instead he learns with (or even from) the students as they walk into the uncharted land.

Natalie Hui, M.Phil advisee



2004, Xi'an, China

I have never heard of an advisor willing to devote so much time to training graduate advisees, or one who gives feedback to students' work so promptly, consistently and enthusiastically, no matter how many times the material has been revised and rewritten. As I once said to him, "where else will I be able to find such a responsive and responsible advisor?"

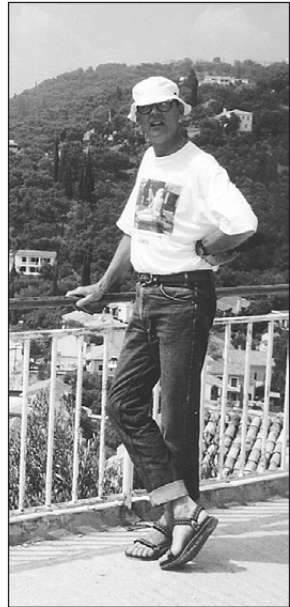
Sylvia Xiaohua Chen, PhD candidate

He repeatedly rallied to my questioning and argumentative style, only once displaying a hint of weariness on the day he sat through our entire interview wearing his baseball cap low over his eyes and clutching a stuffed elephant defensively in his lap.

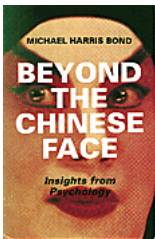
Peta McAuley PhD, I/O Psychologist

Michael is a grand master in terms of awakening the curiosity of students and challenging them intellectually. When I was a first-year graduate student, he met with me every weekday from 8am to 9am. Many ideas emerged from our daily conversations; some of them we have explored and some of them I'm still pondering.

*Virginia Kwan PhD, Assistant Professor,
Princeton University*



Late 1990s, Athens, Greece



"We are all helped when we help others", he told me recently. He has written referee reports, helped me with my graduate school applications and continued to provide me with support and encouragement, even though I am not his thesis supervisee anymore. So far I am still not quite sure how helping me helps him, but I am grateful for what he has done for me in the past five years!

Vivian M.C. Lun, MPhil advisee



I have learned from Prof. Bond that everything in life can be related to psychology, as long as we are interested in, and 'hungry' for knowledge, even songs and movies can inspire us.

Sowan Wong, MPhil advisee

2004, Chinese U., with the Gang (trans. Research Group)

He puts a lot of trust in our research and problem solving abilities, creating a lively environment for us to discover our interests and talents.

Rita Law, Ph.D student, University of Arizona

What impresses me most is Professor Bond's optimism about his student's potential. He is not just a distinguished scholar but also a very student-oriented and caring teacher.

Dennis Chin-Ming Hui,

His enthusiasm fuelled my development, and his inspiration still shines.

Michelle Yik, Faculty member, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology,

I don't know if it was the motivational audio tapes Michael sent me in the early 1980s, or the XXXL shirts and pants that he rescued from HK "seconds" bins for me later in the decade, that attracted me to cross-cultural psychology.

But it's clear to me two decades+ later that Michael is surely the most creative and wide-ranging thinker in the field.

Bill Gabrenya, Editor



1986, Palm Bay, Florida USA with the editor's kids.

The comments here attest to Michael's special qualities as expert guide but also as companion on the road of enquiry for his students. I might add his mentorship has not been restricted to the very young. I owe him a great deal for my conversion from pedestrian to cross-cultural psychologist! His enthusiasm and respect for the material he shares, and for his apprentices, no matter where they are in their development, are a gift for those who have worked with him.

Sunita Stewart, PhD, Associate Professor, UT Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas

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) in a searchable database.

Michael W. Eysenck (2004). *Psychology: An international perspective*. Psychology Press. 1-84169-360-X 992 pages US\$39.95 (p) US\$80.00 (hb)

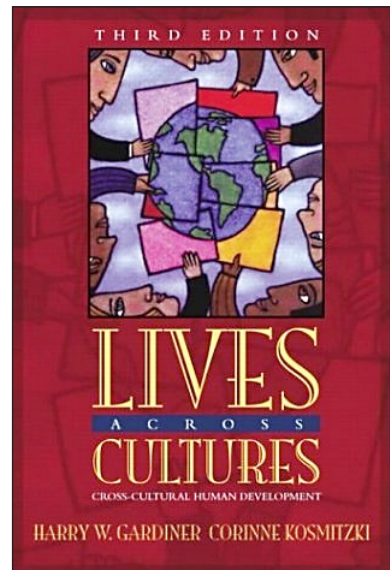
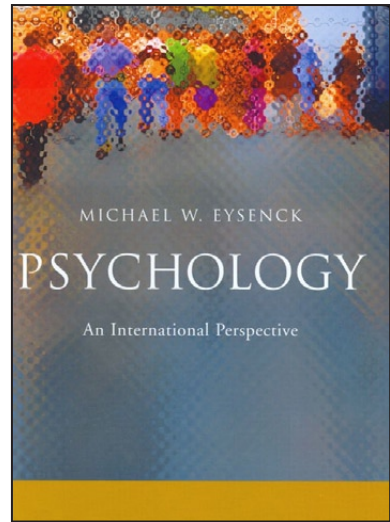
The typical U.S. textbook gives undue attention to U.S. research at the cost of important international studies. *Psychology: An international perspective* provides balanced coverage of global research, particularly from the UK, Germany, Scandinavia, Holland, Australia and Canada, as well as the US.

Harry W. Gardiner & Corinne Kosmitzki (2005). *Lives across cultures: Cross-cultural human development* (3rd ed.). Allyn & Bacon. 0-205-41186-X 384 pages US\$46.60 (p)

The third edition of this widely adopted interdisciplinary exploration of cross-cultural human development remains the leader in the field. Combining the latest research with vignettes, stories, and personal experiences in their conversational — and frequently humorous — writing style, Gardiner and Kosmitzki make the study of developmental similarities and differences among people an exciting experience for students. Cross Cultural issues throughout the lifespan — health, family, cognition, physical development, language, self and gender, personality.

Uwe P. Gielen & Jaipaul Roopnarine (Eds.) (2004). *Childhood and adolescence: Cross-cultural perspectives and applications*. Greenwood Press. 1-56750-661-5 504 pages US\$49.95 (p) US\$149.95 (hb)

A group of leading cross-cultural psychologists and psychological anthropologists detail cross-cultural issues affecting youngsters, from parenting practices to gender role socialization, and risk and resilience in childhood. The text presents challenges to existing beliefs on childhood development, offers current research on childrearing and socialization practices in diverse cultures, and examines social



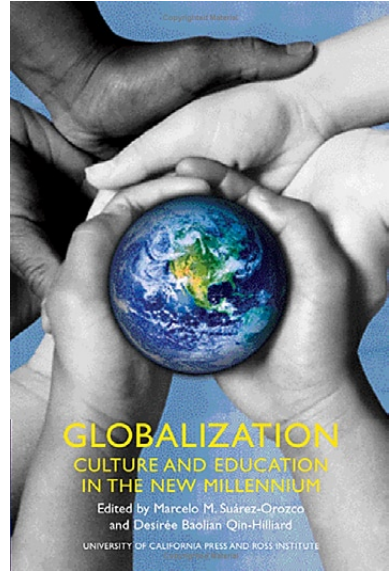
and educational policies as they relate to children and adolescents. Socialization practices within families, communities and educational settings are included.

Paul B. Pedersen (2004). *110 Experiences for multicultural learning*. American Psychological Association. 1-59147-082-X 317 pages US\$39.95 (p)

Text provides instructors with simulations, exercises, and structured role-playing activities that will successfully demonstrate the relevance of cultural diversity in psychological topics and bring multicultural learning to life.

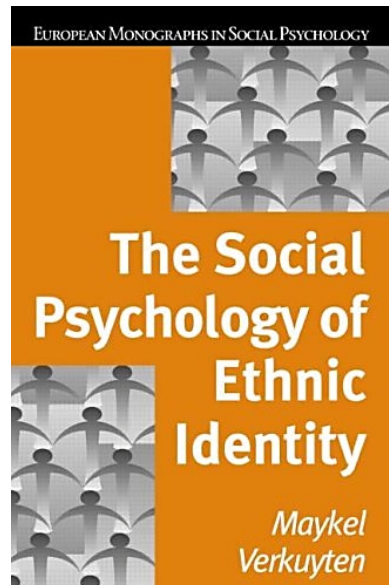
Marcelo M. Suarez-Orozco & Desiree Baolian Qin-Hilliard (Eds) (2004). *Globalization: Culture and education in the new millennium*. University of California Press. 0-520-24125-8 288 pages US\$19.95

While globalization has created a great deal of debate in economic, policy, and grassroots circles, many aspects of the phenomenon remain virtual terra incognita. Education is at the heart of this continent of the unknown. Drawing from comparative and interdisciplinary materials, the authors examine the complex psychological, socio-cultural, and historical implications of globalization for children and youth growing up today. The book explores why new and broader global visions are needed to educate children and youth to be informed, engaged, and critical citizens in the new millennium.



Maykel Verkuyten (2004). *The social psychology of ethnic identity*. Psychology Press. 1-84169-532-7 288 pages US\$55.00

In contrast to other disciplines, social psychology has been slow in responding to the questions posed by the issue of ethnicity. The central aim of this book is to show, on the one hand, that social psychology can be used to develop a better understanding of ethnicity and, on the other hand, that increased attention to ethnicity can benefit social psychology, filling in theoretical and empirical gaps. Based on recent research, *The Social Psychology of Ethnic Identity* brings an original approach to subjects such as ethnic minority identity, hyphenated identities and hybridity, and self-descriptions and the ethnic self.



1: Culture Wars

SYMBOLIC AND MATERIAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE BATTLES

Some of the Culture War battles appear to be fought over issues that seem more symbolic than material, for example the validity of the Big Bang theory or evolution by natural selection. While these two theories have been the subject of a tremendous amount of serious science, their implications for modern life are distal: they do not intersect immediately with technology or with progress in other branches of physics or biology; nor do they affect human well-being in the short term. Which religion's creation story one accepts as received truth does not change modern life in any direct, material sense. However, one could speculate that teaching Biblical accounts side-by-side and on an equal footing with science will eventually degrade people's faith in science or the scientific method, discourage the next generation from seeking scientific careers, and harm our ability to approach social problems in a scientific, rational, data-driven manner. Nations that follow such paths would eventually find themselves in a disadvantageous situation, one supposes.



Other battles have material consequences of great import to our daily lives, prosperity, happiness, and well-being, such as abortion rights, euthanasia, and anything at all involving sex and violence. Societies always regulate and channel human sexuality and reproduction, as well as the use of violence and killing. The modern abortion debate plays out the recurring cultural dilemma of who may reproduce, which babies shall be allowed to survive, the opti-

ORDER OF BATTLE

Here are the five battles as I organize them. The *culture of life* battle is fought over the creation and termination of life: abortion rights, the proper treatment of embryos (implicating stem cell research), and people's freedom to terminate life (euthanasia). The *church-state* battle involves the traditional, *de jure*, separation of church and state in the United States, focusing on broad engagements such as whether the U.S. is fundamentally Christian, and particular skirmishes such as the inclusion of "under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance that all children recite daily in school. The fight over *science* usually pits Western science as a method and a body of findings against literalist interpretations of the Christian Bible, in particular the relative validity of scientific and biblical accounts of the origin of the universe and of *homo sapiens sapiens*. The *sex venue* engages one of the primary concerns of all societies: who may do what with whom. This one is fought over three primary domains: homosexuality, sexual freedom, and the place of sexuality in human life. The *domestic power relations* fight centers on women's roles, rights, and feminism. The interactions are ubiquitous, for example, homosexual rights intersects with biblical interpretation, psychological research, and the appropriateness of Christian beliefs in shaping school curricula (i.e., can a lesbian couple with a child be characterized in a school textbook as a healthy family?).

mal sex ratio, and domestic power relations. Likewise, societies decide who shall be killed and for what reason: murderers, enemies in warfare, fornicators, traitors, kids who want to steal stuff out of your garage, terminally ill people in chronic pain.¹ Conservative “culture of life” proponents support one configuration of positions on these issues (anti-abortion, pro-death penalty, pro-war, pro-gun, anti-stem cell research, etc.), and the “progressives” support a contrasting configuration. While these configurations are not at first glance internally consistent, I think we have some tools that will allow us to demonstrate their latent consistency. Although such issues hold important material consequences for us, it would be a mistake to discount the extent to which they are also symbolically loaded.

WHY NOW, WHY HERE?

Understanding the origins of the Culture Wars stretches the laudably broad expertise of our field to its limits. A simple answer would cast dispersions on ambitious religious and political opportunists who need a way to motivate financial donors, create political interest groups, or get elected. Descriptively, the research programs associated with Shalom Schwartz and Ronald Inglehart point to the importance of religious values in the United States (see Gabrenya, 2004), although they do not explain how these USA/Anglo values came to be.

So how can culturalists help us understand the Culture Wars?

I think we need to take another look at an old research tradition that we adapted from sociology back in the early days of cross-cultural psychology: modernization and psychological modernity (Kağitçibaşı, 1998). Modernity figured centrally in early 20th Century Western history, a primary response to which was the rise of fascism. People reacted psychologically and eventually politically against urbanization, the uncertainties of capitalist free enterprise, some aspects of science, and the expansion of power and rights in the working class. The post-industrial economies of the West may present many of the same uncertainties, leaving people with little of permanence on which to anchor a sense of identity, security, or affiliation. Kuo-Shu Yang’s Functional Theory of Modernization (1986) proposed that societies modernize in domains relevant to economic needs (domestic structure, mass media participation, trust, etc.) but can remain traditional in other domains, such as religion and folk superstitions. Taking his theory one step further, perhaps under appropriate conditions societies can become *more* traditional in non-functional domains, hence the computer engineer who believes in creationism. I think this extension of Yang’s theory is supported by the observation that literalist interpretations of the Bible, now used so blithely in the USA to justify social policy, did not come into vogue until the modern era (19th Century) as a response to modernity and science (Borg, 2002).



¹In Florida, a new law allows us to shoot a person who seems threatening; we are no longer obligated to first try to flee.

A second tool in the culturalists' toolbox is social identity theory and its variants. Social identity theory begins with an assumption of the fundamental sociality of humans and the psychological benefits of group membership. In an atomized, individualist, post-industrial society, group memberships are at once more important and more difficult to establish and maintain. Because shared values are one of the important determinants and facilitators of relationships, the conservative ideology directed against a (sometimes invented) enemy of goodness, often based on immutable texts, supplies both a strong shared value and in-group cohesion. The rise of "megachurches" in the USA—huge institutions that provide a full set of religious and social benefits to anyone who professes appropriate beliefs, and tithes a little—reveals an apparent need that they are apparently filling (Twitchell, 2005). The recent appearance of so many progressive political groups in the USA stands as the counter to the megachurches, but the differences in cohesion and magnitude (and therefore power) between these two solutions requires some careful exploration.

Terror Management Theory provides another useful tool. At a subtle level, the economic and social dislocations associated with post-industrial society pose a threat of loss, if not necessarily mortality. The 45-year-long Cold War and now the interminable "war" on terrorism presents a more salient, albeit actually more distal, threat, in response to which something solid must be seized upon to regain a sense of security. From this perspective, the cultural battle over evolution begins to make psycho-logical sense: Evolution threatens a literalist interpretation of the Bible, thus undermining the status of a traditional source of security.

These three theories offer complementary understandings of this critical cultural event. Still more is going on, however, as acculturation theorists will immediately recognize. The advent of the Culture Wars back in the 1990s was annoying and exasperating, but now they are deadly serious, with important consequences for the futures of some very large nations. Cultural psychology would be remiss to ignore this critical historical and cultural development.

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Planned Scientific Activities of the IACCP

July 11-15, 2005

***Seventh European Regional Congress
of Cross-Cultural Psychology
San Sebastian, Spain***

Contact:

Jose Luis Gonzalez, Organizer
jlgoca@ubu.es
http://www.ehu.es/pswstran

November 14-16, 2005

***Asian Applied Psychology
International Conference
Bangkok, Thailand***

Co-sponsored by the International Association for Applied Psychology, IACCP, and IUPsyS

Contact:

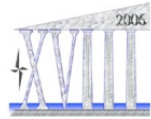
AAPIC_staff@yahoo.com
www.aapic.net/aapic.htm

July 11-15, 2006

***XVIII International Congress of the
IACCP
Isle of Spetses, Greece***

Contact:

Aikaterini Gari, Kostas
Mylonas
Congress Organizers
iaccp2006@psych.
uoa.gr



Other Conferences of Interest

June 26-28 2006

***Leadership and Management
Studies in Sub-Sahara Africa 2006
Conference
Stone Town, Zanzibar, Tanzania***

Contact:

Romie F. Littrell
Faculty of Business
Auckland University of Technology
Auckland, New Zealand
Fax: +64-9-917-9629
Tel: +64-8-917-9999x5805
lmssa2006@yahoo.com,
romie.littrell@aut.ac.nz

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

2008: July 20-25, Berlin, Germany

www.icp2008.de

2012: Capetown, South Africa

International Congress of Applied

Psychology (IAAP)

2006: July 16-21, Athens, Greece

***International Society for the Study of
Behavioral Development (ISSBD)***

2006: July 3 - 6, Melbourne, Australia

www.issbd2006.com.au

American Psych. Association

2005: August 18-21, Washington, DC, USA

2006: August 10-13, New Orleans, LA, USA

2007: August 16-19, San Francisco, CA, USA

2008: August 14-17, Boston, MA, USA

American Psych. Society

2006: May 25 - 28, New York, NY, USA

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

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Matsumoto, David	The Role of Individualism-Collectivism in Future Cross-Cultural Research	Sept	10
van Meurs, Nathalie	A Review of the eConference "Building Bridges: Organizational Conflict and Interaction Be- tween Cultures"	Mar-Jun	35
Morelli, Gilda A. & Henry, Paula Ivey	Fieldwork: More Than Just a Trip to the Field	Mar-Jun	10
Ratner, Carl	A Cultural Critique of Psychological Explana- tions of Terrorism.	Mar-Jun	18

<i>EDITORIAL, ANNOUNCEMENTS, & INFORUM</i>			
	Notice of Passing: Rogelio Diaz-Guerrero	Sept	7
	Inforum - Ron Rohner	Sept	7
	Call for Conference Proposals	Sept & Dec	43 & 44
	XVIII Congress Announcement	Sept	8
	Triandis Award	Sept & Dec	19 & 19
Adair, John	In Memory of Kenneth Dion	Sept	6
Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey	Culture, Management and Organization Semi- nar Series	Mar-Jun	25
Stewart, Sunita	Deconstructing Michael	Dec	34
Editor	What Color Are You, Oh Flaky Scientist?	Mar-Jun	1
Editor	What!? America is Not Europe?	Sept	1
Editor	Culture as War: Cross-Cultural Psychology Needs to Study the Culture Wars	Dec	1

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Call for 2007 & 2008 Conference Proposals

Members of IACCP are invited to submit proposals for the 2007 regional conference and the 2008 international Congress. Following long-standing tradition, it would be desirable if the 2008 Congress were held in proximity (defined in transportation, not strictly geographic, terms) to the International Congress of Psychology (IUPsyS) congress planned for 2008 in Berlin, Germany.

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

The proposals should meet specific criteria. 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 secure 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 these funds must be returned to IACCP. 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.

Detailed requirements for hosting a conference, and the Conference Proposal Cover Sheet which must accompany the proposal, can be found in the conferences section of the IACCP web site (www.iaccp.org). Clarification of issues related to the proposal can be addressed to the Secretary-General (see inside back cover).

Deadline for proposals for 2007 regional conference: March 31, 2005

Deadline for proposals for 2008 international Congress: October 31, 2005

<i>IACCP REPORTS</i>			
	IACCP 2004 Election Results	Sept	36
	Citation in Recognition of Michael Harris Bond: Honorary Fellow of the International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology	Sept	4
	Presidents of IACCP	Mar-Jun	43
Boehnke, Klaus	Draft Minutes of the General Meeting of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology	Dec	21
Gelfand, Michele	Report of the Treasurer	Dec	29
Zheng, Gang	"That Friends Should Come to One From Afar, Is This Not After All Delightful?"	Sept	20

OFFICERS OF THE IACCP IACCP REGIONAL

President

Shalom Schwartz

The Hebrew University
Jerusalem, Israel
Tel.: +972 (2) 588-3024
Fax: +972 (2) 588-1159
msshach@mscc.huji.ac.il

Secretary-General

Klaus Boehnke

School of Humanities and Social
Sciences
International University Bremen
Campus Ring 1
D-28759 Bremen Germany
K.Boehnke@iu-bremen.de

Deputy Secretary-General

Nandita Chaudhary

Department of Human Development
Lady Irwin College University of
Delhi
Sikandra Road, New Delhi 1
10001 India
Tel.: +91-11-23321635
nanditachau@rediffmail.com

Treasurer

Michele Gelfand

Department of Psychology
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742 USA
Tel: +1 (301) 405-6972
Fax: +1 (301) 314-9566
iacpp@psyc.umd.edu

Past President

Peter B. Smith

School of Social Sciences
University of Sussex
Falmer, Brighton BN1 9SN U.K.
psmith@central.sussex.ac.uk

President-Elect

James Georgas

Department of Psychology School
of Philosophy University of Athens
Panepistemiopolis
Athens 15784
Greece
Tel.: +30 210 7277524
Fax: +30 210 7277534
msshach@mscc.huji.ac.il

Chair, Publications Committee

Bill Gabrenya

(see inside front cover)

IACCP REGIONAL

REPRESENTATIVES

Europe

Heidi Keller

Fachbereich Humanwissenschaften
University of Osnabrück
Seminarstrasse 20
Osnabrück, Germany
Tel: +49 (541) 969-4393
Fax: +49 (541) 969-4770
hkeller@uos.de

Maria Ros

Universidad Complutense de Madrid
Department of Psicología Social F. de
CC Políticas y Sociología Campus de
Somosaguas
Madrid 28223 Spain
Tel.: +34 91-394-2769
Fax: +34 91-394-2770
mros@cps.ucm.es

East Asia

Susumu Yamaguchi
University of Tokyo
Department of Social Psychology
Hongo 7-3-1, Bunkyo-Ku Tokyo
113-0033 Japan
Tel.: +03-5841-3870
Fax: +03-3815-6673
susumy@L.u-tokyo.ac.jp

South Asia

Jyoti Verma

Road No.5, Rajendra Nagar
Patna 800016 India
Tel.: +91-612-2668228
jyotiverma_us@yahoo.com

South East Asia

Allen Tan

5338 Amorsolo Street
Dasmariñas Village
Makati 1221 Philippines
Tel.: +63 (2) 844-2337
altan@info.com.ph

Insular Pacific

Ron Fischer

School of Psychology
Victoria University of Wellington
PO Box 600 Wellington
New Zealand
Tel.: +64 (4)463-6548
Fax +64 (4) 463-5402
Ronald.Fischer@vuw.ac.nz

North America

Veronica Benet-Martinez

Department of Psychology Olmsted
1418
University of California

Riverside, CA 92521 USA

Tel.: +1 (951) 827-7776

veronbm@ucr.edu

David Matsumoto

Department of Psychology
San Francisco State University
San Francisco, CA USA
Fax +1 (510) 217-9608
dm@sfsu.edu

Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean

Isabel Reyes-Lagunes

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de
México
Ciudad Universitaria
Mexico, D.F.
Fax +52 (5) 6 22 23 26
lisabel@servidor.unam.mx

South America

Cláudio Torres

SQS 108 Block K
Apt. 604
Brasília, DF 70347-110 Brazil
Tel.: +55 (61) 307-2625 x223
Fax: +55 (61) 244-1178
claudpsius@aol.com

Central and South Africa

Andrew Mogaji

Department of Psychology
University of Lagos Akoka-Yaba
Lagos, Nigeria
Tel.: +23 41 555 48915 x1203
Fax +23 41 269 4245
a_mogaj@yahoo.com

North Africa and Middle East

Charles Harb

Social and Beh. Sciences Dept.
American University of Beirut
P.O. Box 11-0236/SBS Dept.
Beirut, 1107 2020 Lebanon
Tel.: +961 (3) 695 333
Charles.harb@aub.edu.lb

Special Representative at Large (XVIII Congress Organizer)

Aikaterini Gari

(see Conferences section)

PUBLICATIONS

J. Cross-Cultural Psychology

Vons van de Vijver
Tilburg University
The Netherlands
fons.vandevijver@kub.nl

Webmaster

William K. Gabrenya Jr.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CROSS-CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY

The International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP) was founded in 1972 and has a membership of over 800 persons in more than 70 countries. The aims of the Association are to facilitate communication among persons interested in all areas of the intersection of culture and psychology. IACCP holds international congresses every two years and regional conferences in most other years. The next international conference will be in Greece in 2006. We are associated with several publications, including the bimonthly *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, the quarterly newsletter-magazine-journal *Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin*, and conference proceedings. Membership fees are based on annual gross income.

Inquiries concerning membership and correspondence concerning publications and all address changes should be directed to the Treasurer (see inside back cover).

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Membership fees include the *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology* (JCCP) and/or the *Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin* (CCPB) and are based on income. Membership forms are available on the IACCP web site.

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