

# *Bulletin*



## **Cross-Cultural Psychology**



### **Gypsy Boys Romania**

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1998**

# Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin



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Florida Institute of Technology, U.S.A.

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

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

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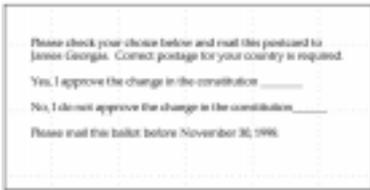


# Constitutional Amendment Fails

## Apathetic members scuttled the proposed amendment to the IACCP Constitution

that would have added a Regional Representative for Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean. Although 100% of the returned ballots supported the amendment, the required 25% response rate was not achieved. Secretary-General James Georgas presents

a detailed description of the amendment and the election results in the IACCP Announcements section in this issue. The proposed amendment will be brought to the general meeting of IACCP in Poland next year.



**Postcard: Too difficult; Lacks salience**

The Executive Committee subsequently discussed this embarrassing and rather bizarre outcome by email. (if another 25 people had voted, and all voted "no", the amendment would have passed). Voting was easy: all you had to do was check off "yes" or "no" on a postcard that was mailed with

the *Bulletin* and drop it in the mail. One idea that was proposed in this discussion is to make voting even easier and making the ballot itself more salient by using an email ballot. Some other organizations are already doing this (e.g., the Society for Cross-Cultural Research). Jim Georgas has asked me to bring this idea to the membership in this venue.

## Just Hit the Reply Button

An email election would be conducted in concert with a traditional mail ballot by sending each member a ballot in the usual way, and also sending members who have email capability an electronic ballot. Ballots would no longer be strictly anonymous because some kind of identification would be needed to prevent dual balloting (which would most likely occur in error). To maintain some degree of anonymity, the election would be placed in the

From: "Election Supervisors" <vote\_new@aol.com>  
To: "Bill Gehrsoys" <gehrsoys@64k.edu>  
Date: Fri, 11 Jun 2002 04:38:08 -0400  
Re: \$\$\$\$ waiting for you to vote an association name change

Dear Prof. Gehrsoys,

Your vote on the amendment to change the name of the Association to "International Association for Cultural Studies" has not yet been received. Please note that the ballot was due on May 15, but we have extended the deadline to July 15.

Thank you,  
Kelly Treat, Assistant for Elections

**Email reminder: Everybody needs a mother.**

*Dissertation Award: 6➤*

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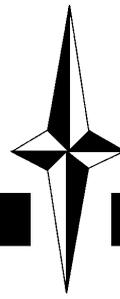


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Gypsy boys begging in a Romanian town. See "Romanian Gypsies: Problems of Development" in this issue.

# Cultures and Psychology in 2000: Bridges Linking People Across the Millennia

## XV International Congress of Psychology 16-21 July, 2000, Pultusk, Poland

**Pawel Boski, Organizer**



**Polonia Castle**

I am happy to formally announce that the next IACCP Congress will be organized in Year 2000 in Poland, from July 16 through July 21. Following the great success of the Silver Jubilee Congress held in Bellingham, hopes are high that the XVth Congress will live up to the standards established by its predecessor. The date will once again be symbolic: the beginning of the New Century and Millennium.

The Congress theme centers on the symbolic Millennial year of 2000. Invited keynote speakers and panel sessions will discuss the past and the future of civilizations: their coexistence, cooperation and conflicts. The keynote speakers will come from a broad spectrum of cultural sciences, not only from the field of psychology. A hotly debated topic is the status and mutual relationships within the family of culture-related psychologies: cross-cultural, cultural, indigenous, ethnic, psychological and cognitive anthropology.

The Congress will be held in Pultusk, a small town of 20,000 inhabitants located 60 kilometers northeast of Warsaw. Pultusk is quiet, serene, scenic, historical, folkloric

### Important Dates

- Nov. 15, '99: 2<sup>nd</sup> Circular (with registration forms) is released
- Dec. 1, '99: Submission of symposia & workshop proposals
- Jan. 20, '00: Scientific Committee's acceptance decisions for symposia & workshop proposals
- Jan. 31, '00: Submission of individual paper & poster proposals
- Feb. 29, '00: Scientific Committee's final acceptance decisions on individual papers & posters
- March 31, '00: Early registration deadline
- April 15, '00: All abstracts to be included in the Congress Program must be submitted



## **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).

#### **Prize (Increased)**

US\$500, one year membership in IACCP, free registration at the next IACCP biennial Congress, and free airfare up to US\$1200 to the Congress. The winner will be asked to give a presentation of his or her research at the Congress.

#### **Criteria for Submission and Deadlines**

Your doctoral thesis (dissertation) must be relevant to the study to 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. Submissions must be received by the IACCP Deputy Secretary/General by December 31 of the year before the Congress year.

## **► 1: Dissertation Award**

hands of a nonmember such as a student assistant to the Treasurer or another officer using an email account created for this purpose.

Email presents a highly salient form of communication for many people, as we are more likely to respond to email than to our spouses or department heads. In contrast to postal mail, which for this organization is particularly expensive and slow, email is delivered quickly and, with proper monitoring by the election supervisor, reminders can be sent if needed. A sort of “democracy by daily harassment” is achieved. Comments on this proposal

Congress Year	Dissertation Completed	Submission Deadline
2000	Jan 1, 1998 - Dec 31, 1999	Dec 31, 1999
2002	Jan 1, 2000 - Dec. 31, 2001	Dec. 31, 2001

## 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, including 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:

Marta Young  
 Deputy Secretary/General, IACCP  
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should be forwarded to Jim Georgas, [dgeorgas@dp.uoa.gr](mailto:dgeorgas@dp.uoa.gr).

## Dissertation Award Sweetens

A recent gift to the Harry and Pola Triandis Fund allowed IACCP to increase the size of the Harry and Pola Triandis Doctoral Thesis Award. The Award will now include a US\$500 gift, free registration at the Congress, and up to \$1200 in travel allowance. The award, amended, can be seen elsewhere in this issue.

# Whatever Happened to Modernization?

## Individual Modernity with a New Name

Çigdem Kagitçibasi, Istanbul, Turkey

The late 1950s to the early 1970s was the heyday of “individual modernity.” This was the period when a great deal of research and theorizing about modernization was undertaken using psychological concepts, also known as psychological reductionism. In an attempt to understand the human aspects of socioeconomic change and development occurring in the world, psychologists and sociologists searched for non-economic explanations. The basic question posed was why and how some societies and some groups within larger societies modernize faster than

***Much of this work was promoted by Western, mainly American, development agencies and policy makers in the Cold War era.***

others. Monistic key psychological explanations were posited as answers. For example, “emphatic individual” with exposure to media (Lerner, 1958), “innovative personality”, contrasted with the “authoritarian personality” (Hagen, 1962), and best known to psychologists, “the achieving personality” (McClelland, 1961) were such “key” psychological constructs proposed to characterize

modernizing peoples and societies. Benefiting from this work, Inkeles and coworkers (Inkeles, 1969; Inkeles & Smith, 1974) conducted large scale studies of modernization, involving six developing countries. Other theorists such as Doob, Dawson, and Kahl developed similar constructs of psychological modernization.

## Cold War Motivates Research

We need to understand that much of this work was promoted by Western, mainly American, development agencies and policy makers in the Cold War era, after the demise of colonialism, to study and to some extent shape the human aspects of the developing world in their own image. In many Third World countries, the 1950s and 1960s marked the beginnings of massive social structural changes involving better public health measures, population growth, and the migration of rural peasants into cities. Thus, formerly completely isolated peoples encountered urban life styles and the

mass media. What traits and orientations made for their openness and better adjustment to social change became a crucial issue.

Many characteristics were singled out as creating a “modern” outlook. Among these were positive attitudes toward achievement rather than ascription; freedom from primordial ties and parental authority; a positive orientation to mobility, education and information; activism; optimism; flexibility; self reliance and a sense of personal efficacy; and individualist orientation. “The individual modernity syndrome” had to do with attitudinal orientations that could change with changing environmental demands. For example, Inkeles (1969) found that the scores on the Overall Modernity (OM) Scale increased by three points with every year of schooling.

**The two basic assumptions of the modernization paradigm were not adequately recognized or challenged.**

“Individual modernity” had a great deal of face validity and there was also some convincing evidence for its explanatory potential, thus it became part and parcel of general social science thinking and everyday parlance. Psychologists readily accepted it while serious criticisms were raised within sociology (e.g. Bendix, 1967; Gusfield, 1967), having to do mainly with the simplistic dichotomizing (traditional-modern) and “psychologizing” of complex socioeconomic phenomena. Nevertheless, the modernization paradigm continued to enjoy general tacit endorsement. However, possibly because individual modernity was more or less taken for granted, not much research nor further theorizing about it was seen after the mid 1970s.

### **Whatever Happened To...**

*Series editor:* Richard Brislin

...is a series of articles that revisits research programs that were once active in cross-cultural psychology but now seem dormant. If you would like to suggest an article, contact the series editor at [brislinr@busadm.cba.hawaii.edu](mailto:brislinr@busadm.cba.hawaii.edu)

## **Basic Assumptions Not Challenged**

The two basic assumptions of the modernization paradigm were not adequately recognized or challenged. One of these is the so-called “convergence” hypothesis, claiming that there is an inevitable convergence of diverse human patterns toward the Western model with socioeconomic development (a social Darwinist progression model). The other is that modernity is a “syndrome” of organized psychological characteristics, such that they all go together (it comes as a package). Additional questioning started much later and in another context, that of individualism/collectivism.

## Enter Ind-Col

As implied above, modernization was construed as Westernization, and the “package” of human characteristics constituting individual modernity could best be summarized as the Western individualistic (male) human pattern. Starting in the 1980s, some cross-cultural psychologists, studying non-Western contexts and human patterns, came to realize that what was later construed as “individualism” of the individualism-collectivism paradigm was really individual modernity with a new name (Kagitcibasi, 1994; Yang, 1988). For example, Yang (1988) showed that of some 20 “individual modernity” traits, about two-thirds reflected individualism. Thus, in the conceptualization of individualism in the 1980s we see a revival of the modernization paradigm of the 1960s.

The great interest in individualism-collectivism may also be due, at least partially, to its potential to explain variations in economic development. In this sense individualism is akin to individual modernity and more specifically,

***For individualism/collectivism to sustain its usefulness, it needs to avoid the pitfalls of a linear progression model.***

to the achievement motive (McClelland, 1961). Again there is a search here for psychological (noneconomic) factors associated with socioeconomic development. Indeed, McClelland endeavored to instill the achievement motive in managers in India to facilitate economic achievement (with meager results) (McClelland & Win-

ters, 1969). Later on Hofstede (1980), using 1970s statistics, showed a correlation of .82 between individualism and economic affluence. Even though correlation does not indicate causation, the common tendency is to attribute a causal significance to individualism, reminiscent of the earlier psychological reductionistic reasoning of the modernization paradigm.

However, later Schwartz (1994) found this correlation to be in the order of .50. Beyond conceptual and measurement differences, what seems to account, at least partially, for this much lower association between individualism and economic wealth is the economic boom in the period between the two studies in some collectivistic countries, particularly in the Pacific Rim. This points to a weakening of the association between individualism and national wealth, or in other words, that non-individualistic culture can be compatible with economic development. Problems of conceptualization that beset modernization are also present for individualism (for a thorough discussion see Kagitcibasi, 1997). In particular, a unidimensional single

### About the Author

Çigdem Kagitçibasi was elected an Honorary Fellow of the IACCP at its 1998 Congress. Please see the article about her in this issue.

key concept explanation of societal development is highly inadequate if not plain wrong. It betrays a social Darwinist bias in assuming the “deficiency” or incompatibility of collectivism (a non-Western trait) with economic development, which is unwarranted.

## **Complex Diversities Require Innovative Approaches**

Innovative approaches are needed to explain the complex diversities as well as commonalities across cultures. Functional and contextual perspectives have the potential to provide “integrative syntheses” of certain aspects of individualistic and collectivistic orientations which better reflect the global reality of human patterns of functioning. An example is the “socially-oriented achievement motivation” (e.g. Phalet & Claeys, 1993; Yu & K.-S Yang, 1994), which involves an orientation toward exalting both the self and the group. There is a recognition here of the possibility of different types of achievement motivation rather than assuming that there is only one type (individually oriented), as espoused by both modernization theory and individualism.

The modernization paradigm provided valuable knowledge and insight to our thinking about global social change, however, it was rather short lived, and has been replaced, at least in cross-cultural psychology, by the individualism/collectivism paradigm. For the latter to sustain its relevance and usefulness, and not to fade like the former, it needs to avoid the pitfalls of a linear progression model discussed above. Refinement in conceptualization is called for (Kagitcibasi, 1997) involving more complex models of individualism and collectivism and their possible combinations to better address and explain continuity, change, unity, and diversity in human patterns across cultures.

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- Kagitcibasi,

**Kagitcibasi References 32►**

# (Cross-)Cultural Psychology in Germany

Alexander Loch and Klaus Boehnke, Chemnitz, Germany

Before starting our flashlight report on (Cross-)Cultural Psychology (CCP) in Germany, we have to voice two provisos: (1) This is not a review article; the paper will only offer a very brief, subjective account of “what is going on” in the field of CCP in one of the countries with more than just a few IACCP members. (2) This is not a formal report of one of IACCP’s European representatives (the second author), it is a report for Germany only. Reports from other countries—European in this instance—are more than welcome. German CCP may be seen just as the “kickoff”.

As many readers will probably be aware, Wilhelm Wundt (1832-1920), widely known as the German founder of experimental psychology, published a ten volume monograph on “*Völkerpsychologie*” [“Peoples’ Psychology”] in 1912. This obviously was the starting point of (Cross-)Cultural Psychology in Germany, followed by a period spellbound by Sigmund Freud’s culture-theoretical essays (Beuchelt, 1974). The complicated arena between “culture” and the “human mind”, between “folklore” and

“psychology”, has attracted numerous German scholars since those early days. Never, though, was work done in a unified institutional framework. More than 80 years after Wundt’s early work, a variety of approaches coexist, sometimes without knowing much about each other. Aside from Wundtian *Völkerpsychologie*, (cross-)cultural psychologies coexist in manifold variations—Ethnopsychology, Transcultural Psychology, Ethnopsychanalysis, Intercultural Psychology, Culture Psychology, to mention just the more important approaches.

**More than 80 years after Wundt’s early work, a variety of approaches coexist, sometimes without knowing much about each other.**

The literal translations into English (used here) may sometimes be slightly misleading. To give just one example, Culture Psychology, “*Kulturpsychologie*” in German, focuses on the psychological background of culture. It takes a descriptive approach in examining how cultural experiences are integrated into what German cultural psychologists call *Lebenswirklichkeit* (life-reality) (Allesch, 1993). *Kulturpsychologie* analyzes cultural manifestations (e.g., theater, music, social manners) and their rela-

tion to more general life experiences. Members of the *German Society for Culture Psychology*, thus, are interested not so much in comparisons between cultures or in foreign cultures as such. Their interest is more in understanding how human experience and behavior is expressed in people's culture and history—and how culture and history influence human experience and behavior. This understanding of Cultural Psychology cannot be fully equaled with what North Americans would usually associate with this term, namely a psychology that is culturally sensitive but not restricted to cultural phenomena in a narrow sense, and often concerned with other than one's own culture.

Currently with some 25 members, Germany has the fifth largest membership group in IACCP. To give some idea of the structure and recent topics discussed in German (Cross-)Cultural Psychology, or more precisely on several weakly connected "islands" concerned with culture and psychology, is the aim of this short overview. The institutional structure of CCP will briefly be portrayed. Conceptual and empirical work of German researchers in this field will also be highlighted. A heavy *pro domo* bias will govern the latter section, as only IACCP members will be mentioned by name (and e-mail address to contact them in case of collaborative interests).

**Members are interested in how human experience and behavior is expressed in people's culture and history, and visa-versa, rather than comparative research.**

## **Institutional Structure of (Cross-)Cultural Psychology**

When speaking about the institutional structure of CCP in Germany, it is necessary to mention that German psychology is not organized into undergraduate and graduate programs. Those students of psychology who successfully complete their studies receive an MA-equivalent degree, the diploma, specializing either in clinical, educational, or work and organizational psychology. After that, acquiring a Ph.D. is mainly a matter of finding a professor who is willing to act as supervisor. At best, the thesis is then prepared "on the job" in a research project designed by the supervisor. As there are no chairs in German academic psychology that are *solely* dedicated to CCP, it is usually a matter of insider knowledge and of luck for a young MA to find a thesis supervisor in the field. Graduate colleges (*Graduiertenkollegs*) affiliated to usually one, sometimes two, three or four universities, have become more common, but are not the rule as of yet. Unfortunately none of the existing graduate colleges is explicitly devoted to CCP.

Given the somewhat anarchic situation of CCP in academic psychology in Germany, it will not come as a surprise that, although there are four German periodicals dedicated to (cross-)cultural topics, none is close to main-

stream academic psychology. There are the biannual *Ethnopsychologische Mitteilungen* (edited by v. Queckelberghe), the *Kölner Beiträge zur Ethnopsychologie und Transkulturellen Psychologie* (edited by Stubbe, published occasionally), *Curare*, an interdisciplinary journal of ethnomedicine and transcultural psychiatry (edited by the Society for Ethnomedicine) and a *Yearbook of Cross-Cultural Medicine and Psychotherapy* from the International Institute of Cross-Cultural Therapy Research (edited by Andritzky).

**The Volkswagen Foundation is a major private funding agency in the field of (Cross-)Cultural research.**

The Volkswagen Foundation is a major private funding agency in the field of (cross-)cultural research. Their special program “The Alien and the Indigenous” invites research proposals from humanities and the social sciences, focusing on all topics where “foreign” meets “native”.

The German Research Council (DFG), the largest public funding agency in Germany, comparable to the National Science Foundations, for example of the US or China, currently has no funding program in CCP. Preparations are, however, under way to establish a special program in cross-cultural educational and “edpsych” research. Prenzel (Kiel), Noack (Jena), and Merkens (Berlin) are heading this initiative.

## **Activities of German IACCP Members**

In the IACCP membership directory the members’ areas of psychological interest are not listed by country. With respect to Germany, the Table accompanying this article illustrates the distribution of German members’ interests in the following categories: Acculturation/Social Change (AS), Applied Psychology (A), Basic Processes (BP), Communication (C), Developmental Psychology (D), Education (Ed), Emotion (Em), Methodology (M), Personality and its Measurement (PM), Political Psychology (P), Psychopathology and Counseling (PC), and Social Psychology (S).

Major interests obviously are acculturation and social issues and applied topics appear to be of growing relevance. Unfortunately two major contributors to CCP in Germany, Alexander Thomas—well known for his concept of cultural standards and editor of two German CCP books (Thomas, 1993; 1996)—and Ernst Boesch—one of the founders of IACCP honored at the recent Bellingham congress—are not currently members of IACCP.

A somewhat similar picture emerges when one takes a look at English language publications of IACCP members listed in PSYCLIT since 1967, as far as they relate to (at least vaguely) cross-cultural topics. The following tabulation of (shortened) titles offers an account of the most recent of these publications. A full list can be obtained from the second author.

*Culture and migration* (Bierbrauer & Pedersen, 1996); *A cross-cultural perspective on worries, values and well-being* (Boehnke, Stromberg, Regmi,

Richmond, & Chandra, 1998); *The development of moral judgment* (Eckensberger & Zimba, 1997); *School adaptation of Greek children after remigration* (Hatzichristou & Hopf, 1995); *History of cross-cultural and cultural psychology* (Jahoda & Krewer, 1997); *Is "cultural learning" anthropo-, ethno-, or adultocentric?* (Keller & Chasiotis, 1994); *Aggression motive and its developmental conditions in Eastern and Western cultures* (Kornadt, 1991); *Educational climate and intergenerative transmission in Turkish families* (Nauck, 1994); *Cross-cultural perspectives on self-efficacy* (Oettingen, 1995); *Positive psychotherapy and the cross-cultural aspects of East and West* (Peseschkian, 1991); *Trappings of expertise and the pursuit of failure* (Ramnarayan, Strohschneider, & Schaub, 1997); *Acculturation and adaptation processes among immigrants in Germany* (Schmitz, 1994); *Attachment security and maternal concepts of ideal children* (Schoelmerich & van Aken, 1996); *Acculturation: Adaptation or development?* (Schönplflug, 1997); *Person-context relations as developmental conditions for empathy and prosocial action* (Trommsdorff, 1995).

*Prima face*, topics seem to be a little more developmental than could be

### German Members, Email Addresses and Research Interests

Name	Email	Interests
Aratow, Kayan	(unknown)	AS, M, PC, S
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Schoelmerich, Axel	axel.schoelmerich@ruhr-uni-bochum.de	D, Em, S
Schoenmeier, Hermann	efb@sbusol.rz.uni-sb.de	
Schoenplflug, Ute	ute@zedat.fu-berlin.de	AS, BP, D, S
Strohschneider, Stefan	stefan.strohschneider@ppp.uni-bamberg.de	A, BP
Trommsdorff, Gisela	gisela.trommsdorff@uni-konstanz.de	AS, D, Em, M, S

*Note.* See text for explanations of symbols.

inferred from the self-labelings of research interests documented in the Table.

## Applied Fields

Outside of academic psychology, an increasing number of young German professionals have established several subdomains of applied (Cross-)Cultural Psychology in the eighties and nineties: More than ten percent of the population of Germany are recent migrants, thus intercultural counseling, diagnostics, and therapy with refugees are an issue. Economic globalization challenges Germans to work or travel abroad, therefore training in cross-cultural communication, transnational advertisement and culture-related assessment strategies are becoming increasingly relevant topics. Tourism and development work in non-European countries are specific kinds of migration, calling for acculturative assistance and culture-sensitive mediation.

Last but not least, German unification has been and continues to be a formidable lab for CCP. East-West comparisons have often been conceptualized as cross-cultural comparisons. Extensive debates of methodological aspects have been quite important in this field (see Boehnke & Merkens, 1994, 1995). More ethnopsychological knowhow would have often been

## About the Authors

Alexander Loch, born 1968, (Email: loch@wxs.nl) studied psychology and cultural anthropology at the Universities of Cologne (Germany) and Kathmandu (Nepal). At present he works as program coordinator for cross-cultural communication at the German Foundation for International Development. His principal fields of interest are cultural psychology, values, cross-cultural communication, ethnopsychotherapy and traditional healers in the Himalayas.



Klaus Boehnke, born 1951, (Email: Klaus.Boehnke@phil.tu-chemnitz.de) studied psychology, English, and Russian at the Universities of Saarbrücken, Bochum, and finally Berlin (University of Technology), where he also received his PhD in 1985. His academic career led him via departments of psychology and of education in Berlin to a full professorship for socialization research and methodology in the Department of Sociology of Chemnitz University of Technology. His research interests touch all aspects of cross-cultural youth research.



of great help in the unification process, but rarely was available. In a situation where this process is by no means completed, European integration (single currency, integration of new countries into the common market) is ready for take off and poses a new challenge to academic and applied CCP.

## Is There an “Indigenous” German Psychology?

Although (neo-)shamanistic workshops in esoteric circles are on the rise, alternative ways of healing are practiced, and clearly unique patterns in the belief systems of social subgroups can be described by cultural psychologists, a general “indigenous German psychology” is hardly identifiable. In this context, however, it is worth mentioning that a new branch of psychoanalysis has been established in German-speaking countries which deals exactly with the interplay of culture and psychology, namely ethnopsychanalysis. The roots of ethnopsychanalysis can be traced to the Malinowski-Jones controversy about the universality of the Oedipus complex. Meanwhile, a broad range of ethnopsychanalytic publications, reflecting anxiety, resistance, gender, health, therapy, science, etc. in German and non-German societies exist (an overview is given in Reichmayr, 1995). Here some kind of seed of an indigenous German psychology seems about to be planted.

**More than ten percent of the population of Germany are recent migrants.**

## Conclusion

While in some fields of psychology and everyday life Germany seems to lag several years behind US trends, German cross-culturalists currently appear to be attracted by the same topics as North Americans are: migration and acculturation, values, the consequences of social change and methodological issues of CCP dominate the field with globalization emerging on the horizon.

A broader range of methodological approaches to these topics seems to be accepted in Germany; qualitative methods are experiencing a revival, especially in the cultural branch of CCP. This may have to do the strong humanities tradition (*Geisteswissenschaft*) in which it is located. Especially in investigations dealing with the manifestations and aspects of the German “way of life”, in depth interviews and phenomenological approaches are considered more adequate than quantitative approaches. Several early foci of *Völkerpsychologie* have shifted towards *comparative sociology* and the interdisciplinary field of intercultural communication (Vester, 1996).

Influenced by international publications and scientific exchange (especially with the US, Canada, and the neighboring countries Netherlands, France,

and Great Britain), German cross-cultural psychologists are well-rooted in the global discourse. Many of them seem to know their Indian or Japanese cooperation partner much better than their colleagues at the neighboring German university.

Furthermore, during the ongoing process of restructuring the German university system additional emphasis is laid on interdisciplinary work. Not only international networks but also collaborations with sociology and anthropology departments are increasing—last but not least because of the growing social relevance of the topics of CCP.

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**Loch and Boehnke References: 35►**



## **Citation in Recognition of Çigdem Kagitçibasi**

### **Honorary Fellow of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology**

Elected the first woman president of the IACCP in 1990, Çigdem Kagitçibasi has held offices in the Association since 1982. By organizing the Eighth International Congress of the International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology in 1986, editing the proceedings book of the Congress, serving as Associate Editor of the *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, and as Co-Editor of the 1997 *Cross-Cultural Psychology Handbook*, Dr. Kagitçibasi has provided leadership to cross-cultural research and to IACCP as an organization. She was the coordinator of the Advanced Research Training Seminar in 1994-96 and was elected Vice-President of the International Union of Psychological Sciences in 1996. Dr. Kagitçibasi is a recognized leader of international psychology, particularly of non-western perspectives, and she was recognized by an award of the American Psychological Association in 1993 for her distinguished contributions to the International Advancement of Psychology. Dr. Kagitçibasi has been the President of the Turkish Psychological Association and was appointed as one of the 10 founding members of the Turkish Academy of Sciences in 1993.



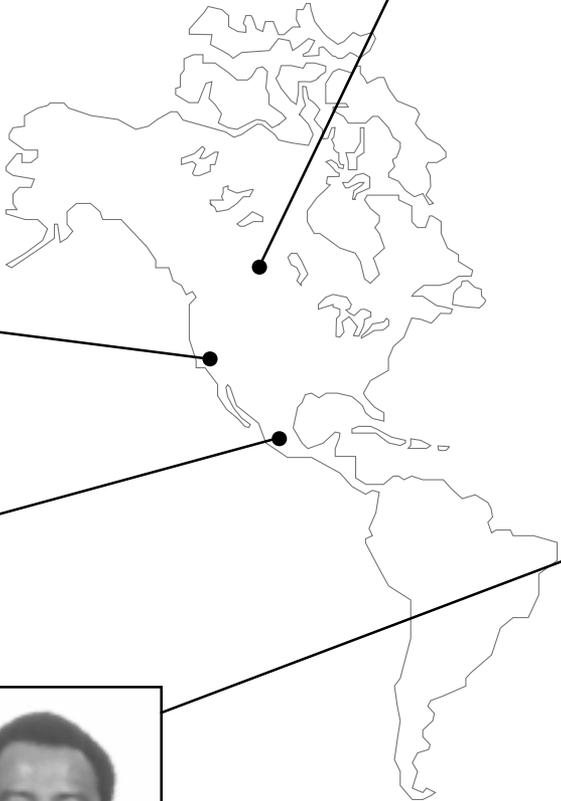
**Jim Georgas  
gives Çigdem her  
reward.**

Dr. Kagitçibasi continues to be an inspired teacher and a role model for students entering the field of Cross-Cultural Psychology. Her research has led to understanding human development, interpersonal relations, and their variations across cultures and their antecedents. Dr. Kagitçibasi's work on the interfaces of self-family-culture has led to greater understanding of the sociocultural environment of the family. She has synthesized empirical and theoretical research, and she has remained a forceful advocate for a socially relevant psychology of societal development.

August 6, 1998

# New & Continuing IACCP Regional Representatives

North America  
**Kimberly A. Noels**  
Saskatchewan,  
Canada



North America  
**Patricia Greenfield**  
Los Angeles, USA

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



N. Africa & Middle  
East  
**Omar Khaleefa**  
Bahrain

Central and South  
Africa  
**Andrew Gilbert**  
Republic of South  
Africa

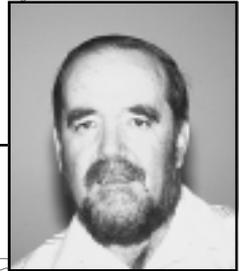
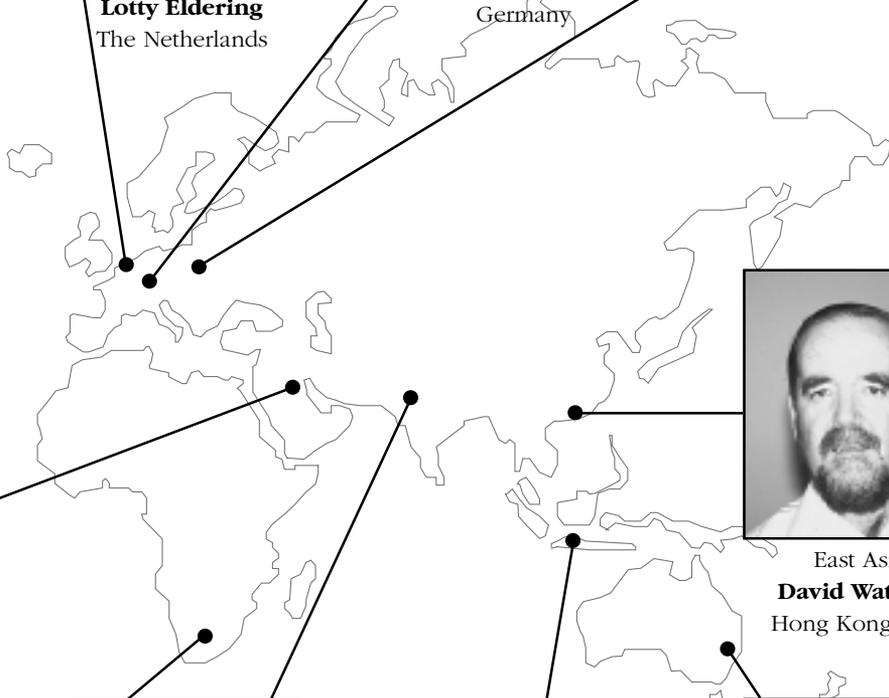


Europe  
**Lotty Eldering**  
 The Netherlands

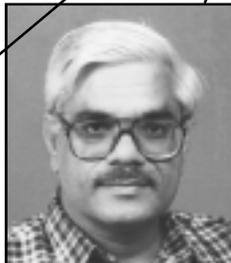


Europe  
**Klaus Boehnke**  
 Germany

*Special Representative at Large*  
 (XV Congress Organizer)  
**Pawel Boski**  
 Warsaw, Poland



East Asia  
**David Watkins**  
 Hong Kong, PRC



South Asia  
**Girishwar Misra**  
 Delhi, India



South East Asia  
**Kusdwiratri Setiono**  
 Bandung, Indonesia



Insular Pacific  
**Don Munro**  
 Newcastle, NSW, Australia

# Romanian Gypsies: Problems of Development

Tatiana Dumitrascu, Timisoara, Romania

Ask anyone to say something about Gypsies and you'll be sure to get an answer. It is really amazing that everybody claims to have heard of and have some knowledge of Gypsies, yet this knowledge is usually incomplete, one-sided and incredibly outdated. The Gypsies' true history and culture is yet to be discovered by the West.



Photo 1

The severe lag in Gypsies' social development seems to be caused by their weak commitment to social integration, which in turn may be a consequence of the following conditions:

1. Gypsies are scattered all over Europe. There is no Gypsy national state. Communities living in different countries are isolated from each other and rarely cooperate.
2. Gypsies' life style is strikingly different from that of the host countries, both in Western and Eastern Europe.

They have long since ceased to conduct a nomadic life in shabby tents, but the houses they now live in are regarded by host populations as unsavory, an opinion perhaps due to older prejudices.

The Gypsies made their appearance in Europe in the 14-15th centuries. Their presumptive fatherland is India. The last stopover in their travel to Europe was Egypt. That is why the first nomadic groups who arrived in Europe were called Egyptians or, for short, Gypsies. For several centuries Gypsies continued to



Photo 2

conduct a nomadic life, then settled in a number of European countries. Initially Gypsies were famous for their excellence in some rare and skillful professions. In Romanian towns and villages, tinkers, woodworkers, and shoemakers were traditionally Gypsies. However, as advancing industrialization overshadowed traditional trades, Gypsies were forced to look for another occupations.

As a consequence, Gypsies presently suffer the highest unemployment rate in all of countries they live in. Permanent jobs requiring educational credentials are closed to them because of their reluctance to obtain systematic training in a socially accepted framework. To survive such an unfriendly social environment, the Gypsies developed a remarkable adaptive ability. They make anything that may be useful for survival: collecting and selling herbs (see Photos 1, 2), second hand clothes, even reselling cars. Apparently informal, their businesses are in fact thought to be thoroughly organized, albeit openly averse to legal regulations. In this way some Gypsies manage to reach a well-to-do status. An example of their expensive and comfortable, though somewhat ostentatious, mansions can be seen in Photos 3 and 4. It is amazing that the inhabitants of these residences can neither read nor write in any language, despite being fluent in three or four languages. Besides Romanian and their native tongue, Romany, Gypsies frequently speak Hungarian or German, even French.



**Photo 3**



**Photo 4**

## About the Author

Tatiana Dumitrascu is a developmental psychologist at the Institute of Public Health, Timisoara, Romania. Her recently finished research involves a qualitative analysis of child intellectual development in Romanian and numerous Gypsy families, an analysis of relationship between the parental educative style and quality of child intellectual development in different cultures. Her research interests are in the domains of mental health, socialization, development and counseling in multicultural societies.



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Of a total of approximately 7-8.5 million European Gypsies hosted by some 40 countries, 1.8-2.5 million live in Romania (followed by Bulgaria with 0.7-1 million Gypsies). In cities they are rather scattered, but in small towns

and villages they may form smaller or larger communities including villages entirely populated by Gypsies. Gypsy communities are distinctive, since they have had to adapt to local conditions, which were more or less tolerant, less or more hostile. Wherever they live, the Gypsy communities are tolerated as far as they do not interfere with the life of the host nation. Some have become successfully assimilated and identify themselves, respectively, as Romanians, Hungarians etc.



**Photo 5**

The Gypsies, men and women alike, marry at a very young age. Most females are already married by age 17. A traditional marriage does not involve legal procedures and is based on an

agreement between the two families. Since some Gypsies have no identity cards, there are situations in which a new born child must be recorded with someone besides its own parents. Thus, two paradoxical situations are equally frequent: it may be difficult to determine the real number of children in a family and children of the same parents may have different surnames.

Gypsies have a free and optimistic spirit. They maintain their optimism and versatility even in desperate situations. Just look at these young street beggars: not a sign of despair! (Cover Photo; Photo 5).

Across all of Europe, the problem of Gypsies' social integration and change is a real challenge for governments and civic societies. No less difficult is the question of changing the attitude of negligence and hostility manifested by a large part of the population. For example, many social workers

in Romania believe that self-isolation and self-discrimination are freely chosen survival strategies.

*Editor's Note.* The day before this issue went to the printer (6/27/99), Associated Press reported that returning Kosovo Albanian refugees were burning Gypsy mansions in Pristina.

Although the difficult problem of assimilation and acculturation of Gypsies is far from being solved, cultural pressures are having strong effects: the Romanian Gypsies are coming to realize that they can no longer maintain their traditional life styles

in modern times. Young Gypsies and their parents are more and more interested in school and other opportunities to get trained for a trade or profession. Things keep on changing and who knows what the Gypsies will make of them?

## Citation in Recognition of Ype H. Poortinga



### Honorary Fellow of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology

Dr. Ype H. Poortinga was elected President of the IACCP in 1988, and prior to that he was the Secretary-General of the Association for several years. He organized the Third International Congress of IACCP in 1976, edited the proceeding book of the congress, and also was helpful as Co-Editor of the proceeding volumes of other Congresses. Dr. Poortinga has been Associate Editor of the *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology* and has



**Ype: Real men  
don't cry.**

played a key role in establishing publication of the *Cross-Cultural Psychology Monograph*. He has been a leader in systematizing the field of cross-cultural psychology, particularly in his role as coauthor of two textbooks and coeditor of the *Handbook of Cross-Cultural Psychology*. In his writing and in his empirical research, Dr. Poortinga has been especially concerned with the theoretical and empirical aspects of the field, with emphasis on methodology especially directed toward cross-cultural psychological research. In his cross-cultural research orientation, Dr. Poortinga has collaborated on community-based studies with colleagues in many parts of the world.

It was largely through Dr. Poortinga's initiative and efforts in the early 1990s that an international collaborative programme known as ARTS (Advanced Research Training Seminars) was established. In addition to his role in building IACCP as a strong international organization, Dr. Poortinga served as the President of the Netherland Institute of Psychology, President of the European Federation of Professional Psychological Associations, President of the International Test Committee, and as a member of the Executive Boards of the International Association of Applied Psychology and the International Union of Psychological Science. In his various capacities in these organizations, Dr. Poortinga has been a persistent advocate for Cross-Cultural Psychology.

August 16, 1998



# Report of the Treasurer

January 1, 1997 to July 31, 1998

Delivered at the Fourteenth Congress of the IACCP  
Bellingham, WA, 8, 1998

Theodore M. Singelis, Treasurer, Chico, California, USA

In 1996 at the last International Congress of the IACCP in Montreal, Canada, I was elected as Treasurer to succeed Dr. Deborah L. Best. The transition was made in January of 1997. Thanks to the help and organization of Dr. Best, the transition was made smoothly. This report contains a number of items concerning the financial health of the Association and the operation of the Treasurer's Office. I welcome your comments and suggestions on how I can better serve your needs.

## Overview

I am pleased to report that the downward trend in the financial status of the Association has reversed over the last two years. We have enjoyed an increase in membership and dues. While the costs for the *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology* have risen, this was anticipated and the increase in dues that was approved in Montreal has been sufficient to offset these costs. No increase in dues is currently anticipated. While we have quite a bit more cash in the bank now (\$38,302.78) than two years ago (\$18,044.15), approximately \$7,750.00 was contributed to and is set aside for the Harry and Pola Triandis Fund. In addition we have a number of liabilities (\$14,650.00) described below. Taking these into account, the current equity of the Association is approximately the same as two year ago. The organization is stable and healthy while the increase in the membership and revenues bodes well for the future.



## Financial Statements

The attached financial statements (see sidebars) were generated by our new accounting software. The "Income and Expense Sheet" shows where money came from and where it was spent. The "Balance Sheet" shows the current financial status of the Association. The paragraphs below and the notes on the statements give additional information on the entries. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to ask me.

## Membership and Dues

Currently the IACCP consists of 687 active members from 70 countries—591 members in

good standing and 96 probationary members whose dues are in arrears one or two years. Members from outside the USA continue to outnumber members from the USA by about two to one which makes this organization truly international. At the time of the last Treasurer's Report in 1996, there were 621 active members—480 in good standing and 141 probationary. Thus, we have experienced approximately a 10% overall increase in membership, however the number of paid members has increased by 111 or 23%. The decreasing number of probationary members may be, in part, due to the new practice of sending reminders to those members who do not respond to the initial renewal request. The increase in membership is a healthy trend which hopefully will continue as interest in cross-cultural psychology increases and as members continue their role as promoters of the IACCP.

**Publications**

Of the total expenses for the period, subscriptions to the *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology* (32%) and printing (37%) comprise the major portion. More than 80% of the members choose to receive JCCP. Printing costs include the *Cross-Cultural Psychology Bulletin* and the new Membership Directory which are both received by all members in good standing.

**New Purchases**

The Income/Expense Sheet includes about one thousand dollars in equipment purchases. The hardware represents a machine to accept and process credit card charges and extra memory for the Association's computer. Software purchases were new database and accounting software. The database allows for better tracking and exchange of information. It was used to produce the new Membership Directory. The accounting software produced the financial statements presented here. Both of these items make the Treasurer's Office more efficient and effective.

<b>Income and Expense Sheet</b>	
<b>Income .....</b>	<b>60,207.19</b>
Donations to Funds .....	8505.00
Triandis .....	7,745.00
Witkin-Okonji .....	760.00
Dues .....	38,337.44
Interest .....	1,190.38
Mailing List Sales .....	480.00
Montreal Congress <sup>1</sup> .....	11,193.51
Proceedings Royalties .....	500.86
<b>Expenses .....</b>	<b>43,259.22</b>
Bank Charges .....	924.10
Check Printing .....	15.25
Credit Card .....	828.85
Service Charge .....	80.00
Congress Costs .....	1,814.44
Bellingham Adv. ..	1,500.00
Montreal Expense ...	314.44
Equipment .....	1,047.93
JCCP Subscriptions .....	13,908.00
Office .....	643.43
Payroll .....	3,217.29
Postage .....	1,297.45
Printing .....	16,161.58
Brochure .....	769.20
<i>Bulletin</i> .....	10,839.17
Directory .....	4,454.15
Mailings .....	99.06
Witkin-Okonji Awards .....	4,245.00
<b>Net Income .....</b>	<b>16,947.97</b>
<b>Notes on Income/Expense Sheet</b>	
1. Surplus from Montreal Congress to pay for printing of proceedings.	
2. Machine for processing credit card purchases and memory for the Association's computer.	
3. Database and accounting software.	

## Assistant to the Treasurer

Since January of 1997, the assistant to the Treasurer has been an undergraduate computer science major at California State University, Chico—Nichole Deacon. Working on an hourly basis and averaging approximately 10 hours per week, Nichole has done an outstanding job of handling the day to day office chores as well as getting the new software up and running smoothly. She was instrumental in producing the Membership Directory. However, even at her high level of productivity, ten hours a week has not always been sufficient to handle the operation of our growing Association. The cost for her time represents a 30% reduction in payroll over years past and, thus, allows for a slightly larger budget in the future.

Nichole will be sorely missed when she graduates next May. Plans have been made to begin training a person to take her place. This person will assist in the office work next fall while in training and take over on Nichole's departure.

### Balance Sheet (as of July 31, 1998)

**Current Assets ..... 38,302.78**

**Liabilities and Equities ..... 38,302.78**

Liabilities ..... 14,650.00

    Current Liabilities<sup>1</sup> ..... 9,500.00

    Long Term Liabilities ..... 5,150.00

        Pre-paid Dues ..... 3,500.00

        Pre-paid Monograph 1,650.00

Equity<sup>2</sup> ..... 23,652.78

### Notes on Balance Sheet

1. Estimate of costs for printing the Montreal Proceedings.
2. Cash transferred from former Treasurer, income from Montreal Proceedings, CY97 income, CY98 income to date.

## Funds, Awards, and Contributions

The Association received more than \$8,500 in contributions since January 1997. About \$750 was contributed to the Witkin-Okonji Fund to support participation in our Congress by members from underrepresented countries. These contributions were supplemented by \$3,500 from the Association's funds to provide awards to 12 members who are attending this Congress.

The recently started Harry and Pola Triandis Fund has received many generous donations since its initiation by former student Dr. Dharm Bhawuk at the occasion of Dr. Triandis's retirement. These funds have been set aside in Certificates of Deposit pending a decision by the Executive Council as to how this fund should be administered and awarded. Discussion will take place during this Congress and the membership will be notified as soon as a decision has been reached.

## Liabilities

Several liabilities are listed on the Balance Sheet. The \$9,500 for the Montreal Proceedings is an estimate of the costs for printing the book of proceedings from the last Congress. Thanks to organizer Dr. Jean-Claude Lasry, these moneys are more than covered by the \$11,193 in income which represents the surplus from the financially success-

*Treasurer 32* ➤

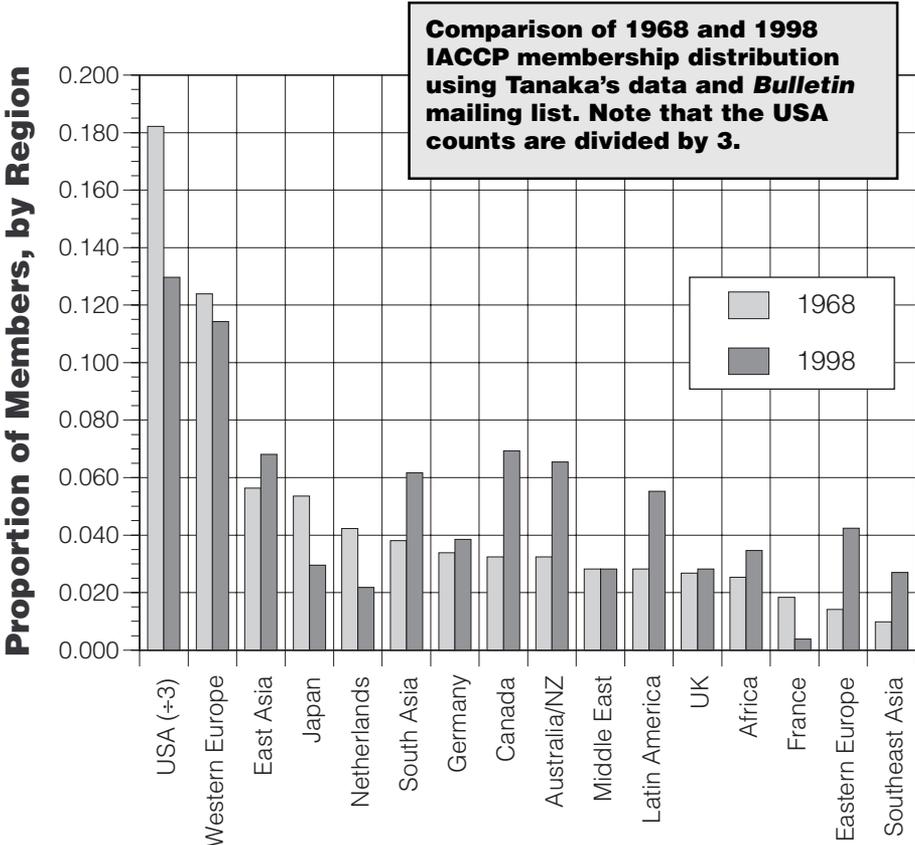
## Cross-Cultural Social Psychology Newsletter

### 30 Years Ago

Issue 15, September, 1968      Editor: Yasumasa Tanaka

GREETINGS FROM NEW EDITOR

During the past summer, from July to September, we had the pleasure of having more than 200 new names added to our mailing list. We now have a membership of 710 (see table) ... I am happy to announce that, to keep this enterprise moving, the Newsletter has been awarded a grant of \$1,500 through the good offices of the American Psychological Foundation, Inc. ...



# How Slow is the Mail, Really?

**Editor, Near the Center of the Universe (Disney World), Florida**

Last Fall we performed a study to determine how long it takes the *Bulletin* to reach the far-flung members of IACCP. Members complain frequently about delays in receiving publications, and the IACCP Executive Council debates the cost-benefit of using faster forms of delivery on all even-numbered years. The *Bulletin* is mailed inside the United States using “bulk rate”, an inexpensive method in which delivery time varies as a function of how busy the postal service is in various regions of the country. Mail outside the United States uses a “courier airlift” company that has a contract with my University. For US\$6 per pound, the mail is sent as air cargo to redistribution centers around the world and remailed using local delivery methods. (This remarking explains the unlikely postmarks that several subscribers have commented on.)

Region	N	There	Back
Canada	6	7.6	7.5
Turkey	2	8	6.5
South America	5	11	13.8
Mexico	4	11	18
East Asia	10	12.5	7.3
Southeast Asia	3	13.2	7.2
United States	32	15.3	5
Australia/NZ	8	23.5	12
India	6	24.5	12
Middle East	4	26.3	5.3
Western Europe	21	29.2	6.3
Northern Europe	3	36	5.2
Africa	3	41	-

*Note.* There = mailing time from Melbourne, Florida USA to region. Back = mailing time from region to Melbourne.

## A Behavioral Method!

Our project used a *behavioral* method. For subscribers who have forgotten, such a method seeks to measure observable events, not what people say that they think that they think. We included self-addressed postcards with an issue of the *Bulletin* that was mailed in Fall, 1998. Subscribers were asked to write their names and the dates on which the *Bulletin* arrived on the postcards and mail them back to us. We calculated how many days were

required for the *Bulletin* to arrive, and when possible, how many days for the postcard to come back. About 113 postcards were returned, roughly similar to the number of Constitutional ballots that Jim Georgas received at about the same time, using the same technique (see articles, this issue).

Results were not what we expected, and they will surely fuel the next semiannual debate on things postal. The accompanying Table is organized by postal distance from Florida, USA, and includes regions with three or more respondents and countries with two or more respondents. (Note that JCCP is mailed differently than the *Bulletin* and

these findings cannot be generalized.)

In the New World, bulk rate mail in the U.S. was reasonably fast, but air-courier to Canada, Mexico and South America was even faster. East and Southeast Asians received good service (although I have been personally associated with 4-week mail to Taiwan using the same courier service).

If you live in Europe, you are farther from the center of the universe (that would be Melbourne, Florida) than Melbourne, Australia, even though the return time (via air mail) was very fast. This finding is surprising given the quantity of mail between the United States and Europe. Despite my personal experience that mail to India is very slow, the courier service was able to deliver it there more quickly than to European locations. Jim Georgas has reported extremely slow service to Greece (about 50 days!), despite the 8-day service to neighboring Turkey. A major caveat to the findings of this brilliant study is that test-retest reliability is unknown and possibly low, i.e., postal schedules may change seasonally or even more frequently.

## What Does it Mean?

The *Bulletin* mailing costs are high, about half as much as the printing costs, amounting to several thousand dollars a year. Faster mailing (such as regular Air Mail) would approximately double this expense and is probably not possible. However, eventually, mailing and most production costs will be negligible: See <http://www.fit.edu/CampusLife/clubs-org/iaccp/> and follow links to "Bulletin PDF services."

## INFORUM

### Sylvia Marcos

Sylvia Marcos, director of the Center for Psychoethnological Research in Mexico has been awarded the H. W. Luce Visiting Professorship at Union Theological Seminar in New York City for January to June, 1999. She is editing a volume, *Gender/Bodies/Religions*, with the contributions of the Gender and Religions panels that she coordinated at the XVII International Congress for the History of Religions. During Fall, 1998 she was a Visiting Professor of Mesoamerican Religions at Claremont Graduate University–Program in Religion. She published two entries in the *Encyclopedia of Women and World Religion* (Macmillan) and an interview on "Teologia India" with Don Samuel Ruiz (the Bishop of Chiapas, Mexico) in print in *Concilium*, Feb, 1999. She is coediting a volume of the journal *Religion* on gender and religions cross-culturally.

Director, Centro de Investigaciones Psicoetnologicas

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62000 Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico

smarcos@infosel.net.mx

## ► 11: Kagitcibasi References

C, (1997). Individualism and collectivism. In J.W. Berry, M.H. Segall, & C. Kagitcibasi (Eds.), *Handbook of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, (Vol 3, pp.1-49). Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

Lerner, D.(1958). *The passing of traditional society: Modernizing the Middle East*. Glencoe, IL: Free Press.

McClelland, D.C. (1961). *The achieving society*. Princeton: Van Nostrand.

McClelland, D.C., & Winter, D. G. (1969). *Motivating economic achievement*. New York: Free Press.

Phalet, K. & Claeys, W. (1993). A comparative study of Turkish and Belgian youth. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 24, 319-343.

Schwartz, S. H. (1994). Beyond individualism/collectivism: New cultural dimensions of values. In U. Kim, H.C. Triandis, C. Kagitcibasi, S-C. Choi, & G. Yoon (Eds.), *Individualism and collectivism: Theory, method and applications* (pp.85-122). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Yang, K.S. (1988). Will societal modernization eventually eliminate cross-cultural psychological differences? In M. H. Bond (Ed.), *The cross-cultural challenge to social psychology* (pp. 67-85). London: Sage.

Yu, A-B. & Yang, K-S. (1994). The Nature of achievement motivation in collectivistic societies. In U. Kim, H.C. Triandis, C. Kagitcibasi, S-C. Choi & G. Yoon (Eds.), *Individualism and collectivism: Theory, method, and applications* (pp.239-250). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

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## ► 28: Treasurer

ful Congress. Other liabilities include prepaid memberships (\$3,500) and an amount to cover Monograph subscriptions that were not filled.

### Summary

Overall the IACCP Treasury has done well in the last several years. Memberships and donations are trending upward while costs are remaining relatively stable. The Treasurer's office is functioning efficiently with new software in place. It is hoped that more of the Association business can be handled "on-line" in the future since this allows for even more efficient processing of information with reduced costs.

## INFORUM Carl Ratner

Carl retires from teaching this July and hopes to teach guest courses around the world (see article on Gypsies, this issue). He has just published "Three Approaches to Cultural Psychology: A Critique," *Cultural Dynamics*, 11, 7-31. The article can also be read on his web site, <http://www.humboldt1.com/~cr2>

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## New Books, Films and Journals

A list of books published since 1990 by IACCP members can be found on the IACCP Web page. A cumulative list of books that have appeared in this column is also on the Web.

Janet E. Helms & Donelda A. Cook (1999). *Using race and culture in counseling and psychotherapy*. Longwood; Allyn & Bacon (374 pp.) ISBN 0-205-28565-41 US\$60 (hc)



“Deals with the importance of issues of race and culture in psychological interventions and provides the reader with the tools

necessary to carry out this kind of work. It provides a theoretical background and practical exercises. “

“Defines a variety of racial/cultural constructs; Integrates racial/cultural issues into traditional counseling theories; Integrates race/culture throughout the therapy process; Applies racial/cultural constructs to various aspects of counseling and therapy.”

Manuel Ramirez III (1999). *Multicultural psychotherapy*. Longwood; Allyn and Bacon (208 pp.) ISBN 0-205-28904-5 US\$36.95 (pb)

“Combines theory and applied clinical content as it addresses issues relevant to the general minority experience. Ongoing case examples help the reader to apply theoretical issues to clinical examples. The inclusion of measurement instruments aids in determining baseline and therapy-based changes.”

Yale Richmond & Phyllis Gestrin (1998).

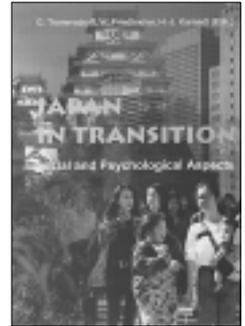
*Into Africa - Intercultural insights*. Intercultural Press (305 pp.) ISBN 1-877864-57-9 US\$17.95 (pb)

“Yale Richmond and Phyllis Gestrin explore the complex cultures of contemporary sub Saharan Africa and bring them to life.” This includes discussion on the “significance of community, ethnicity, language, contemporary African Society, doing business and establishing professional relationships.”

Alan Swingewood (1998). *Cultural theory and the problem of modernity*. St. Martin's Press (208 pp.) ISBN 0-312-21509-6 US\$19.95 (pb)

“This book provides a comprehensive account of different sociological theories of culture. Examining and comparing Marxist contributions from Gramsci, the Frankfurt school and Raymond Williams with the worker of Weber, Durkheim, Simmel and Parsons, the author in turn contrasts these contributions with contemporary cultural theory.”

Gisela Trommsdorff, W. Friedlmeier, H.-J. Kornadt (Eds.) (1998) *Japan in transition: Social and psychological aspects*. Pabst Science Publishers ISBN 3-933151-24-4 US\$35/DM60



“This book presents sociological and psychological studies that deal with ... questions about social change in Japanese society by discussing the value system, changes in the family, the education, the career system, etc.”

## **Bellingham Congress Proceedings Book**

*Merging Past, Present, and Future: Selected Papers from the 14th International Congress of the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology.* Editors: Walter Lonner, Dale Dinnel, Doborah Forgays, and Susanna Hayes. Published by Swets and Zeitlinger, The Netherlands.



Members and Congress participants should have received a flyer and order form for the book. Note that the cost of the book was not included in the Congress registration fee, and you must order the book soon to reserve a copy. If you did not receive an order form, contact the Treasurer (see inside back cover) as soon as possible.

## **Letter to Members from James Georgas, Sec'y General**

Dear Members of IACCP:

During the EC meeting of August 4, 1998 in Bellingham, Washington, USA, Regional Representative from Central and South America, Rolando Diaz-Loving, proposed to redraw the map for Regional Representatives from the above region as follows: (1) Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, and (2) South America. A motion had earlier been made by Regional Representative from North America, Patricia Greenfield, to "Appoint a member-at-large for South America.. To send a postal ballot for changing the constitution regarding the Regional Representatives of IACCP". The motion was passed unanimously and resulted in a postal ballot. The results of the Postal Ballot were that fewer

than 25% of the members responded. Thus, the proposal to change the constitution did not pass.

The EC decided to return to this matter and to place the item on the agenda for the next General Assembly meeting in Pultusk, Poland in 2000.

Following is section 9 of the By Laws of the 1992 revision of the Constitution of IACCP.

### 9. Regional Representation

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

As indicated by the motion, creating another region requires changing the constitution. According to Section 7 of the Statutes of the 1992 revision of the Constitution of IACCP.

### 7. Amendments to the Constitution

7.1. Amendments to the Constitution may be made by voting at a General Meeting or Extraordinary General Meeting or by postal ballot.

7.2. Amendments to the Constitution put to a General or Extraordinary General Meeting must be passed by a three fifths (60%) majority of votes cast by those present and eligible to vote.

7.3. The Constitution may be amended by postal ballot provided that one fourth (25%) of voting members in good standing cast a

vote on a proposed amendment and the amendment is approved by three fifths (60%) of the votes cast.

7.4. An amendment to the Constitution may be proposed by the Council or by twenty members in good standing. The Council shall have the proposed amendment circulated to the members with sixty days clear notice of an amendment to be put before a General Meeting or Extraordinary General Meeting, or sixty days for the return of postal ballots. The result of a postal ballot shall be announced at the next General Meeting or Extraordinary General Meeting.

7.5. An approved amendment shall become effective immediately upon adoption and shall supercede and nullify all previous provisions that may be in conflict with it.

7.6. The Constitution with all its provisions shall be effective immediately upon adoption

by the General Meeting or Extraordinary General Meeting and shall supersede and nullify all previous provisions in conflict with them and all amendments and provisions not mentioned herein.

The proposed amendment to Section 9 of the constitution is as follows (the proposed amended words are in CAPITALS):

#### 9. Regional Representation

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

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Ramnarayan, S., Strohschneider, S., & Schaub, H. (1997). Trappings of expertise and the pursuit of failure. *Simulation and Gaming*, 28, 28-43.

Reichmayr, J. (1995). *Einführung in die Ethnopsychanalyse*. [Introduction to ethno-psychoanalysis]. Frankfurt: Fischer.

Schmitz, P.G. (1994). Acculturation and adaptation processes among immigrants in Germany. In A.-M. Bouvy, F. J. R. van de Vijver, P. Boski, & P. G. Schmitz (Eds.), *Journeys into cross-cultural psychology* (pp. 142-157). Amsterdam: Swets & Zeitlinger.

Schoelmerich, A. & van Aken, M.A.G. (1996). Attachment security and maternal concepts of ideal children in Northern and Southern Germany. *International Journal of Behavioral Development*, 19, 725-738.

Schönpflug, U. (1997). Acculturation: Adaptation or development? *Applied Psychology: An Inter-*

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Trommsdorff, G. (1995). Person-context relations as developmental conditions for empathy and prosocial action: A cross-cultural analysis. In T. A. Kindermann & J. Valsiner (Eds.), *Development of person-context relations* (pp. 113-146). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Vester, H. G. (1996) *Kollektive Identitäten und Mentalitäten. Von der Völkerpsychologie zur kulturvergleichenden Soziologie und interkulturellen Kommunikation. [Collective identities and mentalities. From Völkerpsychologie to comparative sociology and intercultural communication]*. Frankfurt: IKO.

Wundt, W. (1912). *Elemente der Völkerpsychologie. Grundlinien einer psychologischen Entwicklungsgeschichte der Menschheit*. Leipzig: Kröner.

## General Announcements

### **Culture and Cognition Interdisciplinary Graduate Program, University of Michigan**

"The Culture and Cognition Program was designed ... to prepare students to explore seriously how cognition is culturally mediated, socially situated, and contingent on historical forces, on the one hand, and to discover how mental processes alter and shape the content of cultural forms, on the other."

Contact:

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Lawrence Hirschfeld, Anthropology  
+1 (313) 764-2156  
University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

### **Multicultural Supervision of Interns**

Paul T. P. Wong, Ph. D. (C. Psych) of Trinity Western University (Langley, B.C.) is investigating Multicultural Supervision of interns in Counselling/Clinical Psychology programs. A web site has been developed that contains questionnaires concerning this issue:

<http://www.twu.ca/cpsy/survey/multil.htm>

### **Some Cultural Web Sites**

#### **Expatriate Handbook**

[www.globalassignment.com](http://www.globalassignment.com)  
[www.us-expatriate-handbook.com](http://www.us-expatriate-handbook.com)

### **Female Genital Mutilation**

<http://www.amnesty.org/ailib/intcam/femgen/fgml.htm>

### **100 Words for Snow—Revisited**

<http://www.cruzio.com/~mendosa/snow.html>

<http://www.users.interpow.net/~phamt/answer22.htm>

### **The Center for Cross-Cultural Health**

<http://www1.umn.edu/ccch/>

### **PsyCorp Instruments for Dialectical English**

Psychological Corporation plans to collaborate with researchers at The University of Massachusetts and Smith College to develop assessment instruments designed to screen and diagnose speech disorders in children who speak dialectal varieties of English. The University was recently awarded a \$2.7 million contract by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for a six-year research project to study the speech and language patterns of African-American children.

### **Shades Magazine**

News, Culture and Arts from, about and for multi-ethnic/cultural people, families & their friends

"Shades Magazine" is a culturally oriented, quarterly magazine that will focus on the news, culture and arts of multi-ethnic/cultural people and families. The magazine is looking for "multi-ethnic/cultural people" to help in its production, including editors, designers, writers, and business people.

Contact:

William Hickstein, Editor-In-Chief  
Shades Magazine  
612-871-4616  
[skinner@visi.com](mailto:skinner@visi.com)

**Planned Scientific Activities of the IACCP****16-21 July, 2000*****The XV International Congress of IACCP******Pultusk, Poland***

Contact:

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 Polish Academy of Sciences  
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 Poland  
 FAX: +48 (22) 834 0907  
 boskip@atos.psychpan.waw.pl  
 http://members.tripod.com/  
 Pawel\_Boski/IACCP2000.html

Please see the page 4 article in this issue.

***First African Regional Conference of Psychology. "Psychology in Society: Challenges beyond 2000".***

***Durban, South Africa  
 18 - 23 July, 1999.***

Under the auspices of the International Union of Psychological Science, with the collaboration of the International Association of Applied Psychology and the International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology.

Deadline for Paper submissions: February 1st., 1999.

Contact:

Dr. Saths Cooper, President,  
 Psychological Society of South Africa,  
 P.O. Box 74119,  
 Lynnwood Ridge,  
 0040 SOUTH AFRICA  
 Tel: +27 (12) 807-1740

**2002**

***XVI International Congress of IACCP  
 India***

To be held in conjunction with the XXV Congress of IAAP, Singapore.

Organizer: Girishwar Misra

**Other Conferences of Interest****4-7 August, 1999**

***3rd Conference of the Asian Association of Social Psychology  
 Taipei, Taiwan***

Plenary addresses: John Berry, Queen's University, Canada; Gustav Jahoda, University of Strathclydeuk; Richard Shweder, University of Chicago, USA; Harry Triandis, University of Illinois, USA; Kuo-Shu Yang, Academia Sinica, Taiwan.

Contact:

Heidi Fung  
 Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica  
 Nankang, Taipei, Taiwan  
 hfung@gate.sinica.edu.tw

**2-5 November, 1999**

***III International Workshop on Latin America and Caribbean Psychology***

***[III taller Internacional de Psicología Latinoamericana y Caribeña]***

***Heroica Ciudad, Santiago, Cuba***

OBJETIVO: Promover la cooperacion científica entre especialistas dedicados al quehacer psicologico en lo teórico, investigativo y asistencia; en el campo clínico, laboral, social, educacional y comunitario.

Podran participar psicologos, psiquiatras, sociologos, sexologos, medicos, peda-

gogos, antropólogos, trabajadores sociales y otros especialistas afines.

For information from the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) on the right of US citizens to travel to Cuba, see <http://shr.aaas.org/rtt>

Contact:

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Prof. Madeleine Fernández  
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Universidad de Oriente  
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Fax: 53 226 43186 y 32689  
Telex: 016 345  
Telefono: 32004 y 33012 Ext.215  
[psico@csh.uo.edu.cu](mailto:psico@csh.uo.edu.cu)

**25-26 November, 1999**  
***Gendered Mobilities in Asia***  
***Chinese University of Hong Kong***

Aim: Bring together international scholars working on gender and diverse aspects of geographical and economic, social and political mobility.

Sponsored by the International Geographical Union and the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Contact:

Catherine Tang  
Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin,  
NT, Hong Kong  
[grp@cuhk.edu.hk](mailto:grp@cuhk.edu.hk)

**27 February - 3 March, 2000**  
***International Women's Conference***  
***New Delhi, India***

"Women's Status, Vision and Reality, Bridging East and West"

Contact:

Dr. Basanti Majumdar, Ph. D.  
Professor, McMaster University  
HSc 3N28, Hamilton, Ontario  
Canada L8N 3Z5  
Tel: +1 (905) 525-9140 Ext:22726 or 27533

Fax: +1 (905) 521-8834

Email: [iwc@fhs.csu.mcmaster.ca](mailto:iwc@fhs.csu.mcmaster.ca)  
[http://www.handa-travel.com/iwc\\_del.html](http://www.handa-travel.com/iwc_del.html)

**23-28 July, 2000**  
***XXVII International Congress of Psychology***  
***Stockholm, Sweden***

IACCP has been invited to propose keynote speakers and symposia for this conference.

Contact:

XXVII International Congress of Psychology  
Box 3287  
S-103 65 Stockholm, Sweden  
Tel: +46 (8) 696 97 75  
Fax: +46 (8) 24 78 55  
[psych.congress.2000@psykologforbundet.se](mailto:psych.congress.2000@psykologforbundet.se)  
<http://www.icp2000.se>  
<http://aix1.uottawa.ca/~iupsys>

**20 - 22 April, 2001**  
***The International Academy for Intercultural Research***  
***Oxford, Mississippi, USA***

Due date for submissions: October 1, 1999.

Contact:

Dan Landis  
University of Mississippi  
University, MS 38677  
601-232-7797 (Voice)  
601-232-5077 (Fax)  
[landisd@watervalley.net](mailto:landisd@watervalley.net)  
<http://www.watervalley.net/users/academy/default.html>

**APS, APA**

American Psych. Association  
20-24 August, 1999, Boston, MA  
4-8 August, 2000, Washington, D.C.  
24-28 August, 2001, San Francisco, CA  
23-27 August, 2002, Chicago, IL

American Psych. Society  
8-11 June, 2000 Miami Beach, Florida  
14-17 June, 2001 Ontario, Canada  
6-9 June, 2002 New Orleans, Louisiana

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