

Copyright is owned by the Author of the thesis. Permission is given for a copy to be downloaded by an individual for the purpose of research and private study only. The thesis may not be reproduced elsewhere without the permission of the Author.

C U L T U R A L D I M E N S I O N S

FACTOR ANALYSIS OF TEXTOR'S

'A CROSS-CULTURAL SUMMARY'

A dissertation presented in partial
fulfilment of the requirements for the
degree of Doctor of Philosophy
in Education at Massey University

by

Robert A.C. Stewart

Professor C.G.N. Hill
Dissertation Supervisor

ABSTRACT

Textor's A Cross-Cultural Summary is a computer produced compilation of significant relationships between all the extant cross-cultural variables that were available in 1966. Together with two coefficients of association (ϕ and chi square), and levels of significance, the relationships are also expressed in verbal form. In order, however, to reduce these findings to more manageable proportions and to obtain basic underlying factor dimensions which account for the relationships between the variables, a principal components analysis and Varimax rotation was conducted. The first 488 variables from the Summary were used. Also included was a review of cross-cultural research to date, and the problem of sampling as related to the area.

A random stratified sample of 98 cultures was drawn from Textor's (1967) list of cultures for which there were at least 6 samples of contributions (not including contributions of the Ethnographic Atlas). Specific hypotheses of "Bibliographic Selection Bias" relating to this sample were tested, using actual comparisons in the Summary. Twelve factors of ϕ were obtained, and a thirteenth factor was disregarded as it accounted for less than 5% of the total variance. The factors were rotated to the Varimax criterion to approach Thurstone's simple structure. Factor scores were

computed for each culture on each factor dimension.

For each of the following factors, the cultures with the highest positive and negative factor scores are given in order:

Factor One: Structural Complexity (Thai, Copper Eskimo);

Factor Two: Father-Centred Family (Kwaka, Lamba);

Factor Three: Tropical Rain Forest Culture (Trobriand, Siriono);

Factor Four: Paternal Authority (Samoan, Navaho);

Factor Five: Matrilineal Kin Groups (Trobriand, Semang);

Factor Six: Status as Determined by Occupation (Thai, Lamba);

Factor Seven: Aggressive Achievement Behaviour (Ashanti, Kikuyu);

Factor Eight: North American Tribal Culture (Cheyenne, Ashanti);

Factor Nine: Child Affection and Indulgence (Papago, Thonga);

Factor Ten: Sexual Restraint Cultures (Thonga, Ifugao);

Factor Eleven: Post-partum sex taboo (Tiv, Tanala);

Factor Twelve: Adolescent Peer Group Activity (Samoans, Jivaro).

Within the limits of the study, these suggest key dimensions to describe a given culture, and it may be that future refinements of this work will permit the development of reliable and valid methods of ethnographic enquiry for the tapping of these major cultural dimensions.

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The influences leading to my interest in cross-cultural phenomena are very diverse, but must include my B.A. work at Victoria University of Wellington in education, social psychology, personality and human development. My master's degree work at Harvard University in the Graduate School of Education and Department of Social Relations further strengthened this interest. I was also concerned with a content analysis of folk tales from high and low drinking societies with Dr. W. Davis, which included the general inquirer method of verbal material analysis by computer.

Dealing with socio-cultural correlates of modernity and traditionalism, a summer was spent as a computer programmer with the research team of Dr. A. Inkeles, Harvard University sociologist. I obtained a continuing interest in multivariate analysis through Dr. K.J. Jones.

Many people have been of specific assistance in the planning of the work for the present study. I particularly appreciate the encouragement of Professor C.G.N. Hill

as dissertation supervisor, and his assistance in many ways including reading of the draft and a careful regulation of my teaching commitments to permit my concentrated work on this project. Sincere thanks are due to Dr. H.S. Houston and Dr. D.H. Bray for their reading of the draft manuscript, and for Dr. Bray's supervision during Professor Hill's absence overseas. Special appreciation is due to Professor J.E. Ritchie for initial encouragement and his reference to the Textor volume.

Acknowledgment is due to Dr. R.B. Textor, and also the staff of the Human Relations Area Files for their strong belief in the importance of this project. General support and encouragement was given by Doctors I.I. Child, J.W.M. Whiting, Beatrice B. Whiting, K.M. Colby, F.E. Slater, Julia S. Brown, G.E. Swanson, J.K. Warley, R. Waroll, and C.J. Adcock. Professor B. Sutton-Smith provided useful material on the cross-cultural study of games.

Vital financial assistance from the University Grants Committee Research Committee and the Massey University Humanities and Social Science Research Fund is acknowledged with thanks.

Robert A.C. Stewart

September, 1970

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. Preface and Acknowledgment (pp. iv-v).

B. Table of Contents (pp. vi-vii).

C. List of Tables (pp. viii-ix).

D. Main Body of Text (pp. 1-160).

Chapter 1 Introduction (pp. 1-3).

Chapter 2 Sampling (pp. 4-32).

Chapter 3 Overview of Cross-Cultural Research (pp. 33-47).

Chapter 4 General Methodological Considerations (pp. 48-67)
Correlation Coefficients in Ethnographic
Data (pp. 48-51).
Considerations of Cluster Analysis (pp. 52-59)
Factor Analytic Studies (pp. 60-67).

Chapter 5 Methodology in the Present Study (pp. 68-77).

Chapter 6 Results (pp. 78-139).
Rotated Factors (pp. 81-139).

Chapter 7 Conclusions (pp. 140-160).

E. Appendices (pp. 161-222).

Appendix 1 Coding Background of Variables for the
Present Study and Textor Study
(Separate Cover) (p. 161).

- Appendix 2 Cultures in the Present Study by Time
 Level (pp. 162-164).
- Appendix 3 Variables from the Cross-Cultural Summary
 which are included in the Burton
 (1965) cluster analysis (pp 165-167).
- Appendix 4 Complete Listing of the Clusters from
 Burton (1965) Cluster Analysis
 (pp.168-184).
- Appendix 5 Orthogonal Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings:
 Complete Matrix for the Present
 Study (pp. 185-214).
- Appendix 6 Orthogonal Varimax Rotation: Factor Scores
 for the Present Study (pp. 215-220).
- Appendix 7 Cultures in the Present Study by World
 Ethnographic Sample (Murdock)
 Identification Number (pp. 221-222).

F. Bibliography (pp. 223-262).

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 2:1 Comparison 525 and 526 from Textor's 'A Cross-Cultural Summary' (pp. 15-26).
- Table 2:2 Random Stratified Sample of Cultures used in the Present Study (pp. 21-27).
- Table 2:3 Key to Ethnographic Atlas Sample (Murdock) Identification Number (pp. 28-30).
- Table 3:1 Outline List of Variables in Present Study (pp. 38-41).
- Table 3:2 Relation between Age at Onset of Weaning and Amount of Emotional Disturbance Shown by the Child (p.45).
- Table 5:1 Typical 2 x 2 Comparison Reported in Textor (1967) (p. 73).
- Table 5:2 Record of Factors Extracted with the Number of Iterations Required (p. 75).
- Table 6:1 Orthogonal Transformation Matrix (Present Study) (p. 79).
- Table 6:2 Orthogonal Varimax Rotation: Factor Loadings (pp. 82-109).
- Table 6:3 Highest Factor Scores for each Factor Dimension (pp. 110-122).
- Table 6:4 Summary data of Highest Loadings and Highest Factor Scores (pp. 123-139).

**Table 7:1 Summary of High Positive and High Negative Factor
Scores on Factor Dimensions (pp. 141-142).**

**Table 7:2 Key to Cultures Located over Trewartha's (1943)
Climatic Region Sinusoidal Projection of the World
(pp. 148- 156) .**

**Table 7:3 Trewartha's (1943) Climatic Region Sinusoidal
Projection with Cultures Located (p. 157) .**

Chapter 1.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most fundamental tasks in any field of study is the delineation of the key variables. This can then lead to further exploration of the nature and inter-relationships of these major variables.

Cattell (1950) sees factor analysis as a tool ideally suited for 'reconnaissance' work in a field of study, and has in fact uncovered the more important variable dimensions in the personality area (Cattell, 1950). The present study seeks to accomplish the same goals on a cultural level. The unit of study here becomes the culture, rather than the individual.

The present study is only possible because of the rapid increase in the coded cross-cultural literature in the last decade or so. With the accumulation of this data about literally hundreds of societies throughout the world, it is now becoming possible to study cultural variability on a basis of large scale

comparative studies. Findings based on one or more cultures can be tested with a world sample of cultures. The mammoth volume of Textor (1967) in fact reports approximately 20,000 significant relationships (phi coefficients) among the extant coded cross-cultural variables.

Using factor analysis, the goals of the present study are to: (i) suggest key dimensions to describe a given culture, in the same way that Cattell has suggested key dimensions to describe a given personality. It may be that future refinements of this work will permit the development of reliable and valid methods of ethnographic enquiry for the tapping of these key cultural dimensions, as well as clarifying their nature; (ii) rationalize and make more intelligible the vast compendium of findings in the Textor (1967) volume. Factor analysis, of course, is particularly suited to do this.

Education deals fundamentally with the socialization of the individual. The variables of the study, particularly those dealing with child rearing, are basic to this enterprise.

A basic problem area for cross-cultural research has been sampling, and so it is appropriate that this area is examined first. Following this is a review of the development of the cross-cultural approach, leading on to a consideration of more specific questions of methodology. The results of the study are then presented, with discussion and conclusions.

Chapter 2.

SAMPLING

Cross-cultural research has from its inception been faced with a series of major practical problems related to sampling. Murdock (1966) lists these as (a) "Galton's problem" i.e. the requirement that the units of a cross-cultural sample be, insofar as possible, independent (Naroll, 1961, 1964; Naroll & D'Andrade, 1963). "No two or more of them (should) be contaminated by derivation from a common origin or by contact and cultural borrowing to such a degree that they might reasonably be suspected of being variants of a single case" (Murdock, 1966, p 97).

(b) Selection of an acceptable cross-cultural sample should be completely uninfluenced by personal bias. The investigator must be on guard against the inclusion of cultures in which he has a particular personal knowledge. Another type of personal bias could result from using cultures whose ethnographic sources are written predominantly in one language

(i.e. not using cultures when their literatures are not in English).

(c) Any known culture should stand a reasonable chance of being included in any sample. By random sampling is meant some method of selection which gives each member of the universe sampled a mathematically-equal chance of being chosen. Murdock et al. (1963: 249-251) however has indicated that the universe from which a cross-cultural sample should properly be drawn is not that of all known cultures but that of all known distinct cultural types. However, some authors (e.g. Naroll, 1967) feel that sampling cannot be done without some reference to the size of the culture. "If an investigator wants to test functional hypotheses cross-culturally, it is not the bizarre or unusual or exceptional society that is wanted, but rather the typical or representative one" (Naroll, 1967).

Substantial progress has been made in terms of problem (a) above. Whiting defines the appropriate unit in cross-cultural research as a "culture" or "subculture" finding expression in a particular community at some specific point on the earth's surface at some

specific point of time, including elements which it may share with any larger units of socio-cultural integration of which it may form a part. Naroll (1964) has proposed the use of the concept - the 'cultunit'. This concept makes use of three key criteria: (i) language; (ii) political organization among people who belong to formal states; and (iii) communication contact, among people who do not belong to formal states.

For problem (b) above, the prerequisite is a roster of all adequately described cultures, with bibliographic references to the major sources.

Naroll (1967) has described a proposed 'Quality Control Sample' drawn for the Human Relations Area Files (HRAF). Cultures from the 60 major culture clusters were listed if they had adequate bibliographic references. Two levels of documentation were involved - the 'A' list of extremely well-described societies and the 'B' list of rather well-described societies. The criteria for these two levels of documentation are published (Anon., 1967). These cultures constituted a sampling universe from which the Quality Control Sample was obtained (Naroll, 1967).

Since the sampling universe was chosen from the larger universe by explicit bibliographic criteria, it is possible to investigate the similarities and differences between the two universes by bibliographic quality control tests.

Naroll (1967) suggests that some characteristics of bibliographic-selection-bias could be the following: "ethnographers are more likely to study larger societies than smaller, more likely to study societies nearer the major routes of transcontinental communication than distant from them, more likely to study societies resistant to colonial administration than those submissive to it, more likely to study warlike societies than peaceful societies, and more likely to study societies with comparatively colorful and vivid cultures, like the Hopi, than societies with comparatively drab cultures, like the Yavapai" (Naroll, 1967).

These hypotheses could be checked out within the Quality Control Sample itself. Within that sample, are the societies with the greatest amount of ethnographic literature in fact larger than those with a lesser amount of ethnographic literature? Research questions such as these could be checked in certain

subareas of the world where there is almost complete coverage of all societies (e.g. North America). This would be an additional way of checking problems related to bibliographic bias.

Additionally one has to ask whether the relationship between (say) size of ethnographic literature and size of culture is linear or possibly curvilinear.

Naroll (1967) gives the example of more warlike societies being more likely to be studied by ethnographers. Yet there is a certain point of warlikeness beyond which they are less likely to be studied by ethnographers.

For problem (c) above, the prerequisite is to order or stratify the universe of known cultures in such a way as to facilitate the drawing of a representative sample. McKett and Kirk (1968) have proposed a grid method for drawing random samples. They claim that this method avoids having to face the difficult problem of unit definition (problem (a)) associated with drawing a representative sample from a universe

of cultures. They claim that although the grid method does not produce a completely random sample of cultures, as defined, it seems to conform more closely than other methods now in use to this ideal. They conclude the article with a statement from Blalock (1960: 111-112). "Although social scientists and others who use applied statistics have sometimes tended to ignore assumptions (underlying statistical tests), thereby reaching unwarranted conclusions, it is also possible to be overly perfectionistic. Since we never deal with situations as simple as coin flipping or drawing cards from a perfect deck, it is always possible to question every procedure as falling short of the ideal. One can be so much afraid of violating assumptions that he refuses to use any statistical technique at all. Especially in a discipline characterised by exploratory studies and relatively imprecise scientific techniques, it is necessary to make compromises with reality. The most sensible procedure would seem to be to make as few compromises as possible within the limits of practicality" (Blalock, 1960: 111-112).

The sample used by Textor in A Cross Cultural Summary was selected by the editors of Ethnology as

a proportional representative sample of well-described cultures from the total ethnographic universe (Murdock et al. 1963: 109). As such, this sample reflects Murdock's judgment, which was acquired over more than thirty years of work in the cross-cultural area, as to what ought to comprise a balanced sample of the known cultural types. It is important to realise, however, that Murdock's sample is a judgmental and not a random sample.

For sampling purposes, the Ethnographic Atlas sample divides the entire world into six geographical regions. Of the 400 cultures, 80 are taken from Africa, 45 from the Circum-Mediterranean region, 70 from East Eurasia, 70 from the Insular Pacific, 70 from North America, and 65 from South America. Murdock and his colleagues have used the concept of 'cultural type' as a means of coming to closer grips with the problem of defining units. This is defined as "any type of which at least one component culture has been described - by ethnographers, historians, or others - sufficiently fully so that at least the main features of its subsistence economy and its social organization are unambiguously apparent to any competent anthropologist" (Ethnographic Atlas, 1963: 249).

Thus in terms of population alone the large number of distinct aborigine cultural types in Australia would be over-represented compared to China (exclusive of Tibet and Mongolia) with a smaller number of distinct cultural types.

In terms of the fact that Murdock's Ethnographic Atlas sample is not random, Textor et al. (1969) points out that "the nonrandomness of the sample means that the use of probability statistics in the Summary printout (Textor, 1967: 17) .. is technically unwarranted".

The statements and tables in Textor's Summary should be regarded with caution. Some may only wish to use them to serve purposes of a heuristic nature.

However the Ethnographic Atlas sample of 400 cultures is a very large one, and for some variables represents well over half the total number of cultural types for which data is available. In these cases, and where the probabilities are at the .001 or .01 levels, it is perhaps unlikely that further studies

would affect the relationships. Melvin Ember, who has devoted several years to cross-cultural research (Ember, 1963a and 1963b; Ember and Baldwin, 1965, 1966 and 1967) has stated, "In my opinion, most cross-cultural studies will be found, in replication, to be reliable. My reason for expecting few upsets of earlier findings is that most investigations either use random samples or acquire their samples in some other automatic way, thus eliminating the possibility that sample cases have been deliberately or unconsciously selected to support a particular hypothesis" (Ember, 1966).

Textor (1967) also suggests that one can regard the 400 cultures as an interesting subuniverse in itself, because the choice of the 400 cultures represents expert judgment, and because it constitutes a considerably large proportion of the total ethnographic universe. "The volume can then be regarded simply as a summary of statistically suggestive statements about co-occurences as they apply to those cultures, out of the 400, for which unambiguous relevant codings are available" (Textor, 1967: 19).

This being so, the 400 cultures in this Ethnographic Atlas sample was used as a larger

Sampling Universe (LSU) to devise a random stratified sample for use in the present Principal Components Analysis and Varimax Rotation.

Methods for systematic study of bibliographic selection bias have been considered above. Also particularly relevant to this problem are the two comparisons completed by Textor (1967). These are Comparisons 525 and 526 in the Summary. Comparison 525 is between (i) cultures included in a least one contributor's sample (disregarding samples expanded by the Ethnographic Atlas) and (ii) cultures not included in any contributor's sample (disregarding samples expanded by the Ethnographic Atlas). Comparison 526 constitutes, (i) cultures included in between 6-27 contributors' samples (disregarding samples expanded by the Ethnographic Atlas), and (ii) cultures included in between 1-5 contributors' samples (disregarding samples expanded by the Ethnographic Atlas).

A report of the findings of these comparisons in Textor's (1967) volume are shown in Table 2: 1.

Using the six major geographic areas of the

400 culture LSU, a random stratified sample of 96 cultures was obtained from the list of cultures used in Textor's second grouping which included those cultures for which there was appropriate information from at least six contributors.¹

Details of Comparisons 525 and 526 relating to bibliographic - selection - bias are set out in Table 2: 1, and the 98 culture random stratified sample used in the present study is included in Table 2: 2. The World Ethnographic (Murdock) Identification Number of each culture appears in Table 2: 3.

¹In Comparison 526 of Textor's Summary, cultures with 1-5 samples of contributors (not including contributions of the Ethnographic Atlas) were compared with those with 6-27 samples of contributors (again not including contributions of the Ethnographic Atlas). The results can be seen in Table 3: 1.

Table 2:1

Comparison 525 and 526 from Textor's 'A Cross Cultural Summary'

(a) Comparison 525 (Cultures included in a least one contributor's sample (disregarding samples expanded by the Ethnographic Atlas) as compared to: (Cultures not included in any contributor's sample (disregarding samples expanded by the Ethnographic Atlas)).

(i) Statements where $p \leq .001$

Tend to be those where husbandry of some kind is present.

(ii) Statements where $.001 < p \leq .01$

lean less toward being those where the level of political integration is the little state, the minimal state, the autonomous community or the family.

(iii) Statements where $.01 < p \leq .05$

Tilt more toward being those located outside of the Circum-Mediterranean.

Tilt less toward being those where the level of political integration is the minimal state, the autonomous community, or the family.

Tilt toward being those where, with national hierarchy absent, the hierarchy of local

Table 2: 1 (continued)

jurisdiction has four or three levels.

Tilt more toward being those where hierarchies are more complex than the 'simplest' i.e. more complex than the local levels with no national levels.

Tilt less toward being those where the community is other than structured on a non-clan basis and commonly exogamous.

Tilt more toward being those where the largest non-cognatic kin group is the moiety or phratry or sib.

Tilt less toward being those where a high God, if present and active, supports human morality, rather than not supporting it.

Tilt less toward being those where games, if present, do not include games of strategy.

Tilt toward being those where games, if present, do not include games of chance.

Table 2: 1 (continued)

(Textor (1967: 45) writes, "....it is recommended that the reader place primary weight on the "tend" and "lean" statements - which in my view, are not likely to be upset by future restudies of the same subject. Moderate weight may be placed on the "tilt" statements....") Thus the statements here to be given primary weight are the two statements under (i) and (ii) above.

(b) Comparison 526 (Cultures included in between six and twenty-seven contributors' samples (disregarding samples expanded by the Ethnographic Atlas); as compared to: (Cultures included in between one and five contributors' samples (disregarding samples expanded by the Ethnographic Atlas)).

(i) Statements where $p \leq .001$

Tend more to be those included in the studies of Ackerman, Anthony, Apple, Ayres, Bacon Barry & Child, Barry, Brown, D'Andrade, Evan, Ford, Ford & Beach, Freeman & Winch, Goodman, Harley, Hickman, Horton, Lambert, Triandis & Wolf, Leary, McClelland, Naroll, Roberts Arth & Bush, Shirley & Romney, Simmons, Slater, Stephens,

Table 2: 1 (continued)

Swanson, Udy, Veroff, Whiting,
M. Whiting, Whiting & Child and
Whiting Kluckhohn & Anthony.

(ii) Statements where $.001 < p \leq .01$

Lean less toward being those where
husbandry, if present, is principally
in the form of bovine, equine, camel-
like, or deer-like animals, rather than
pigs, sheep or goats.

Lean toward being those where an
attractive afterlife is believed in.

Lean toward being those where the
observation of food taboos is high or
medium, rather than low.

Lean toward being those where contact
with other cultures is regular or
irregular, rather than frequent.

Lean less toward being those not
included in M. Jackson's study of

Table 2: 1 (continued)

Criminal Law and Medicine.

Lean less toward being those not included in R.Naroll's study of societal complexity.

(iii) Statements where $.01 < p \leq .05$

Tilt more toward being those where food production is by simple agriculture or incipient food production, rather than by intensive agriculture.

Tilt more toward being those where no city or town is present, and the average community size is smaller than 200.

Tilt less toward being those where individual rights in real property, and rules for inheritance, are present.

Tilt toward being those where first cousin marriage is not permitted.

Tilt toward being those where a high God, if present and active, does not support human morality, rather than supporting it.

Table 2: 1

(continued)

Tilt more toward being those
about which the principal
ethnographies were published
before 1950.

Table 2: 2

Random stratified sample of cultures used in
the present study

NOTE: In brackets is first the number of contributors' samples in which the culture is included (disregarding samples expanded by the Ethnographic Atlas), and secondly the World Ethnographic Sample (Murdock) Identification Number. Five cultures for the Circum-Mediterranean region were chosen randomly from cultures in 1 - 5 contributors' samples. This was necessary to preserve a balance for this geographic region relative to the other regions. Also listed is the latitude and longitude figures for each culture indicating its geographic location.

Table 2:2 (Continued)

AFRICA

Ashanti (25, AFO3, 7N 2W)
Azande (26, AIG3, 5N 27E)
Bemba (9, ACO3, 11S 31E)
Chagga (20, ADO3, 3S 37E)
Fon (19, AFO1, 7N 2E)
Ganda (14, AFO1, 1N 32E)
Jukun (6, AHO2, 5N 10E)
Kikuyu (7, ADO4, 1S 37E)
Lamba (15, ACO5, 13S 28E)
Lango (10, AJO4, 2N 33E)
Masai 16, AJO2, 2S 36E)
Mbundu (17, ABO5, 12S 16E)
Nama (18, AAO3, 26S 18E)
Nuer (12, AFO3, 8N 26E)
Nyakyus (10, ADO6, 9S 34E)
Tallensi (16, AGO4, 11N 1W)
Thonga (27, ABO4, 24S 32E)
Tiv (17, AGO3, 7N 9E)
Venda (19, ABO6, 23S 30E)
Yoruba (7, AFO6, 8N 4E)

(N.B. 80 cultures in LSU from Africa; 20 in this sample).

Table 2: 2 (continued)

CIRCUM-MEDITERRANEAN

Kabyle (1, CD04, 36N 4E)
Lapps (11, CG04, 68N 22E)
Maguzawa (4, CB01, 11N 8E)
Mzab (1, CC04, 33N 4E)
Riffians (12, CD03, 35N 4W)
Rwala (10, CJ02, 33N 37E)
Serbs (2, CH01, 44N 20E)
Somali (7, CA02, 8N 48E)
Teda (1, CC02, 21N 17E)
Wolof (7, CB02, 15N 16W)

(N.B. 45 cultures in LSU from Circum-Mediterranean;
10 in this sample).

Table 2: 2 (continued)

EAST EURASIA

Ainu (16, ECO7, 44N 144E)
Andamanese (23, EH01, 12N 93E)
Bhil (6, EF05, 22N 74 E)
Burmese (7, EIO3, 20N 95E)
Chenchu (13, EG01, 16N 76E)
Chukchee (18, EC03, 66N 177E)
Gond (11, EGO3, 19N 81E)
Kazak (15, EB01, 48N 70E)
Koreans (7, ED01, 35N 102E)
Koryak (7, ECO5, 62N 164E)
Lakher (14, EIO4, 22N 93E)
Lepcha (25, EE03, 28N 89E)
Semang (7, EJO3, 6N 101E)
Tanala (18, EH03, 22S 47E)
Thai (6, EJO9, 15N 100E)
Toda (13, EG04, 12N 77E)
Vietnamese (6, EG04, 17N 107E)
Yakut (12, EC02, 65N 125E)

(N.B. 70 cultures in LSU from East Eurasia; 18 in
this sample.)

Table 2:2 (Continued)

INSULAR PACIFIC

Arapesh (14, IE03, 4S 144E)
Balinese (17, IB03, 8S 115E)
Dobuans (9, IG05, 10S 151E)
Ifugao (21, IAG3, 17N 121E)
Lau (10, IAG4, 18S 179E)
Lesu (20, IG04, 3S 153E)
Manus (9, IB09, 2S 147E)
Maori (21, IJ02, 35S 175E)
Marquesans (14, IJ03, 9S 140W)
Murngin (16, ID02, 12S 136E)
Ontong-Java (11, II05, 5S 160E)
Sameans (22, II01, 14S 170W)
Seniang (8, IH02, 17S 167E)
Tikopia (20, II02, 12S 168E)
Trobriand (22, IG02, 8S 151E)
Trukese (8, IF02, 7N 152E)
Wogeo (11, IE04, 3S 144E)
Woleaians (12, IF04, 7N 147E)

(N.B. 70 cultures in LSU from Insular Pacific; 18 in this sample).

Table 2:2 (Continued)

NORTH AMERICA

Cheyenne (15, NEO5, 39N 104W)

Chir-Apache (18, NHO1, 31N 108W)

Comanche (17, NEO3, 33N 100W)

Copr.Eskimo (17, NAO3, 69N 110W)

Creek (10, NFO3, 33N 84W)

Crow (18, NEO4, 45N 108W)

Hand (22, NHO2, 36N 111W)

Kutenai (6, NDO7, 50N 117W)

Kwakiutl (17, NBO3, 51N 128W)

Navaho (24, NHO3, 37N 110W)

Ojibwa (20, NFO1, 48N 95W)

Omaha (15, NFO3, 41N 96W)

Papago (25, NIO2, 31N 112W)

Sanpoil (16, NDO4, 48N 118W)

Teton (9, NEO8, 43N 103W)

Yurok (8, NBO4, 41N 124W)

Zuni (13, NBO4, 35N 109W)

(N.B. 70 cultures in LSU from North America; 17 in this sample).

Table 2:2 (Continued)

SOUTH AMERICA

Abipon (8, SH03, 29S 61W)

Araucanians (16, SG02, 39S 68W)

Aymara (13, SP02, 16S 69W)

Carib (10, SC03, 5N 59W)

Cayapa (9, SP03, 1N 79W)

Cuna (19, SA01, 9N 78W)

Inca (6, SP01, 13S 72W)

Jivaro (21, SE03, 3S 78W)

Mataco (6, SH01, 24S 63W)

Mundurucu (6, SC01, 6S 58W)

Nambicuara (7, SI04, 12S 59W)

Siriono (19, SE01, 16S 64W)

Tenetehara (7, SJ06, 3S 46W)

Witoto (6, SE06, 1S 74W)

Yagua (14, SE04, 3S 72W)

(N.B. 65 cultures in LSU from South America; 15 in this sample).

Table 2: 3

Key to World Ethnographic Sample (Murdock) Identification
Number.

AFRICA

AA African Hunters
AB South African Bantu
AD Northeast Bantu
AC Central Bantu
AE Equatorial Bantu
AF Guinea Coast
AG Western Sudan
AH Nigerian Plateau
AI Eastern Sudan
AJ Upper Nile

CIRCUM-MEDITERRANEAN

CA Ethiopia and the Horn
CB Moslem Sudan
CC Sahara
CD North Africa
CE Southern Europe
CF Overseas Europeans
CG Northwest Europe
CH Eastern Europe
CI Turkey and the Caucasus
CJ Semitic Near East

Table 2:3 (Continued)

EAST EURASIA

EA Middle East
EB Central Asia
EC Arctic Asia
ED East Asia
EE Himalayas
EF North and Central India
EG South India
EH Indian Ocean
EI Assam and Burma
EJ Southeast Asia

INSULAR PACIFIC

IA Philippines and Formosa
IB Western Indonesia
IC Western Indonesia
ID Australia
IE New Guinea
IF Micronesia
IG Western Melanesia
IH Eastern Melanesia
II Western Polynesia
IJ Eastern Polynesia

Table 2:3 (Continued)

NORTH AMERICA

NA	Arctic America
NB	Northwest Coast
NC	California
ND	Great Basin & Plateau
NE	Plains
NF	Prairie
NG	Eastern Woodlands
NH	Southwest
NI	Northwest Mexico
NJ	Central Mexico

SOUTH AMERICA

SA	Central America
SB	Caribbean
SC	Guiana
SD	Lower Amazon
SE	Interior Amazonia
SF	Andes
SG	Chile and Patagonia
SH	Gran Chaco
SI	Mato Grosso
SJ	Eastern Brazil

It was important to preserve a regional balance in as many of the 488 variable comparisons that constituted

the correlation (ϕ) stage of the factor analysis work in the present study. Clearly this could only be done if large data gaps in the cells were avoided as far as possible.

It should be noted that the relationship between the LSU and the cultures included in between 6-27 contributors' samples (from which the sample of 98 cultures was obtained), has been reduced to a problem of bibliographic selection bias, and Textor's (1967) Comparison 526 particularly expresses their relationship. (See Table 2: 1). When relating the 13 factor dimensions obtained in the present study from the sample of 98 cultures to the LSU, note should be taken of any related variables which appear in this comparison 526.

In the present study another sample of 54 cultures, the Human Relations Area Files Quality Control Sample (Naroll, 1967; Anon., 1967), was prepared. As indicated above, this sample is based on 60 major cultural clusters of the world. (Ten in each of the six major geographical areas of the world). With reference to two levels of bibliographic criteria, Naroll (1967) has randomly selected cultures from these sixty major cultural sub-areas. However in nine cases, the selected cultures

are not included in the 400 culture LSU, and so Naroll (1970) suggested two substitutions (Vietnamese for Taiwanese and Warrau for Shiriana), and the dropping of the other seven ethnographic sub-regions from the sample. Unfortunately after preparing this sample of 54 cultures, it was found that a very substantial number of the 488 variables comparisons would have been empty or at best very unbalanced in terms of geographic regions. Jones (1970) has suggested that in this situation, when factor structure is based on so few cases for a given comparison, that the structure would tend to be determined more by cases than variables. It could be that this type of sample would be more useful in this instance, if there were a focus on the similarities or dissimilarities of the cultures in the variable space, rather than on variable relationships. One could compute inter-culture "distances" for this purpose, which could then be used as dissimilarity coefficients. Here one is, in effect, approaching the problem as a clustering of objects, rather than as a clustering of variables (Jones, 1967, 1968, 1970).

Chapter 3.

OVERVIEW OF CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH

Whiting (1954: 523-53) has defined cross-cultural method as, "the utilization of data, collected by anthropologists, describing the culture of various peoples, throughout the world, to test hypotheses concerning human behaviour, drawn from the theory of general behaviour science".

Strodtbeck (1964) has also argued that cross-cultural method is also very importantly involved in the generation of new hypotheses. "The cross-cultural method increases the probability that surprising hypotheses will be encountered" (Strodtbeck, 1964).

Most early anthropological work was oriented toward seeking concrete description and understanding of specific cultures and, to a lesser extent, establishing cross-cultural norms. The great power of ethnographic material for hypothesis testing has only gradually become clear; the cross-cultural

method increases the scope or range of variation of the variables and ensures broad generality of the findings and conclusions.

The cross-cultural method has a long history - almost as long as that of modern cultural anthropology. In 1889, Sir Edward Burnett Tyler delivered a paper to the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain entitled; 'On a method of investigating the development of institutions; applied to laws of marriage and descent'.

In this study, data relating to laws of marriage and descent for 300-400 peoples from primitive groups to modern nations was analysed. Particular 'rules' were presented in table form showing what Tyler called "adhesions" - i.e. relationships of particular rules with one another.

Tyler's work was followed by the Dutch sociologist and anthropologist Steinmetz and his students, and in 1915 by Hobbhouse, Wheeler and Ginsburg in Great Britain. In 1937 Simmons and Murdock each contributed to the development of the method.

Work by Ford (1939, 1945) and Ford and Beach (1951) dealt with biological drive behaviour from a cross-cultural perspective, and D.G.Horton (1943) tested hypotheses from behaviour science theory as related to anxiety and alcoholic beverages.

George Peter Murdock's Social Structure (1949) represented a milestone in cross-cultural research. Murdock used a sample of 250 societies distributed over the world, to test hypotheses concerned with kinship terminology and aspects of social structure such as residence rules, forms of marriage and rules of descent.

B.B.Whiting (1950) studied sorcery and social control cross-culturally, while McClelland and Friedman studied the relation between child training practices and achievement motivation . Wright (1952) studied child training variables and aggression as expressed in folktales, and Barry (1952) studied the relation between child training and certain formal characteristics of decorative art.

A significant contribution was the study of Whiting and Child (1953) which tested certain

hypotheses relating to Freudian defense mechanisms of fixation, displacement, projection and development of guilt. Independent variables here were child-rearing practices and dependent variables were magical beliefs and practices concerning the cause and cure of illness.

The bulk of contributions to the coded cross-cultural literature have been made since 1950. Some of these include: law (Evan, 1963); criminal law and medicine (Jackson, 1962); personal crime (Bacon, Barry and Child, 1963, 1967); societal complexity (Maroll, 1956; Freeman and Winch, 1957); folk-urban continuum (Hickman, 1962); work organisation (Udy Jr. 1959); diet (Marjorie Whiting, 1958) food taboos (Leary, 1961); divorce (Ackerman, 1963); alcoholism (Horton, 1943); male initiation rites (Anthony, 1955; J.W.M. Whiting, Kluckhohn and Anthony, 1958); female initiation rites (Julia Brown, 1963); oedipus complex (Stephens, 1962); child rearing (Bacon, Barry and Child, 1963, 1967); child training and personality (J.W.M. Whiting and Child 1962); sex and reproduction (Ford, 1945); pregnancy (Barbara Ayres, 1954); fertility (Nag, 1962); adolescent peer groups (Harley, 1963); grandparenthood (Apple, 1956);

treatment of aged (Simmons, 1937,1945); art (Barry III, 1952); dreams (D'Andrade, 1961); mourning behaviour (Joan Goodman, 1956); supernatural beings (Lambert, Triandis and Wolf, 1959); love magic (Shirley and Romney, 1962); narcissism (Slater, 1964); sorcery (Beatrice Whiting, 1950); achievement motivation (McClelland, 1961); and achievement motivation as revealed in folk tales (Veroff, 1961).

An outline list of variables involved in the present study, largely drawn from this literature, is included in Table 3: 1.

Table 3: 1

Outline list of variables in present study

Location (Var 1-16)

Regional identification (Var 1-9)

Latitude (Var 10-16)

Linguistic Affiliation Var 17-32)

Natural Environment (Var 33-43)

Settlement Pattern (Var 44-47)

Diet (Var 48-50)

Subsistence (Var 51-70)

Food Production (Var 51-52)

Intensity of Agriculture and Food Production
(Var 53-56)

Types of Agriculture (Var 57-60)

Subsistence by Animal Husbandry (Var 61)

Types of Animal Husbandry (Var 62-67)

Technology (Var 71-76)

Writing System (Var 77-78)

Demography (Var 79-83)

Political Organisation (Var 84-90)

Levels of Political Integration (Var 84-87)

Succession to Headmanship (Var 88-90)

Societal Complexity (Var 91-101)

Stratification (Var 102-110)

Table 3: 1 (continued)

Work Organisation (Var 111-114)

Occupational Specialization (Var 115-131)

Degree of occupational specialization
(Var 115-124)

Occupational specialisation by sex
(Var 125-131)

Economics (Var 132-137)

Justice and Law (Var 138-149)

Jurisprudence and Medicine (Var 150-174)

Community Organisation (Var 175-182)

Largest Noncognatic Kin Group (Var 183-185)

Lineality of Kin Group (Var 186-195)

Inheritance (Var 196-200)

Marital Residence (Var 201-212)

Cousin Marriage (Var 213-225)

Cousin terminology (Var 226-235)

Family Organisation (Var 236-241)

Polygyny (Var 242-253)

Authority within the Family (Var 254-256)

Avoidances (Var 257-259)

Mode of Marriage (Var 260-271)

Divorce (Var 272-276)

Status of Women (Var 277-279)

Fertility (Var 280-281)

Table 3: 1 (continued)

Pregnancy and Childbirth (Var 282-301)

Infancy and Childhood (Var 302-355)

Early satisfaction potential (Var 302-307)

Socialisation anxiety (Var 308-313)

Mother-child arrangements (Var 314-316)

Treatment of the infant (Var 317-326)

Transitional Stages (Var 327-333)

Treatment of the child (Var 334-355)

Adolescence (Var 356-384)

Adolescent Peer Groups (Var 356-365)

Dissociation of the sexes at Adolescence
(Var 366-371)

Male initiation rites and genital mutilation
(Var 372-379)

Female initiation rites (Var 380-384)

Sexual Behaviour (Var 385-401)

Illness and Therapy (Var 402-415)

Explanations of Illness (Var 402-406)

Performance therapies (Var 407-410)

Avoidance therapies (Var 411-415)

Aggression and Warfare (Var 416-422)

Religion, Magic and Eschatology (Var 423-456)

Games (Var 457-466)

Culture Contact and Culture Change (Var 467-470)

Table 3: 1 (continued)

Miscellaneous (Var 471-480)

Methodological Section (Var 481-488)

Nationality of Principal Ethnographers
(Var 481-485)

Date of Principal Ethnographies
(Var 486-488)

A number of these studies have profited from the existence of the Human Relations Area Files (HRAF) which is a production of a nonprofit research corporation affiliated with Yale University, and supported by twenty-three member institutions, and one hundred and forty-one associate members. The HRAF was established in 1949 "to collect, organise, and distribute information of significance to the natural and social sciences and the humanities". Information about nearly three hundred peoples, which has been analysed according to Murdock's Outline of Cultural Materials is available in the files held at member institutions, and in microfilm version at associate member institutions. The HRAF both organises and collates this material and enables otherwise virtually inaccessible information to be available to scholars throughout the world.

At this point it would be useful to spell out some of the advantages of the cross-cultural approach. Two major features are that -

- (i) It ensures that one can relate one's findings to human behaviour in general, rather than being bound to a particular culture; and
- (ii) it increases the range of variation of many of the variables.

Whiting (1954) has pointed out, "Since most social psychological studies are done within the framework of western European culture, one can never be certain whether the discovered relationships are valid for all mankind or whether they are an artifact of some limitation of special circumstance or the culture in which they have been discovered". An example which illustrates this is presented below.

Sears and Wise (1950) found a positive relationship between the age of weaning and the degree of emotional disturbance, in a sample of eighty children living in Kansas City. The question remains, is this a general relationship, or is it peculiar to Kansas City? Beatrice Blackwood (1935) reports that the Kurtatchi of the Solomon Islands do not wean their children until they are over three years old, and that these children show no signs of emotional disturbance. But is a sample of two cases enough to answer the question?

Whiting and Child (1953) collected material from a sample of seventy-five societies around the

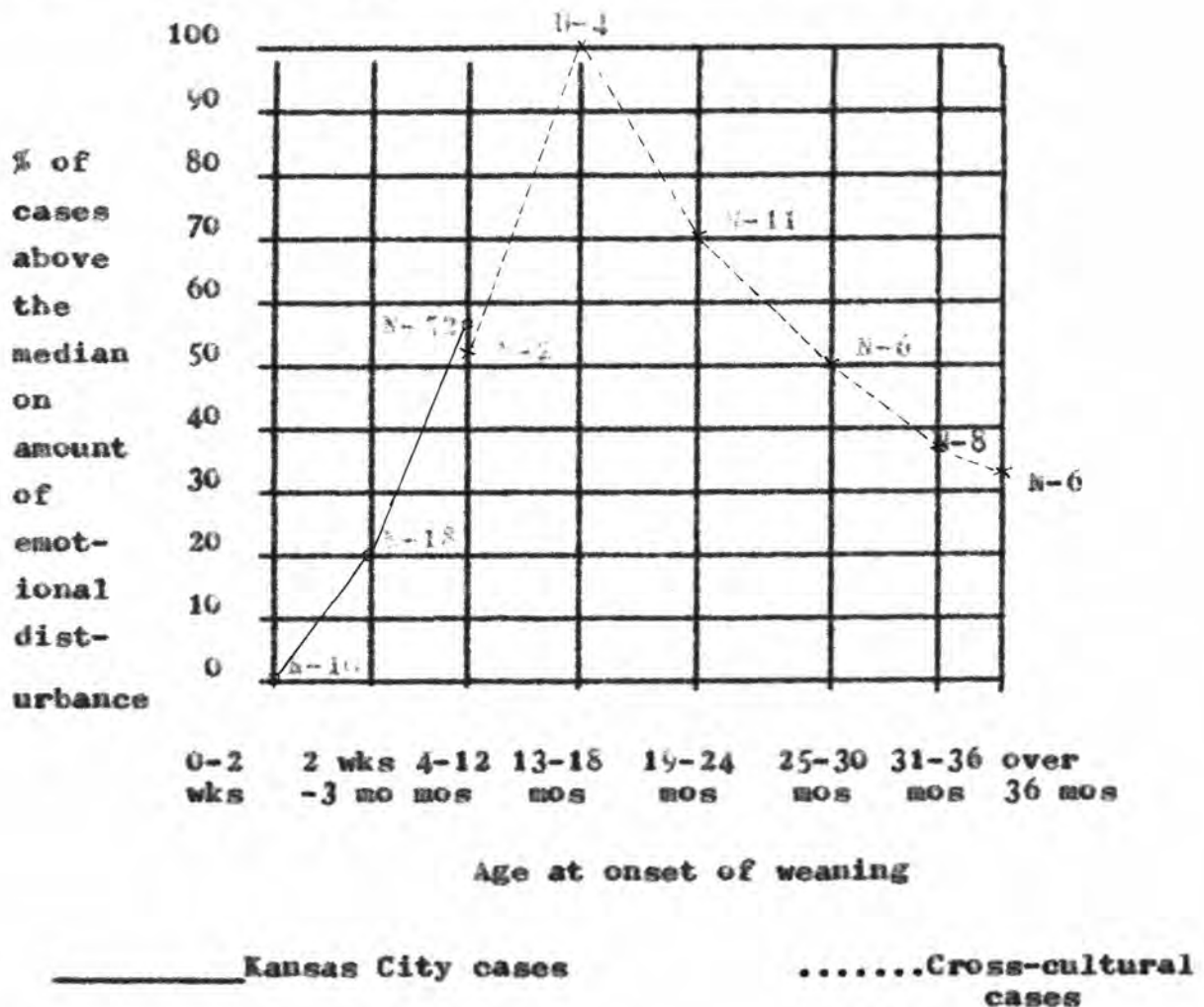
world, on the variables used by Sears and Wise (1950). A judgment was made for age of weaning and emotional disturbance for thirty-seven societies with evidence available. It was generally found that the Kurtatchi are not a single exception, in that late weaning seems to result in low rather than high emotional disturbance. However a closer look at the data reveals the second advantage of the cross-cultural method, namely that of increased range.

The effective range of age of weaning for the Kansas City sample was 0-7 months, while for the cross-cultural sample it was from 12 months to six years. Thus there was virtually no overlap, except for a few cases in each sample. It can be seen in Table 3: 2 that the two findings complement one another, and suggest a curvilinear rather than linear relationship between the two variables.

Table 3: 2

**Relation between Age at Onset of Weaning and
amount of Emotional Disturbance Shown by the Child**

(Comparable data from eighty individual children from Kansas City (Sears and Wise, 1950) and from thirty-seven societies (J.W.M. Whiting and Child, 1953).



(Figure adapted from Whiting (1954))

One interesting point about cross-cultural research is that the norm for a whole society is taken as the score for that society. This means that no matter how extreme a case may be from one point of view, the individuals who manifest this behaviour do not perceive themselves to be deviant. Thus as Whiting (1954) points out, the Kurtatchi mother who does not wean her child until he is between three and four years old is doing just what other Kurtatchi mothers do, and thus does not perceive herself as deviant. A New Zealand mother who nursed her three-year old could not help but be aware of her deviance from the usual practice, and this would in itself affect the research findings.

One basic assumption of cross-cultural research is that the customs of a society are truly comparable with the habits of an individual. White (1949), however, argues that culture is independent of psychological laws. Ford (1939), Gillin (1948), Murdock et al. (1950), Whiting and Child (1953) and Whiting et al. (1953) define a custom (the basic unit of culture) as a special case of a habit. Thus a

custom is thought of as having reference to the behaviour of a typical individual in a given society.

Another basic assumption of cross-cultural research is that customs can be compared from society to society. This of course relates to Allport's (1942) distinction between the "ideographic" and "nomothetic" approaches in psychology. Allport borrowed the terms from the German philosopher Windelband. Clearly both approaches need each other. As Kluckhohn has said, "Every person is (i) like every other person, (ii) like some other people, and (iii) like no other person". (Kluckhohn et al. 1953:53). One could substitute the word 'culture' for 'person'. There are aspects of both the culture and the person which are unique, yet clearly there are aspects which are shared.

Cross-cultural research, then, promises to be useful in broadening the investigatory scope of work in the social sciences, and should be seen as a valuable adjunct to other research methods in the area.

Chapter 4.

GENERAL METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATION

Correlation coefficients in ethnographic data

The history of the application of correlation concepts and coefficients to ethnographic data has been sketched by Kluckhohn (1939) and also Driver (1953) as well as Clements (1954).

Until 1935, numerical correlations were few in the ethnographic area. Klimek (1935: diagram 6) exhibited in one table about 2000 correlation coefficients among 95 variables. Driver (1941: table 11) presented 1891 coefficients in a single package. Work which took Klimek up to a year in that pre-computer age, however can now be completed in a few hours. Correlation programs for computers in fact are among the most ubiquitous.

In a substantial amount of cross-cultural coded data, one is faced with the presence or absence only of particular cultural traits. The phi coefficient is the correlation estimate designed

for use with these dichotomous distributions (Guilford, 1956: 311). The phi coefficient is related to the Chi square statistic by the equation

$$\chi^2 = N \phi^2$$

where N is the sample size.

The phi coefficient can also be derived from Pearson's product-moment correlation

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum xy - \bar{x} \bar{y}}{N \sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

This is done by assigning the values +1 and 0 to the variables X and Y (the value +1 is assigned for the positive category and 0 for the negative category).

The Pearson product-moment coefficient then reduces to the phi coefficient.

$$\begin{array}{c} Y \\ +1 \quad 0 \\ X \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline a_1 & a_2 \\ \hline a_3 & a_4 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \quad \phi = \frac{a_1 a_4 - a_2 a_3}{\sqrt{(a_1 + a_2)(a_1 + a_3)(a_2 + a_3)(a_3 + a_4)}}$$

Burton (1965) has pointed out that phi may not vary within the full range of variation (+1 to -1) of the product-moment correlation. Once the marginals ($a_1 + a_2$, $a_1 + a_3$, $a_2 + a_3$, and $a_3 + a_4$) are given, the two by two contingency table has only one degree of freedom of variation. This problem is considered by Guilford (1956) who presents a formula for the maximum value of phi, given the marginals (Guilford, 1956: 314).

This is $\phi_{\max} = \sqrt{\frac{p_j q_1}{q_j p_i}}$ where p_i is the

maximum of the four marginals, and p_j is the marginal for the other variable in the category corresponding to p_i 's category. It can be seen from the formula $\phi_{\max} = 1$ only when $p_i = p_j$, or when X and Y have

the same number of entries in the positive category and in the negative category.

Burton (1965) has also derived a formula for the minimum value of phi, although this is not done by Guilford.

$$\phi_{\min} = - \sqrt{\frac{q_1}{p_1} \frac{q_j}{p_j}}$$

where the p's and q's have the same meanings as in the formula for $\phi_{\max}$, $\phi_{\max}$ and $\phi_{\min}$ are usually not of the same absolute value, and $\phi_{\min}$ may be larger or smaller than $\phi_{\max}$ in absolute value.

Guilford (1956) states that $\bar{\phi} = \frac{\phi}{\phi_{\max}}$

gives a better estimate of the true relationship between the two variables than does phi. (Guilford, 1956: 313-314). However, on examination it became apparent that under the Data-Text System (Couch, 1966) it was not possible to use phi over $\phi_{\max}$ with the 488 variables involved in the factor analysis and rotation of the present study.

The Data-Text system used on the Harvard 7090/7094 computer complex, provided factors of ϕ .

These factors of ϕ were then rotated.

The use of ϕ over $\phi_{\max}$ would however have been more important if a cluster analysis, rather than factor analysis was being done. In the former case the actual magnitude of the correlation coefficients is of more crucial importance, since, to some extent, groupings of variables are made in a more arbitrary way by the investigator. Since ϕ over $\phi_{\max}$ has the effect of attenuating the greater coefficients, they can be grouped more easily.

Consideration of cluster analysis.

Both cluster analysis and factor analysis are attempts to simplify a correlation matrix. Cluster analysis merely groups the variables in clusters, whereas factor analysis determines how many common factors are needed to account for the correlations between variables. Cattell (1948, 1950) applied both techniques to ethnographic data, and to psychological data with 200 variables (Cattell, 1952a). The 19,900 correlations yielded by that number of variables constituted the largest matrix analysed

up to 1957 in any science (Driver & Schuessler, 1957). Cattell found that this huge number of correlations could be reduced to 60 clusters and when factor analysis was applied, approximately 12 factors.

Tryon (1939) has also indicated that factors are normally less numerous than clusters, and as Driver & Schuessler (1957) suggest, more summary in character.

Cluster analysis forms groups of variables from a set of variables for which all inter-correlations are known. The clusters are not independent of one another, as a given variable may belong to more than one cluster. Burton (1965) summarises two characteristics of a cluster. First between any two variables within a given cluster the absolute value of the correlation coefficient is greater than some pre-determined value called the criterion value. Second, if two variables, X and Y are in the same cluster, then the signs of correlations must be consistent within a cluster.

There are three ways to determine the number of clusters to be formed within a set of variables:

(i) choose in advance a few variables around which to build clusters; (ii) build a cluster around each variable in the set; and (iii) take the variables in order and build a cluster around each variable which has not been already included in a cluster.

Clements (1954) was the first ethnologist to use cluster analysis. This analysis was completed on data from a schedule of 2,500 items which had previously been applied by Driver (1939) to 16 geographically contiguous tribes living in California. These items ranged over phases of social life such as subsistence, housing, transportation, weapons, courting, marriage, ceremonies and crime. However since the data on one tribe (Sinkyone 2) was regarded by Kroeber as unreliable, this tribe was omitted. Clements (1954) found 105 pairings among the 15 tribes. Clements eventually obtained by cluster analysis, a grouping of the tribes, which was comparable to a grouping previously obtained by Kroeber (Driver & Kroeber, 1932) using Yule's coefficient of association, Q.

		X	
		+1	0
Y	+1	a	b
	0	c	d

$$Q = \frac{ad - bc}{ad + bc}$$

(c.f. Clements, 1954: 181)

Presence of trait indicated by +1, and absence of trait indicated by 0.

Driver (1939: 299-303) has graphically shown the effect of skewness on the Q coefficient (used by Driver & Kroeber) and the Phi coefficient. Under conditions of extreme skewness in either directions, encountered by Driver (1941: table 11), Q and phi depart widely from each other.

In a cluster analysis of 69 countries, Cattell (1948, 1949, 1950) devised an index of pattern similarity which expressed both similarity and nearness of shape. Cattell had previously (1948) conducted a factor analysis on some 80 widely chosen variables gathered from the 69 countries, which had yielded some 12 dimensions of national syntality. For each of these countries, Cattell (1950) estimated

the factor endowment on each of the 12 factor dimensions, so that a culture pattern profile could be constructed for each. This profile was said to define the national syntality. Cattell (1950) used the term syntality to refer to the characteristics of a particular group, as something most nearly analogous to the meaning associated with the word, personality, in regard to a single individual.

Clusters were sought first in terms of the number of linkages existing when a link was defined as a pattern-similarity-index above + 0.4. Twenty-four nuclear clusters of countries were produced. It was noted that about 10% of the countries taken were isolates, and that moreover these individual patterns seemed to be those of countries which one might independently have considered some of the most important countries in the world. The United Kingdom, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. were examples of this, as well as Germany and Japan. Cattell (1950: 252) writes, "It is as if belonging to a family connotes a state of unadventurous stability, while being an isolate indicates that the particular

syntality if off on some track of its own, either into a by-way which may lead to nothing by stagnation, or into a cultural pioneering effort behind which the countries follow at a distance".

Another example of the application of cluster analysis which is particularly relevant in terms of subject matter to the present study, is that of Burton (1965). In this study 38 variables were selected from the more than 100 Culture and Personality variables in the Cross-Cultural Summary. These were chosen on a theoretical basis from Whiting's theory that a chain of causation runs from maintenance systems through child-rearing systems and personality to projective systems; McClelland's theory that the need to achieve causes entrepreneurial behaviour and economic growth, and that it derives from a number of factors in the ideology and the social structure; the Barry, Bacon and Child theory that cultures which accumulate food tend to train children for responsibility and obedience whereas cultures which do not accumulate food tend to train children for self reliance and achievement; and Philip Slater's theory that narcissism is caused by an ambivalent relationships between the

male child and his mother.

Appendix 3 lists those variables from the Cross Cultural Summary, which are included in the Burton (1965) cluster analysis.

Burton (1965) found that the variables which pertain to the Whiting et al. (1959) study showed up most strongly in the cluster analysis. The basic cluster in which they appear is:

- FC 298 Post-partum sex taboo;
- FC 316 Exclusive sleeping arrangements;
- FC 373 Male puberty rites;
- FC 453 Role of religious experts conducive to the development of the individual's need to achieve;
- FC 127 Female's contribution to subsistence is high.

Another cluster is built around male puberty rites using the subsistence and social stratification variables:

- FC 373 Male puberty rites;
- FC 127 Female's contribution to subsistence is high;
- FC 114 Absence of work organisations having a familial basis;
- FC 128 Subsistence is agriculture and work is done mainly by females;
- FC 147 Codified laws are absent.

Burton (1965) also located the variables for which the magnitude of correlation with male puberty rites is greater than or equal to .50:

Positive correlation: Narcissism;
 Post-partum sex taboo;
 Exclusive sleeping arrangements;
 Role of religious experts conducive
 to achievement motivation;
 Female's contribution to
 subsistence is high.

Negative correlation: Class stratification based on
 wealth or occupational status;
 Work organisations having a
 familial aspect;
 Leather working done mainly by
 males;
 Construction of permanent dwellings
 done mainly by males;
 Codified laws present.

Burton has come up with two possible causal models relating some of these variables. The first is:

Female dominance in subsistence + strong division of labour	male solidarity	male puberty rites
	sexual conflict	post-partum sex taboos menstrual taboos avoidances
	female solidarity	female initiations

Burton also asks "what types of economic activities do men engage in when women are dominant in subsistence activities?". One possible answer from Burton's cluster analysis is entrepreneurial behaviour. The following model was also postulated:

Female dominance
in subsistence +
high division of
labour

sexual conflict and male solidarity

male puberty rites or male
entrepreneurial behaviour

narcissism

A complete listing of the clusters from the first run of Burton's cluster program are set out in Appendix 4 of the present study.

Factor Analytic Studies

As has been suggested in this chapter both cluster analysis and factor analysis are attempts to simplify a correlation matrix. Factor analysis, however, is able to do this more parsimoniously, and in a more objective fashion than cluster analysis. For these reasons, the latter technique was chosen for the present study.

Driver and Schuessler (1957) conducted a Q-factor analysis on 16 northwest California tribes. With respect to the data of psychology, R-technique refers to correlations between various abilities or test results; and Q-technique (Stephenson 1936) refers to the correlation of individuals with respect to their performances on a series of tests.

Driver and Schuessler (1957) conducted a centroid method factor analysis (Thurstone (1947) on the intercorrelation matrix (ϕ 's) among the 16 northwest California tribes. Six primary factors are required to account for the intercorrelations among the tribes. They label these factors: Factor 1 Northwest California culture versus central California culture; Factor 2 Central California culture versus northwest California culture; Factor 3 Coast Yuki-Kato culture versus Van Duzen-Sinkyone culture; Factor 4 Kato-Sinkyone 2- Coast Yuki culture versus Wiyot-Yurok and possibly Tolowa and Mattole culture; Factors 5 and 6 are characterised by very light loadings, and make little change to the foregoing classification.

Driver and Sanday (1966) conducted a principal components analysis and Varimax rotation on 50 North American variables of culture area, language family, residence, descent, kin terms, and avoidances. The authors obtained 15 factor dimensions. These are: - Factor 1 covering three matricentred variables and bifurcate merging opposed to bilateral descent and patrilocal residence; Factor 2 of high positive loadings on the avoidance variables (Mother son, Father daughter, Father son, and Mother daughter); Factor 3 with two patricentred variables opposed to two bicentred variables; Factor 4 groups matrilineal descent, avunculocal residence and Iroquoian kin terms together, and opposes them to two bicentred variables; Factor 5 opposes bilocal or neolocal residence to patrilocal residence; Factor 6 contrasts bifurcate collateral and Iroquoian kin terms with lineal terms; Factor 7 opposes Eskimo to Hawaiian kin terms; Factor 8 opposes patrilocal residence to bilocal or neolocal residence; Factor 9 groups Mayan language family with Meso-American culture area; Factor 10 covers Athabaskan language family; Factor 11 groups Salish language family with Plateau culture area;

Factor 12 is opposed to Avunculocal residence;
Factor 13 is opposed to other language families;
Factor 14 is opposed to Western Arctic culture
area; Factor 15 in which the loadings are all small.

The present study uses Principal Components Analysis and Varimax Rotation, in place of the previously more popular Centroid analysis. With the onset of larger computers, it becomes more possible to use the former more mathematically satisfactory method. Although factor analysts have typically always recognised the superiority of Principal Components Analysis and Varimax Rotation, at one stage it simply was not a viable practical possibility. Fortunately this situation now has changed.

Another Q- Factor Analysis is reported by Banks and Gregg (1965). These authors obtained five factors in their Q-analysis of 115 nations and 68 variables for the grouping of nations on the basis of their political characteristics.

These factors constitute: polyarchy, elitism, centrism, personalism and traditionalism. The paper is a Q-factor analysis on the political component of A Cross-Polity Survey (Arthur S. Banks and Robert B. Textor). The Banks and Gregg study demonstrates the usefulness of Q-factor analysis as a method for regionalizing or grouping members of a set.

A significant R-factor analysis study, of relevance to the present study is that of Sawyer and Levine (1966). The work of these authors (i) scales quantitatively the 30 cultural characteristics of Murdock's (1957) World Ethnographic Sample, (ii) correlates them over all 565 societies, (iii) factors these correlations, to show that nine dimensions largely summarise the original 30 characteristics, and (iv) repeats the correlation and factoring separately in all six cultural regions, to show that these characteristics are related at least partly because of functional necessity rather than solely because of historical diffusion from a common source. This general finding, like the many specific relations reported in the study, was supported

by the large size of the sample, by its worldwide representativeness, by use of the same variables throughout, and by comparisons between regions.

In the Sawyer and Levine study, product-moment correlations were computed on the scaled data. In the correlation matrix presented by the authors (pp. 712-713) the relationships presented in Coult and Habenstein (1965) are summarised. The authors then used the method of Principal Components Analysis to obtain 10 factors, which account for 74% of the total variance in the 30 variables. The ten factors were then rotated orthogonally by the Varimax procedure (Kaiser, 1958), keeping the factors themselves uncorrelated but bringing their relations with the variables closer to the simple structure ideal - where a variable relates highly to one or very few factors and little, if any, to the others.

Specific descriptions of the factors extracted are given in Sawyer and Levine (1966). These factors are called: (i) Agriculture; (ii) Animal Husbandry; (iii) Fishing, Shellfishing and Marine Hunting;

(iv) Hunting and Gathering; (v) Nuclear Family household; (vi) Patrilineality; (vii) Matrilineality; (viii) Cross-Cousin Marriage; (ix) Sociopolitical Stratification. The tenth factor is loaded upon by just one variable - the extent of differentiation in the terms for father and uncle. Because this factor amounts to little more than a single original variable, and hence advances neither description nor explanation, it was disregarded by the authors.

The usefulness of factor analysis in the ethnographic area is further demonstrated by the cross-cultural study of drinking conducted by Child, Bacon and Barry (1965). They conducted a factor analysis on 19 alcohol related variables, namely

1. Frequency of Drinking as Religious Ritual;
2. Frequency of Ceremonial Drinking;
3. Extent of Ritualization;
4. Quantity of Ceremonial Drinking;
5. Quantity of Drinking as Religious Ritual;
6. Approval of Drinking;
7. Extent of Drinking;
8. Quantity Consumed on One Occasion;

9. Duration of Drinking Episode;
10. Frequency of Drunkenness;
11. Approval of Drunkenness;
12. Boisterousness;
13. Typical Intensity of Hostility;
14. Extent of Change in Hostility;
15. Occurrence of Extreme Hostility;
16. General Consumption;
17. Frequency of Drinking;
18. Procurement Effort;
19. Extent of Problem.

Resulting from the factor analysis of these 19 variables, the authors obtained 4 basic drinking behaviour variables (factors), which then provided a useful framework for relating drinking behaviour in 100 societies to other features of culture.

Chapter 5.

METHODOLOGY IN THE PRESENT STUDY

The basic data for the present study was the same as that for the Textor (1967) Summary. The "Finished Characteristic" (FC) data of Textor was contained in 11 IBM card decks (for actual copy of data see Textor, 1967: Appendix 8).

The data were set out as follows: Column 1-50 (50 single column variables); Column 51-63 (blank); Column 64-74 (name of culture); Column 75 (blank); Column 76-77 (deck identification); Column 78-80 (identification number of culture).

For each variable (contained in a single column) the punching code was as follows: Punch '1' (left attribute category) Punch '2' (right attribute category) Punch '3' (excluded because ambiguous); Punch '4' (excluded because irrelevant); Punch '5' (excluded because unascertained). (See Textor, 1967: 20-41).

Appendix 1 (separate cover) of the present study provides the description of the actual variables and Table 3: 1 the outline list of variables in the present study.

As indicated in the chapter on sampling of the present study, the 400 cultures from the Ethnographic Atlas sample used by Textor (1967) are taken as a Larger Sampling Universe (LSU). Using the six major geographic areas of the 400 culture LSU, a random stratified sample of 98 cultures was obtained from the list of cultures with 6-27 contributors' samples (not including contributions from Ethnographic Atlas) (Textor, 1967: comparison 526,).

Cultures included in the list of those with 6-27 contributors' samples, constitute the Smaller Sampling Universe (SSU). The relationship between the LSU and the SSU now clearly reduces itself to a problem of bibliographic bias, which is discussed following Naroll (1967) in the chapter on Sampling in the present study.

It is possible to determine differences between the LSU and SSU from comparisons 525 and 526 in Textor's (1967) Summary.

The results of these two comparisons are set out in Table 2: 1 of the present study. On the bases of comparisons 525 and 526, it can be suggested that the SSU as compared to the LSU is more likely:

- (a) to have husbandry of pigs, sheep or goats;
- (b) to have the larger state as a level of political integration;
- (c) to believe in an attractive after-life;
- (d) to observe food taboos;
- (e) to have slightly less frequent contacts with other cultures.

Thus the hypotheses on the characteristics of bibliographic selection bias put forward by Naroll (1967) are tested empirically. He suggested, "ethnographers are more likely to study societies that are: (i) larger rather than smaller (relates to (a) above); (ii) nearer the major routes of transcontinental communication than distant from them (partly refuted by (e) above);

(iii) resistant to colonial administration rather than submissive to it (no relevant evidence);
(iv) warlike rather than peaceful (no relevant evidence); (v) colourful rather than drab (no relevant evidence).

It should be said, of course that these hypotheses of Naroll (1967) were designed to be suggestive, rather than firm hypotheses. However the foregoing indicates how hypotheses of this nature can be tested. The demonstrated characteristics of bibliographic selection bias would need to be born in mind when interpreting the results of the present study, and others like it.

Computer analysis

A program on the Massey University 1620 computer installation was used to obtain the sample of 98 cultures from the 11 decks of the LSU. The computational work then transferred to the Harvard University 7090/7094 computer installation, using the Data Text system of Couch (1966).

The input data was required to be in fields of 10 columns, and so a program was written to accomplish this for each culture. It was also necessary to remove from consideration, punch categories '3', '4', and '5'. (Textor 1967: 20-41). The data was then ready to be handled by the Data Text System. The nature of the phi coefficient, which is designed for this dichotomous data (Guilford, 1956: 311), has been discussed above, in relation to Chi Square, and the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient.

A typical 2x2 comparison, actually reported in Textor (1967) is given in Table 5: 1 for illustrative purposes. Along with 238,143 other 2x2 comparisons,

it would have been included in the present analysis.

Table 5: 1 Typical 2 x 2 comparison reported in

Textor (1967)

FC 455: cultures where the mode of the individual's contact with the divine is conducive to the development of the individual's need to achieve.		Cultures where the mode of the individual's contact with the divine is not conducive to the development of the individual's need to achieve.
FC 318: cultures where the overall indulgence of the infant is high (40 cultures coded)	13 cultures (72%)	3 cultures (19%)
Cultures where the overall indulgence of the infant is low. (31 cultures coded).	5 cultures (28%)	13 cultures (81%)
Chi square	7.69	
Phi	0.476	
Exact probability value from Fisher test	0.0026	

In the present study, a printout of the 238,144 relationships was not possible. These, however, would have been calculated to proceed with the task of obtaining factors of ϕ , based on the original input of 488 variables.

Criteria were set up for determining the number of factors to be extracted. The factor extraction could be terminated by any of three stopping criteria. These were (a) maximum number of factors - 20; (b) minimum latent root - 0.50; and (c) minimum percent of communality - 5.00.

Factors of ϕ were then obtained by the method of Principal Components Analysis (unities in the diagonal). This method, which provides a completely determinate solution, first extracts that factor which on the average relates most highly to the complete set of original variables. This factor (or component) may be regarded as a new variable which is a weighted composite of the original variables - it is that composite which best predicts the entire set of variables. The second variable (or factor) is in turn, that composite

which relates highest to the remaining, unpredicted variance - and so is statistically independent of the first factor.

The record of the factors extracted with the number of iterations required is set out in Table 5: 2.

Table 5: 2 Record of factors extracted with the
 number of iterations required.

Factor 1	Latent Root	-	30.010	in 40 iterations
Factor 2	Latent Root	-	20.333	in 60 iterations
Factor 3	Latent Root	-	18.657	in 48 iterations
Factor 4	Latent Root	-	16.502	in 32 iterations
Factor 5	Latent Root	-	13.972	in 44 iterations
Factor 6	Latent Root	-	12.824	in 108 iterations
Factor 7	Latent Root	-	12.388	in 26 iterations
Factor 8	Latent Root	-	10.762	in 144 iterations
Factor 9	Latent Root	-	10.529	in 172 iterations
Factor 10	Latent Root	-	10.300	in 108 iterations
Factor 11	Latent Root	-	9.931	in 52 iterations
Factor 12	Latent Root	-	9.351	in 196 iterations
Factor 13	Latent Root	-	9.119	in 92 iterations

At this point in the program, the factor extraction was terminated by stopping criterion (c) which was that

minimum per cent of communality - 5.00. Thus the fact the latent root of Factor 13 (which was 9.119) was less than 9.239 (5% of the communality 184.776), meant that extraction of factors could be terminated.

The program then printed out the loadings on each of the variables for the principal components factors, and then went on to print out principal component factor scores for each of the cultures in the sample.

At this stage the 13 factors obtained were rotated orthogonally by the Varimax procedure (Kaiser, 1958). As indicated previously, this method keeps the factors themselves uncorrelated but brings their relations with the variables closer to Thurstone's simple structure ideal.

Relevant here are Thurstone's rules of simple structure: (i) each row of the factor matrix should have one loading close to zero; (ii) for each column of the factor matrix there should be at least as many

variables with zero or near zero loadings as there are factors; (iii) for every pair of factors there should be several variables with loadings on one factor but not on the other; (iv) when there are four or more factors, a large proportion of the variables should have negligible loadings on any pair of factors; and (v) for every pair of factors of the factor matrix there should be only a small number of variables with appreciable loadings on both columns. Using an orthogonal rotation maintains the independence of the factors, which is clearly not the case when the rotation is oblique.

After this orthogonal rotation, bringing the factors closer to Thurstone's simple structure, the program then proceeded to calculate for each culture, rotated factor scores (as had been done for the principal component factors).

Chapter 6.

RESULTS

In order to show the relationships of the new rotated factors with the old unrotated factors, a matrix of correlations was computed and is presented in Table 6: 1. Of most concern in this Table are the correlation coefficients in the diagonal. These constitute in order of magnitude: Unrotated and Rotated Factors 13 (.710); Factors 9 (.702); Factors 1 (.619); Factors 12 (-.593); Factors 10 (.583); Factors 3 (.562); Factors 5 (.504); Factors 11 (.501); Factors 4 (.405); Factors 8 (-.107); Factors 6 (.062); Factors 7 (-.023); and Factors 2 (-.001).

It can be seen that even for the highest loaded unrotated and rotated factors above, the amounts of variance explained are only 50.4% (Factor 13); 49.3% (Factors 9); 38.3% (Factor 1); 35.2% (Factor 12) and 34% (Factors 10). Factors 8, 6, 7 and 2 are particularly small. This indicates that a fairly substantial rotation of the original factors was necessary in order to approach Thurstone's simple structure, and that

Table 6:1

Orthogonal Transformation Matrix (Present Study)
(Loadings of Unrotated Factors on Rotated Factors)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	.615	.329	-.084	.004	-.074	-.295	.185	-.361	-.310	.036	.046	.342	-.168
2	-.295	-.001	.181	.127	-.128	.472	.197	-.611	-.266	-.312	-.020	.093	.187
3	.316	-.275	.562	.293	-.192	-.126	-.356	-.279	.360	.067	.075	-.055	.090
4	-.187	.512	-.157	.405	.301	-.115	-.249	-.225	-.031	.250	.292	-.341	.181
5	-.067	-.191	.304	.315	.504	-.240	.569	-.016	-.032	.137	-.298	-.106	-.112
6	.374	-.467	-.378	.046	.346	.062	.056	-.072	-.023	-.369	.364	-.229	.209
7	.219	-.038	.121	.317	.125	.493	-.023	.391	-.238	.364	.146	.390	.246
8	.292	.039	.041	-.179	.293	.340	-.404	-.107	-.238	.048	-.545	-.333	-.190
9	.156	.395	-.026	-.031	.295	.326	.150	-.020	.702	-.236	-.064	.215	-.059
10	-.006	-.246	-.299	-.026	-.158	.300	.198	-.306	.217	.583	.158	-.123	-.418
11	-.091	.023	.451	-.586	.381	.012	-.038	-.083	-.105	.111	.501	.053	-.118
12	-.289	-.269	-.232	.130	.336	-.168	-.425	-.205	.017	-.025	-.100	-.593	-.216
13	.020	-.077	-.145	-.371	.073	-.130	.067	-.235	.150	.370	-.278	.111	.710

ROTATED FACTOR

the unrotated and rotated factors are substantially different in most cases.

As can also be seen from the Table 6: 1, there is some overlap of unrotated factors on different rotated factors (e.g. unrotated factor 4 and rotated factor 2 (.512); unrotated factor 8 and rotated factor 8 (-.611); unrotated factor 8 and rotated factor 11 (-.545); and unrotated factor 11 and rotated factor 4 (-.586).

Rotated Factors

The complete matrix of loadings on the orthogonally rotated factors are listed in Appendix 5 and the highest loaded items are written out in Table 6: 2 following. In addition, we have orthogonal varimax rotation factor scores for each culture on the thirteen factors (See appendix 6). The cultures with the largest factor scores for each factor appear in Table 6: 3. Summary data of highest loadings and highest factor scores appears in Table 6: 4.

The fact that both the loadings of each variable on the factors, and the factor scores of each culture on the factors are present, allows a clearer identification of the factors. It is possible to have both connotative identification of the factors (nature of highly loaded variables), as well as denotative identification of the factors (nature of cultures with high factor scores). Once a factor has been identified, it is then possible to point to particular cultures which best exemplify the factor.

Table 6: 2

Orthogonal Varimax Rotation: Factor loadings

Factor 1

FC 155	Cultures where the extent of training of juridical specialists is high	+.903
FC 157	Cultures where the extent of hierarch- ization of the juridical agency is high	+.903
FC 159	Cultures where the degree of localisation of juridical activity is high	+.903
FC 161	Cultures where the degree of control over clients by the juridical agency is high	+.903
FC 173	Cultures where the social and emotional support given to the juridical client during judgment and punishment is high	-.903
FC 156	Cultures where the extent of training of medical specialists is high	+.854

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 158	Cultures where the extent of development of medical subsystems is high	+.842
FC 93	Cultures where over-all social structural complexity is high	+.839
FC 153	Cultures where the division of labour among juridical specialists and subunits is high	+.839
FC 171	Cultures where the juridical client is hampered from returning to normal social roles as a consequence of crime to a high extent	+.828
FC 151	Cultures where the differentiation of the medical agency from all other agencies in the society is high	+.808
FC 152	Cultures where the differentiation of the juridical agency from the medical agency is high	+.808

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 154	Cultures where the division of labour among medical specialists and sub-units is high	+.763
FC 166	Cultures where the medical client's comments are regarded as relevant in diagnosis and cure to a high extent	+.752
FC 150	Cultures where the differentiation of the juridical agency from all other agencies in the society is high	+.742
FC 162	Cultures where the degree of control over clients by the medical agency is high	+.698
FC 169	Cultures where the degree of manipulation of the client in juridical matters is high	+.683
FC 160	Cultures where the degree of localization of medical activity is high	+.645
FC 163	Cultures where the emphasis on individual volition as the cause of crime is high	+.608

Table 6: 2 (continued)

Factor 2

FC 205	Cultures where marital residence is patrilocal	+.650
FC 204	Cultures where marital residence is patrilocal, virilocal or avunculocal	+.559
FC 186	Cultures where the kin group is exclusively patrilineal	+.549
FC 109	Cultures where castes are present	+.548
FC 264	Cultures where wives are obtained by brideprice	+.520
FC 4	Cultures located in the Circum- Mediterranean.	+.514
FC 201	Cultures where marital residence is ambilocal	+.504
FC 19	Cultures whose linguistic affiliation is Afro-Asiatic	+.502

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 266	Cultures where wives are obtained by brideprice	+ .486
FC 427	Cultures where a high god, if present, is active	+ .480
FC 202	Cultures where marital residence is ambilocal	- .478
FC 61	Cultures where subsistence is primarily by animal husbandry	+ .472
FC 2	Cultures located in the Circum- Mediterranean or East Eurasian area	+ .460
FC 382	Cultures where female initiation rites, if present, are painful	- .443
FC 188	Cultures where the kin group is exclusively cognatic	- .442

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 20	Cultures whose linguistic affiliation is Niger-Congo	-.440
FC 104	Culture where class stratification is based on wealth or occupational status	+.439
FC 190	Cultures where the kin group is patrilineal or double descent	+.430
FC 180	Cultures where the community is commonly exogamous	+.416
FC 377	Cultures where male genital mutilation is present	+.409
FC 64	Cultures where husbandry in bovine animals, as the principal form of husbandry, is present	+.407
FC 177	Cultures where the community is a single clan-community and exogamous	+.407
FC 111	Cultures where work organizations having a voluntary aspect are reported	-.406

Table 6: 2 (continued)

Factor 3

FC 24	Cultures whose linguistic affiliation is Malayo-Polynesian	+.704
FC 43	Cultures where the natural environment is tropical rain forest	+.703
FC 42	Cultures where the natural environment is tropical or subtropical rain forest or monsoon forest	+.667
FC 58	Cultures where subsistence is primarily by horticulture	+.577
FC 59	Cultures where crops are mainly cereal	-.566
FC 270	Cultures where wives are obtained by gift exchange	+.544
FC 66	Cultures where husbandry in pigs, as the principal form of husbandry, is present	+.534

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 46	Cultures where the food supply is secure, i.e. where food shortages are rare or occasional	+ .502
FC 460	Cultures where games, if present, are limited to games of skill only	+ .484
FC 225	Cultures where cousin marriage is preferentially or permissively patrilateral	+ .474
FC 285	Cultures where the sex taboo during pregnancy is present	+ .462
FC 407	Cultures where performance therapies of an oral nature are present. Example: swallowing something	- .462
FC 63	Cultures where husbandry, if present is in bovine, equine, camel-like or deer-like animals	- .446

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 466	Cultures where, if games are present but games of strategy absent, games include those of both chance and skill rather than skill only	- .418
--------	---	--------

FC 41	Cultures where the natural element is tropical grassland	- .404
-------	---	--------

Factor 4

FC 254	Cultures where household authority is on the father's side	+ .534
--------	---	--------

FC 34	Cultures where the natural environment is desert or desert grasses and shrubs	- .509
-------	--	--------

FC 307	Cultures where the early aggressive satisfaction potential is high	+ .502
--------	---	--------

FC 208	Cultures where marital residence is matrilocal	- .474
--------	---	--------

FC 30	Cultures whose linguistic affiliation is Athabaskan	- .471
-------	--	--------

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 310	Cultures where anal socialization anxiety is high	-.458
FC 210	Cultures where marital residence is patrilocal	+.457
FC 332	Cultures where the age at beginning of modesty training is six years or higher	-.440
FC 187	Cultures where the kin group is exclusively matrilineal	-.435
FC 403	Cultures where explanations of illness of an anal nature are present	-.422
FC 33	Cultures where the natural environment is "very harsh" i.e. desert, desert grasses and shrubs, tundra, or high plateau steppe	-.415

Table 6: 2 (continued)

Factor 5

FC 228	Cultures where cousin terminology is of Crow type	.637
FC 187	Cultures where the kin group is exclusively matrilineal	.597
FC 178	Cultures where the community is segmented on a clan basis and nonexogamous	.555
FC 208	Cultures where marital residence is matrilineal	.553
FC 227	Cultures where the cousin terminology is of Crow or Omaha type	.544
FC 190	Cultures where the kin group is patrilineal or double descent. These include cultures where the kin group is (i) exclusively patrilineal; or where the kin groups are (ii) patrilineal and matrilineal, or (iii) patrilineal and cognatic	-.511

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 210	Cultures where marital residence is patrilocal	-.497
FC 214	Cultures where cousin marriage, if permitted, is unilateral	.446
FC 218	Cultures where cousin marriage, if permitted, is unilateral	.446
FC 147	Cultures where codified laws are present	.440
FC 192	Cultures where the only kin group present is a kindred or else bilateral descent is inferred	-.404
FC 451	Cultures where totemism is present	.404

Factor 6

FC 105	Cultures where class stratification based on occupational status is present	.745
--------	--	------

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 107	Cultures where class stratification, if present, is based on occupational status	.725
FC 84	Cultures where the level of political integration is the large state	.636
FC 79	Cultures where a city is present	.623
FC 80	Cultures where a city or town is present	.588
FC 94	Cultures where the hierarchy of national jurisdiction has 4 or 3 levels	.568
FC 172	Cultures where the medical client is hampered from returning to normal social roles as a consequence of illness to a high extent	-.539
FC 85	Cultures where the level of political integration is the large state or the little state	.481

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 242	Cultures where marriage is commonly or occasionally polygynous	-.479
FC 72	Cultures where the plough is present	.471
FC 165	Cultures where the juridical client's comments are disregarded or used against him to a high extent	.464
FC 7	Cultures located in Southeast Asia	.461
FC 275	Cultures where with the kin group exclusively cognatic, the divorce rate is high	-.438
FC 197	Cultures where rules for the inheritance of real property, if present, favour either the male heir or line or the female heir or line	-.437
FC 464	Cultures where games of strategy, chance, and skill - rather than chance and skill only - are present	.435

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 271	Cultures where wives are obtained by means involving receipt of dowry	.425
FC 163	Cultures where the emphasis on individual volition as a cause of crime is high	.423
FC 462	Cultures where games of strategy, chance, and skill - rather than skill only - are present	.423
FC 276	Cultures where, with the kindred the only kin group present or with bilateral descent inferred, the divorce rate is high	-.422
FC 217	Cultures where cousin marriage, if permitted, is quadrilateral	.413
FC 167	Cultures where juridical solution is based on the client's actions to a high extent	.411

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 463	Cultures where games of strategy, chance and skill - rather than strategy and skill only - are present	.410
FC 103	Cultures where class stratification is present and based on criteria other than wealth	.407

Factor 7

FC 472	Cultures where the composite narcissism index is high	+.608
FC 420	Cultures where bellicosity is extreme	+.560
FC 419	Cultures where military glory is strongly or moderately emphasized	+.558
FC 474	Cultures where boastfulness is extreme	+.517
FC 344	Cultures where the total positive pressure toward developing self-reliant behaviour in the child is high	+.477

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 417	Cultures where warfare is prevalent	+.422
FC 146	Cultures where the incidence of personal crime is above the median	+.419
FC 136	Cultures where full-time entrepreneurs are present	+.409

Factor 8

FC 14	Cultures where the latitude is 30 degrees or greater	+.747
FC 10	Cultures located in the tropics, i.e. within $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of the equator	-.738
FC 15	Cultures where the latitude is 20 degrees or greater	+.660
FC 8	Cultures located in North America	+.639
FC 461	Cultures where games of strategy, rather than chance, are present	-.634

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 52	Cultures where subsistence is primarily by agriculture	-.604
FC 13	Cultures where the latitude is 40 degrees or greater	+.589
FC 51	Cultures where subsistence is primarily by food production	-.585
FC 3	Cultures located in Africa	-.572
FC 17	Cultures whose linguistic affiliation is Niger-Congo	-.566
FC 1	Cultures located in the Old World	-.498
FC 36	Cultures where the natural environment is "very harsh" (i.e. desert, desert grasses and shrubs, tundra, or high plateau steppe) or subtropical bush, or temperate grassland	+.489

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 483	Cultures where the principal ethnographers have been American	+ .481
FC 16	Cultures where the latitude is 10 degrees or greater	+ .480
FC 41	Cultures where the natural environment is tropical grassland	- .473
FC 44	Cultures where settlements are fixed	- .462
FC 38	Cultures where the natural environment is temperate grassland	+ .456
FC 46	Cultures where settlements are nonfixed and where movement is nomadic	+ .447
FC 482	Cultures where the principal ethnographers have been British	- .441
FC 130	Cultures where leather working is mainly done by males	- .439

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 50	Cultures where the daily protein intake is 80 grams or higher	+.427
FC 12	Cultures where the latitude is 50 degrees or greater	+.420
FC 263	Cultures where wives are obtained by relatively difficult means, namely by bride-price, bride-service, or exchanging a female relative	-.416
FC 245	Cultures where marriage, if commonly polygynous, is the type where co-wives dwell together	+.415
FC 56	Cultures where food production is by simple agriculture	-.411
FC 459	Cultures, where games, if present, include games of chance	+.411
FC 264	Cultures where wives are obtained by bride price	-.404

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 314	Cultures where the incidence of mother-child households is high	-.400
--------	---	-------

Factor 4

FC 334	Cultures where the indulgence of the child is high	+.654
--------	--	-------

FC 339	Cultures where the child's inferred conflict regarding responsible behaviour is high	-.574
--------	--	-------

FC 318	Cultures where the over-all indulgence of the infant is high	+.565
--------	--	-------

FC 317	Cultures where display of affection toward the infant - fondling, caressing, playing with him - is high	+.539
--------	---	-------

FC 338	Cultures where the child's inferred anxiety over performance of responsible behaviour is high	-.492
--------	---	-------

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 337	Cultures where the child's inferred anxiety over nonperformance of responsible behaviour is high	-.480
FC 320	Cultures where the degree of drive reduction-considering particularly hunger, thirst and unidentified discomforts - is high	+.459
FC 324	Cultures where the pain inflicted on the infant by the nurturant agent is high	-.443
FC 321	Cultures where the immediacy - i.e. the speed of reduction of the infant's drives is high	+.421
FC 123	Cultures where, with stratification present the craft specialization score is high or medium	+.416

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 346 Cultures where the child's inferred
anxiety over performance of self-reliant
behaviour is high -.413

FC 282 Cultures where the strength of desire
for children is high -.410

Factor 10

FC 291 Cultures where women after delivery
are confined to the dwelling -.500

FC 415 Cultures where avoidance therapies of
an aggression nature are present.
Examples, the sacrifice of property;
attempting to placate the agent
responsible for the illness -.482

FC 369 Cultures where either high dissociation
of the sexes at adolescence or customs
of initiation at adolescence are
present .480

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 12	Cultures where the latitude is 50 degrees or greater	-.457
FC 11	Cultures where the latitude is 60 degrees or greater	-.432
FC 284	Cultures where contraception is practised	.425
FC 290	Cultures where women after delivery are isolated in a special shelter	.424
FC 316	Cultures where exclusive mother-son sleeping arrangements last one year or longer	.420

Factor 11

FC 298	Cultures where the postpartum sex taboo lasts longer than one year	.675
FC 220	Cultures where cousin marriage in some form or other is prescribed or preferred	-.628

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 301	Cultures where the postpartum sex taboo lasts longer than one month	.601
FC 300	Cultures where the postpartum sex taboo lasts longer than six months	.569
FC 256	Cultures where grandparent and grandchild are friendly equals	.544
FC 373	Cultures where male initiation ceremonies at puberty are present	.540
FC 299	Cultures where the postpartum sex taboo is longer than one year	.520
FC 213	Cultures where cousin marriage is permitted	-.503
FC 441	Cultures where fear of human beings is high	.480
FC 449	Cultures where the observation of food taboos is high	.421

Table 6: 2 (continued)

Factor 12

FC 364	Cultures where time spent in adolescent peer group activity is high	+.552
FC 142	Cultures where the level of social sanction is the public corporeal sanction or public property sanction	+.535
FC 140	Cultures where the level of social sanction is the public corporeal sanction	+.501
FC 351	Cultures where the child's inferred conflict regarding achievement behaviour is high	+.486
FC 460	Cultures where games, if present, are limited to games of skill only	-.457
FC 362	Cultures where adolescent peer groups in a setting of public gatherings are present	+.453

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 365	Cultures where the time spent in adolescent peer group activity is high or high-medium	+.451
FC 350	Cultures where the child's inferred anxiety over performance of achievement behaviour is high	+.545
FC 359	Cultures where adolescent peer groups are present in a setting of work and public gatherings and leisure, or at least of public gatherings and leisure - with some doubtful codings included	+.436
FC 265	Cultures where wives are obtained by bride-service	-.428
FC 363	Cultures where adolescent peer groups in a leisure setting are present	+.429
FC 475	Cultures where exhibitionistic dancing is strongly or moderately emphasized	+.426

Table 6: 2 (continued)

FC 191	Cultures where the kin group is the patrilineal or double-descent type	+.418
FC 358	Cultures where adolescent peer groups are present in a setting of work and public gatherings and leisure, or of public gatherings and leisure, or of leisure only	+.416
FC 355	Cultures where the child's inferred conflict regarding obedient behaviour is high	+.412

Factor 13

FC 357	Cultures where adolescent peer groups are present in a setting of courtship	-.532
FC 313	Cultures where aggression socialization anxiety is high	.491
FC 236	Cultures where the family is of an extended type	.453

Table 6: 3

Highest Factor Scores for each Factor Dimension.

Factor 1

(a) Positive:

EJ09	Thai	2.939
AC03	Bemba	2.906
BI03	Burmese	2.876
AC05	Lamba	2.718
EJ04	Vietnamese	2.616
AD04	Kikuyu	1.718

(b) Negative

NA03	Copr Eskimo	-3.257
SE03	Jivaro	-3.199
ID02	Murngin	-2.523
EH01	Andamanese	-2.357
NE03	Comanche	-2.283
SD01	Mundurucu	-2.106

Table 6: 3 (continued)

Factor 2

(a)		<u>Positive:</u>
CJ02	Rwala	3.415
CA02	Somali	2.702
CD03	Riffian	2.314
EB01	Kazak	2.217
CD04	Kabyle	1.861
EE03	Lepcha	1.757
AJ03	Nuer	1.612
(b)		<u>Negative</u>
AC05	Lamba	-2.300
SC03	Carib	-1.981
EH01	Andamanese	-1.886
AC03	Bemba	-1.704
II01	Samoa	-1.611
IF04	Woleaians	-1.555
AH02	Jukun	-1.152

Table 6: 3 (continued)

Factor 3

(a)		<u>Positive:</u>
IG02	Trobriand	3.473
IJ03	Marquesans	2.379
IG04	Lesu	2.170
IE04	Wogeo	2.028
IG09	Manus	1.878
IH04	Lau	1.823
II01	Samoa	1.671
II02	Tikopia	1.597
IH02	Seniang	1.510
(b)		<u>Negative</u>
SE01	Siriono	-2.029
AB06	Venda	-1.909
AI03	Azande	-1.856
AG04	Tallensi	-1.803
AC05	Lamba	-1.541

Table 6: 3 (continued)

Factor 4

(a)		<u>Positive</u>
II01	Samoan	2.818
AB04	Thonga	1.762
NE03	Comanche	1.526
(b)		<u>Negative</u>
NH03	Navaho	-5.329
NH02	Band	-2.355
NH04	Zuni	-2.097
AF03	Ashanti	-2.005
AA03	Nama	-1.796
IG04	Lesu	-1.750

Table 6: 3 (continued)

Factor 5

(a)		<u>Positive</u>
IG02	Trobriand	+3.720
SE01	Siriono	+3.190
NH02	Band	+2.716
SG02	Araucanians	+2.373
NH04	Zuni	+2.319
IF02	Trukese	+2.371
NG03	Creek	+2.087

(b)		<u>Negative</u>
EJ03	Semang	-2.059
EH01	Andamanese	-2.512

Table 6: 3 (continued)

Factor 6

(a)		<u>Positive</u>
EJ09	Thai	+3.555
EJ04	Vietnamese	+3.522
EI03	Burmese	+3.271
ED01	Korean	+3.073
SF01	Inca	+2.869
CH01	Serbs	+2.618

(b)		<u>Negative</u>
AC05	Lamba	-1.633

Table 6: 3 (continued)

Factor 7

(a)		<u>Positive</u>
AP03	Ashanti	3.137
SE03	Jivaro	2.295
AP01	Fon	2.119
AC03	Bemba	1.567
CJ02	Rwala	1.501
(b)		<u>Negative</u>
NH02	Hand	-2.322
EE03	Lepcha	-2.844
EG04	Toda	-1.997
EG01	Chenchu	-1.658
IE03	Arapesh	-1.561
EC07	Ainu	-1.546

Table 6: 3 (continued)

Factor 8

(a)		<u>Positive</u>
NE05	Cheyenne	2.545
NE04	Crow	2.399
NF01	Ojibwa	1.839
EC02	Yakut	1.930
NF03	Osaha	1.882
EC03	Chukchee	1.802
NDC4	Sanpoil	1.750
NH01	Chir-Apache	1.707
NB03	Kwakiutl	1.607
(b)		<u>Negative</u>
AF03	Ashanti	-2.255
AB05	Mbundu	-2.057
AI03	Azande	-1.757
AH03	Tiv	-1.561
AD04	Kikuyu	-1.561
AG04	Tallensi	-1.501

Table 6: 3 (continued)

Factor 3

(a)		<u>Positive</u>
NI02	Papago	2.789
IG02	Trobriand	1.754
NE08	Teton	1.729
AG04	Tallensi	1.508
(b)		<u>Negative</u>
AB04	Thonga	-3.541
EC02	Yakut	-3.497
EC07	Ainu	- 2.498
AD03	Chagga	-2.281
AF01	Fon	-2.204
BF01	Ojibwa	-1.826

Table 6: 3 (continued)

Factor 10

(a)	<u>Positive</u>	
AB04	Thonga	+2.378
ID02	Murngin	+2.299
IG04	Lesu	+1.890
NE05	Cheyenne	+1.884
IE03	Arapesh	+1.641
NE04	Crow	+1.632
(b)	<u>Negative</u>	
IA03	Ifugao	-2.777
EC03	Chukchee	-2.694
NA03	Copr.Eskimo	-1.973
NB03	Kwakiutl	-1.911
EC02	Yakut	-1.736
BE03	Lepcha	-1.631
EI04	Lakher	-1.528
CG04	Lapps	-1.522

Table 6: 3 (continued)

Factor 11

(a)	<u>Positive</u>	
AF03	Tiv	+2.749
SE03	Jivaro	+2.360
AG04	Tallensi	+1.958
NH01	Chir-Apache	+1.652
II01	Samoan	+1.627
IG04	Lesu	+1.563
AF03	Nuer	+1.556
(b)	<u>Negative</u>	
EH03	Tanala	-3.240
AF03	Ashanti	-3.107
AC05	Lamba	-2.309
EG01	Chenciu	-2.251
SE01	Siriono	-1.702

Table 6: 3 (continued)
Factor 12

(a)	<u>Positive</u>	
II01	Samoans	2.797
AF03	Ashanti	1.770
NI02	Papago	1.552
AB06	Venda	1.518

(b)	<u>Negative</u>	
SE03	Jivaro	-4.031
SE01	Siriono	-3.534
EC05	Koryak	-1.895
EE03	Lepcha	-1.849
SA01	Cuna	-1.580
EC07	Ainu	-1.507

Table 6: 3 (continued)

Factor 13

(a) Positive

AF03	Ashanti	+2.268
NE03	Kwakiutl	+1.790
EE03	Lepcha	+1.721
II01	Samoan	+1.690
ER03	Tanala	+1.599
IJ02	Maori	+1.576
AH03	Tiv	+1.515

(b) Negative

AJ02	Masai	-2.766
AB04	Thonga	-2.699
IG02	Trobriand	-2.519
AD06	Nyakyusa	-2.166
IA03	Ifugao	-1.965
EC03	Chukchee	-1.960
NA03	Copr. Eskimo	-1.714

Table 6: 4

Summary data of highest loadings and highest
factor scores

Factor One: Structural complexity

(a) highest loaded items:

(1) positive (loadings given without decimal
points)

(i) high training (903), substantial
hierarchization (903) and high degree
of localization (903) of legal
specialists.

(ii) high control over legal clients (903)

(iii) high training (854) and high development
of subsystems of medicine (842).
Medicine highly differentiated from other
agencies in society (808)

(iv) high social structural complexity (839)

(v) high division of labour among legal
specialists (839)

Table 6: 4 (continued)

- (vi) legal client highly hampered from
returning to normal social roles (828)

(2) negative

- (i) high social and emotional support to
legal client during judgment (-903)

(b) highest factor scores for particular cultures:

(1) positive factor scores:

Thai (EJ09, 2.939, 15N 100E)

Bemba (AC03, 2.906, 11S 31E)

(2) negative factor scores:

Copr. Eskimo (NA03, -3.257, 69N 110W)

Jivaro (SE03, -3.199, 3S 78W)

Factor Two: Father-Centred Family

(a) highest loaded items:

(1) positive:

- (i) patrilocal marital residence (650)
and brideprice (520);

Table 6: 4 (continued)

- (ii) patrilineal kin group (54)
- (iii) castes present (548)
- (iv) Circum-Mediterranean (514) with Afro-Asiatic linguistic affiliation (502)
- (v) active high god (480)
- (vi) Subsistence by animal husbandry (472)

(2) Negative

- (i) painful female initiation rites (-443)

(b) highest factor scores:

(1) positive factor scores:

Rwala (CJ02, 3.415, 33N 37B)
Somali (CA02, 2.702, 8N 48E)
Riffian (CD03, 2.314, 35N 4W)

(2) negative factor scores:

Lamba (AC05, -2.300, 13S 28E)
Carib (SC03, -1.981, 5N 59W)

Table 6: 4 (continued)

Factor Three: Tropical Rain Forest Culture

(a) highest loaded items:

(1) positive:

- (i) Malayo-Polynesian linguistic affiliation (704)
- (ii) Tropical rain forest (703)
- (iii) subsistence by horticulture (577)
- (iv) gift exchange to obtain wives (544)
- (v) pig husbandry (534)
- (vi) food supply secure (502)
- (vii) games of skill (484)

(2) negative:

- (i) cereal crops (-566)

(b) highest factor scores:

(1) positive:

- Trobriand (IG02, 3.473, 8S 151E)
- Marquesans (IJ03, 2.379, 9S 140W)
- Lessu (IG04, 2.170, 3S 153E)
- Wogeo (IE04, 2.028, 3S 144E)

Table 6: 4 (continued)

(2) negative:

Siriono (SE01, -2.029, 16S 64W)

Venda (AB06, -1.909, 23S 30E)

Factor Four: Paternal Authority

(a) highest loaded items:

(1) positive:

(i) household authority with father (534)

(ii) high early aggression satisfaction
potential (502)

(iii) patrilocal marital residence (457)

(2) negative:

(i) desert grasses (-509)

(ii) matrilocal marital residence (-474)

(iii) Athabaskan linguistic affiliation (-471)

(iv) high anal socialization anxiety (-458)

(v) modesty training six years or higher (-440)

(vi) kin group matrilineal (-435)

Table 6: 4 (continued)

(B) highest factor scores:

(1) positive:

Samoan (II01, 2.818, 14S 170W)
Thonga (AB04, 1.762, 24S 32E)
Comanche (NE03, 1.526, 33N 100W)

(2) negative:

Navaho (NB03, -5.329, 37N 110W)
Hano (NH02, -2.355, 36N 111W)
Zuni (NH04, -2.097, 35N 109W)
Ashanti (AF03, -2.005, 7N 2W)

Factor Five: Matrilineal Kin Groups

(a) highest loaded items:

(1) positive:

- (i) Crow type cousin terminology (637)
- (ii) kin group matrilineal (597)
- (iii) community segmented on a clan basis (555)
- (iv) matrilineal marital residence (553)
- (v) cousin marriage unilateral (446)
- (vi) codified laws present (440)

Table 6: 4 (continued)

(2) negative:

- (i) kin groups patrilineal or double descent (-511)
- (ii) marital residence patrilocal (-497)

(b) highest factor scores:

(1) positive:

Trobriand (IG02, 3.720, 8S 151E)
Siriono (SE01, 3.190, 16S 64W)
Hano (NB02, 1.716, 36N 111W)
Araucanians (SG02, 2.373, 39S 68W)

(2) negative:

Semang (EJ03, -2.659, 6N, 101E)
Andamanese (EH01, -2.512, 12N 93E)

Factor Six: Status as Determined by Occupation

(a) highest loaded items:

(1) positive:

- (i) class stratification based on occupational status (745)
- (ii) large state is level of political integration (636)

Table 6: 4 (continued)

- (iii) city present (623)
- (iv) hierarchy of national jurisdiction
has three or four levels (568)
- (v) plough present (471)
- (vi) located in Southeast Asia (461)

(2) negative:

- (i) medical client highly hampered from
returning to normal social roles (-539)
- (ii) marriage commonly or occasionally
polygynous (-479)

(b) highest factor scores:

(1) positive:

Thai (EJ09, 3.555, 15N 100E)
Vietnamese (EJ04, 3.522, 17N 107E)
Burmese (EI03, 3.271, 20N 95E)
Korean (EN01, 3.073, 35N 102E)

(2) negative:

Laos (AC05, -1.633, 13S 28E)

Table 6: 4 (continued)

Factor Seven: Aggressive Achievement Behaviour

(a) highest loaded items:

(1) positive:

- (i) high composite narcissism index (608)
- (ii) extreme bellicosity (560)
- (iii) strong or moderate emphasis on
military glory (558)
- (iv) extreme boastfulness (517)
- (v) high total positive pressure toward
developing achievement behaviour
in child (479)
- (vi) high total positive pressure toward
developing self reliant behaviour
in child (477)
- (vii) warfare prevalent (422)
- (viii) incidence of personal crime above
median (419)
- (ix) full-time entrepreneurs (409)

(b) highest factor scores:

(1) positive:

Ashanti (EP03, 3.137, 7N 2W)

Table 6:4 (continued)

Jivaro (SE03, 2.295, 3° 78W)

Fon (AF01, 2.119, 7N 2E)

Bemba (AC03, 1.567, 11S 31E)

(2) negative:

Hano (NH02, -2.322, 36N 111W)

Iepcha (EE03, -2.844, 28N 89E)

Toda (EG04, -1.997, 12N 77E)

Factor Eight: North American Tribal Culture

(a) highest loaded items:

(1) positive:

- (i) latitude 30 degrees or greater (747)
- (ii) located in North America (639)
- (iii) natural environment temperate grass-
land (489)
- (iv) principal ethnographers American (481)
- (v) settlements non-fixed - movement
nomadic (447)
- (vi) daily protein intake 80 grams
or higher (427)

Table 6: 4 (continued)

(2) negative:

- (i) tropics 23₂ degrees from equator (-738)
- (ii) games of strategy rather than
chance (-634)
- (iii) subsistence by agriculture and
food production (-585)
- (iv) african - linguistic affiliation
Niger-Congo (-560)
- (v) Old World (-498)
- (vi) tropical grassland (-473)

(b) highest factor scores:

(1) positive:

- Cheyenne (NE05, 2.545, 39N 104W)
- Crow (NR04, 2.399, 45N 108W)
- Ojibwa (AP01, 1.939, 48N 95W)
- Yakut (EC02, 1.930, 65N 125E)

(2) negative:

- Ashanti (AP03, -2.255, 7N 2W)
- Mbundu (AB05, -2.057, 12S 16E)
- Azande (AI03, -1.757, 5N 27E)
- Tiv (AG03, -1.561, 7N 9E)

Table 6: 4 (continued)

Factor Nine: Child Affection and Indulgence

(a) highest loaded items:

(1) positive:

- (i) high indulgence of the infant and child (654)
- (ii) high display of affection to infant (fondling, caressing and playing with him) (539)
- (iii) high degree of drive reduction and satisfaction immediacy (e.g. hunger, thirst and unidentified discomforts) (459)

(2) negative:

- (i) high inferred conflict regarding responsible (-574) obedient (-531) and self reliant (-497) behaviour for child
- (ii) high degree of pain inflicted on infant by nurturant agent (-443)

(b) highest factor scores:

(1) positive:

Papago (NI02, 2.789, 31N 112W)
Trobriand (IG02, 1.754, 8S 151E)
Teton (NE08, 1.729, 43N 103W)

Table 6: 4 (continued)

(2) negative:

Thonga (AB04, -3.541, 24S 32E)

Yakut (EC02, -3.497, 65N 125E)

Ainu (EG07, -2.498, 44N 144E)

Chagga (AD03, -2.281, 3S 37E)

Factor Ten: Sexual Restraint Cultures

(a) highest loaded items:

(1) positive:

- (i) high dissociation of sexes at adolescence
or customs of initiation at adolescence (480)
- (ii) contraception practiced (425)
- (iii) women after delivery segregated in
special shelter (424)
- (iv) exclusive mother-son sleeping arrangements
last one year or longer (420)

(2) negative:

- (i) women after delivery are confined to
dwelling (-500)
- (ii) avoidance therapies of an aggressive
nature present (e.g. sacrifice of
property, attempting to placate the

Table 6: 4 (continued)
agent believed responsible for
the illness (-482)

(iii) latitude 50 degrees or greater (-457)

(b) highest factor scores:

(1) positive:

Thonga (A004, 2.375, 24S 32E)

Murogin (ID02, 2.299, 12S 136E)

Lesu (IG04, 1.890 3S 153E)

(2) negative:

Ifnago (IA03, -2.777, 17N 124E)

Chukchee (EC03, -2.694, 66N 177E)

Copr.Eskimo (NA03, -1.973, 69N 110W)

Kwakwaka (NB03, -1.911 51N 126E)

Factor Eleven: Post-partum sex taboo

(a) highest loaded items:

(1) positive:

(i) post-partum sex taboo lasts longer
than one year (675)

(ii) grandparent and grandchild are
friendly equals (544)

Table 6: 4 (continued)

- (iii) male initiation ceremonies
at puberty (540)
- (iv) high fear of human beings (480), and
- (v) high observation of food taboos (421)

(2) negative:

- (i) cousin marriage is prescribed or
preferred (-628)

(a) highest factor scores:

(1) positive:

Tiv (AH03, 2.749, 7N 9E)
Jivaro (SE03, 2.360, 3S 78W)
Tallensi (AG04, 1.958, 11N 1W)

(2) negative:

Tanala (AH03, -3.240, 23S 47E)
Ashanti (AF03, -3.107, 7N 2W)
Lamba (AC05, -2.309, 13S 28E)
Chencho (EG01, -2.251, 16N 76E)
Siriono (SE01, -1.702, 16S 64W)

Table 6: 4 (continued)

Factor Twelve: Adolescent Peer Group Activity

(a) highest loaded items:

(1) positive:

- (i) high amount of time spent in adolescent peer group activity (552)
- (ii) level of social sanction is public corporeal sanction (535)
- (iii) high inferred conflict regarding achievement (486) and obedient (412) behaviour of child.
- (iv) adolescent peer groups in a setting of public gatherings (453) and leisure (436)
- (v) exhibitionistic dancing strongly or moderately emphasized (426)
- (vi) kin group patrilineal or double-descent type (418)

(2) negative:

- (i) games, if present, are limited to games of skill (-457)
- (ii) wives obtained by bride price (-428)

Table 6: 4 (continued)

(b) highest factor scores

(1) positive:

Samoaans (II01, 2.797, 14S 170W)

Ashanti (AF03, 1.770, 7N 2W)

(2) negative:

Jivaro (SE03, -4.031, 3S 70W)

Siriono (SE01, -3.534, 10S 64W)

Koryak (EC05, -1.855, 62N 104E)

Lepcha (EE03, -1.847, 28N 87E)

Chapter 7

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the Principal Components Analysis and Varimax Rotation of Variables 1-488 from Textor's Summary, twelve basic factor dimensions have been uncovered.

In summary form, the twelve factor dimensions are:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <u>Factor One:</u> | Structural Complexity; |
| <u>Factor Two:</u> | Father-Centred Family; |
| <u>Factor Three:</u> | Tropical Rain Forest Culture; |
| <u>Factor Four:</u> | Paternal Authority; |
| <u>Factor Five:</u> | Patrilineal Kin Groups; |
| <u>Factor Six:</u> | Status as Determined by Occupation; |
| <u>Factor Seven:</u> | Aggressive Achievement Behaviour; |
| <u>Factor Eight:</u> | North American Tribal Culture; |
| <u>Factor Nine:</u> | Child Affection and Indulgence; |
| <u>Factor Ten:</u> | Sexual Restraint Cultures; |
| <u>Factor Eleven:</u> | Post-partum sex taboo; |
| <u>Factor Twelve:</u> | Adolescent Peer Group Activity. |

A Summary of cultures with high positive and high negative factor scores on the dimensions is set out in Table 7: 1.

Table 7: 1 Summary of high positive and high negative factor scores on factor dimensions

<u>Factor dimension</u>	<u>High +ve factor score</u>	<u>High -ve factor score</u>
Factor One	Thai, Bemba	Copra-Eskimo, Jivaro
Factor Two	Rwala, Somali, Riffian	Lamba, Carib
Factor Three	Trobriand, Marquesans	
	Lesu, Wogeo	Siriono, Venda
Factor Four	Samoaan, Thonga, Comanche	Navaho, Hand, Zuni, Ashanti
Factor Five	Semang, Andamanese	Trobriand, Siriono Hand, Araucanians
Factor Six	Lamba	Thai, Vietnamese, Burmese, Korean
Factor Seven	Ashanti, Jivaro, Fon, Bemba	Hand, Lepcha, Toda
Factor Eight	Cheyenne, Crow, Ojibwa, Yakut	Ashanti, Mbundu, Azande, Tiv

Table 7: 1 (continued)

Factor Nine	Papago, Trobriand Teton	Thonga, Yakut, Ainu Chagga
Factor Ten	Ifugao, Chukchee Coprakikize Kwakiutl	Thonga, Murngin, Lesu
Factor Eleven	Talala, Ashanti Lalba, Chenchu, Siriono	Tiv, Jivaro, Tallensi
Factor Twelve	Fasogara, Ashanti	Jivaro, Siriono, Koyak, Lepcha

It will be recalled that in the Methodology chapter, comparisons 525 and 526 in Textor's Summary were used to test hypotheses relating to Bibliographic Selection Bias. On the basis of the two Textor comparisons, it was suggested that the SSU (98 cultures from list of cultures included in between 6-27 contributors' samples in Textor) as compared to the LSU (400 cultures in World Ethnographic Sample) was more likely: (a) to have husbandry of pigs, sheep or goats; (b) to have the larger state as a level of political integration; (c) to believe in an attractive after-life; (d) to observe food taboos; and (e) to have slightly less frequent contacts with other cultures. These findings were then related to the hypotheses of Karoll (1967).

Some effects of this Bibliographic Selection Bias are: (i) Factor 2. The factor loading of FC 61 (+.472) could be reduced somewhat (Cultures where subsistence is primarily by animal husbandry).

(ii) Factor 3. The factor loading of PC 66 (+.534) (Cultures where husbandry in pigs, as the principal form of husbandry is present) - could be slightly reduced. (iii) Factor 6. The factor loading of PC 54 (.636) (Cultures where the level of political integration is the large state) - could be reduced and (iv) Factor 11. The factor loading of PC 449 (.421) (Cultures where the observation of food taboos is high) could be reduced.

One other caution which must be applied to an interpretation of the size of factor loadings, is the fact that a number of the initial variables either overlap, or are the virtual negatives of others. This could have the tendency of artificially increasing the factor loadings to some degree, although the very large number of factors is a protection against the danger of obtaining pseudo-factors.

In the chapter on Sampling, the use of the Human Relations Area Files Quality Control Sample (Naroll, 1967 and Anon, 1967) was discussed.

Had this 54 culture sample been used, a substantial number of 488 variable comparisons would have been empty or at best very unbalanced in terms of geographic regions. Jones (1970) had suggested that in this case, structure would tend to be determined more by cases than variables.

For the 90 culture random stratified sample used in the present study, there were no empty variable comparisons, but probably some would have been unbalanced in terms of geographic regions. Thus it could well be that in future studies there could be a focus on the similarities and dissimilarities of the cultures in the variable space, rather than on variable relationships. Inter-culture "distances" could be computed for this purpose, which could then be used as dissimilarity coefficients. This in effect then becomes a 'Q' factor analysis (Stephenson, 1936), rather than the more common 'R' factor analysis. Support for the idea of conducting a 'Q' factor analysis, in addition to the 'R' factor analysis of the present

study, can be seen in the nature of some of factor dimensions.

This can be seen in the geographic content of some of the factors. The 48 cultures used in the present study have been located over Trewartha's (1943) climatic region sinusoidal projection of the world (see Table 7: 2 and Table 7: 3). Geographic content can be seen in Factors Two, Three, Four, Eight and Ten. Thus there has already been a grouping of cultures, particularly in the above factor dimensions. Looking at the factor scores in Table 6: 4, it can be seen that all the cultures with a high positive loading on Factor 3 are in the Insular Pacific Region. In addition the three highest negative factor scores on factor 4 go to Navaho, Hano and Zuni, which are all in North America. Another example is the four highest positive factor scores on Factor 6, which are Thai, Vietnamese and Burmese which are all in the East Eurasian Region. The predominance of North American cultures (Cheyenne, Crow, Ojibwa, Omaha, Sanpoil, Chir-Apache and

Kwakiutl) can be seen in the high positive factor scores on Factor 8.

The high negative factor scores for Factor 8 all go to African cultures (Ashanti, Mbundu, Azande, Tiv, Kikuyu and Tallensi).

Thus a Q-factor analysis, grouping cultures rather than variables, could be a useful complement to the present R-factor analysis.

Table 7: 2

Key to cultures located over Trewartha's (1943)
climatic region sinusoidal projection of the world

- | | | | |
|----|------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | SH03 | Abipon | (Gran Chaco - South America) |
| 2. | EC07 | Ainu | (Arctic Asia) |
| 3. | EH01 | Andamanese | (Indian Ocean) |
| | | F5 Matrilineal Kin Groups | (-2.512) |
| | | F9 Child affection and indulgence | (-2.498) |
| 4. | IE03 | Arapesh | (New Guinea) |
| 5. | SG02 | Araucanians | (Chile and Patagonia) |
| | | F5 Matrilineal Kin Groups | (+2.373) |
| 6. | AF03 | Ashanti | (Guinea Coast) |
| | | F4 Paternal authority | (-.2.005) |
| | | F7 Aggressive achievement behaviour | (+3.137) |
| | | F8 North American tribal culture | (-2.255) |
| | | F11 Post partum sex taboo | (-3.107) |
| | | F12 Adolescent peer group activity | (+1.776) |
| 7. | SF02 | Aymara | (Andes) |
| 8. | AI03 | Azande | (Eastern Sudan) . ¹ |
| | | F8 North American tribal culture | (-1.757) |

¹ Sudan refers to the geographic area not
the Republic of Sudan in Eastern North Africa

Table 7: 2 (continued)

9.	IB03	Balinese (Western Indonesia)
10.	AC03	Bemba (Central Bantu)
		F1 Structural complexity (+2.906)
		F7 Aggressive achievement behaviour (+1.567)
11.	EF05	Bhil (North and Central India)
12.	SC03	Barama River Carib (Guiana)
		F2 Father-centred family (-1.981)
13.	EI03	Burmese (Assam and Burma)
		F6 Status as determined by occupation (+3.271)
14.	SF03	Cayapa (Andes)
15.	AD03	Chagga (Northeast Bantu)
		F9 Child affection and indulgence (-2.261)
16.	EG01	Chenchu (South India)
		F11 Post partum sex taboo (-2.251)
17.	NE05	Cheyenne (Plains North America)
		F8 North American tribal culture (+2.545)
18.	NR01	Chiricahua-Apache (Southwest - North America)
19.	EC03	Chukchee (Arctic Asia)
		F10 Sexual restraint culture (-2.694)
20.	NE03	Comanche (Plains North America)
		F4 Paternal authority (+1.526)

Table 7: 2 (continued)

21.	NA03	Copper-Eskimo (Arctic America)
		F1 Structural complexity (-3.257)
		F10 Sexual restraint culture (-1.973)
22.	NG03	Creek (Eastern Woodlands - North America)
23.	NE04	Crow (Plains North America)
		F8 North American tribal culture (+2.399)
24.	SA01	Cuna (Central America)
25.	IG05	Dobuans (Western Melanesia)
26.	AF01	Fon (Guinea Coast)
		F7 Aggressive achievement behaviour (+2.119)
27.	AD07	Ganda (Northeast Bantu)
28.	EG03	Maria Gond (India)
29.	NB02	Hano (Southwest: North America)
		F4 Paternal authority (-2.355)
		F5 Matrilineal Kin Groups (+2.716)
		F7 Aggressive achievement behaviour (-2.322)
30.	IA03	Ifugao (Philippines and Formosa)
		F10 Sexual restraint culture (-2.777)
31.	SFG1	Inca (Andes)

Table 7: 2 (continued)

32.	SE03	Jivaro (Interior Amazonia)
		F1 Structural complexity (-3.199)
		F7 Aggressive achievement behaviour (+2.295)
		F11 Post partum sex taboo (+2.360)
		F12 Adolescent peer group activity (-4.031)
33.	AH02	Jukun (Nigerian Plateau)
34.	CD04	Kabyle (North Africa)
35.	EB01	Kazak (Central Asia)
36.	AD04	Kikuyu (Northeast Bantu)
37.	ED01	Koreans (East Asia)
		F6 Status as determined by occupation (+3.073)
38.	EC05	Koryak (Arctic Asia)
		F12 Adolescent peer group activity (-1.895)
39.	ND07	Kutenai (Great Basin and Plateau - North America)
40.	NB03	Kwakiutl (Northwest Coast - North America)
		F10 Sexual restraint cultures (-1.911)
41.	EI04	Lakher (Assam and Burma)
42.	AC05	Lamba (Central Bantu)
		F2 Father-centred family (-2.300)
		F6 Status as determined by occupation (-1.633)
		F11 Post partum sex taboo (-2.309)

Table 7: 2 (continued)

43.	AJ04	Lango	(Upper Nile)
44.	CG04	Lapps	(North West Europe)
45.	IH04	Lau Fijians	(Eastern Melanesia)
46.	EE03	Lepcha	(Himalayas)
		F7	Aggressive achievement behaviour (-2.844)
		F12	Adolescent peer group activity (-1.849)
47.	IG04	Lesu	(Western Melanesia)
		F3	Tropical rain forest culture (+2.170)
		F10	Sexual restraint cultures (+1.890)
48.	CB01	Maguzawa	(Central Sudan)
49.	IG09	Manus	(Western Melanesia)
50.	IJ02	Maori	(Eastern Polynesia)
51.	IJ03	Marquesans	(Eastern Polynesia)
		F3	Tropical rain forest culture (+2.379)
52.	AJ02	Nasai	(Upper Nile)
53.	SH01	Mataco	(Gran Chaco - South America)
54.	AB05	Mbundu	(South African Bantu)
		F8	North American tribal culture (-2.057)
55.	SD01	Mundurucu	(Lower Amazon)
		F10	Sexual restraint culture (+2.299)

Table 7: 2 (continued)

56.	ID02	Murngin	(Australia)
57.	CC04	Mzab	(Sahara)
58.	AA03	Nama	(Southern African hunters)
59.	SI04	Nambicuana	(Mato Grosso - South America)
60.	NH03	Navaho	(Southwest - North America)
		F4	Paternal authority (-5.329)
61.	AF03	Nuer	(South Eastern Sudan)
62.	AD06	Nyakya	(Northeast Bantu)
63.	NFG1	Ojibwa	(Prairie - North America)
		F8	North American tribal culture (+1.439)
64.	NF03	Omaha	(Prairie - North America)
65.	II05	Ontong - Javanese	(Western Polynesia)
66.	NI02	Papago	(Northwest Mexico)
		F9	Child affection and indulgence (+2.789)
67.	CD03	Riffians	(North Africa)
		F2	Father-centred family (+2.314)
68.	CJ02	Rwala	(Semitic Near East)
		F2	Father-centred family (+3.415)
69.	II01	Samoans	(West Polynesia)
		F4	Paternal authority (+2.818)
		F12	Adolescent peer group activity (+2.797)

Table 7: 2 (continued)

70.	NB04	Sanpoil	(Great Basin and Plateau - North America)
71.	EJ03	Semang	(Southeast Asia)
		F5 Matrilineal Kin Groups	(-2.659)
72.	IN02	Seniang	(Eastern Melanesia)
73.	CH01	Serbs	(Eastern Europe)
74.	SE01	Siriono	(Interior Amazonia)
		F3 Tropical rain forest culture	(-2.029)
		F5 Matrilineal Kin Groups	(+3.190)
		F11 Post partum sex taboo	(-1.702)
		F12 Adolescent peer group activity	(-3.534)
75.	CA02	Somali	(Ethiopia and the Horn)
		F2 Father-centred family	(+2.702)
76.	AG04	Tallensi	(Western Sudan)
		F11 Post partum sex taboo	(+1.958)
77.	EH03	Tanala	(Indian Ocean)
		F11 Post partum sex taboo	(-3.240)
78.	CC02	Teda	(Sahara)
79.	SJ06	Tenetchara	(Eastern Brazil)
80.	NE08	Teton	(Plains - North America)
		F9 Child affection and indulgence	(+1.729)

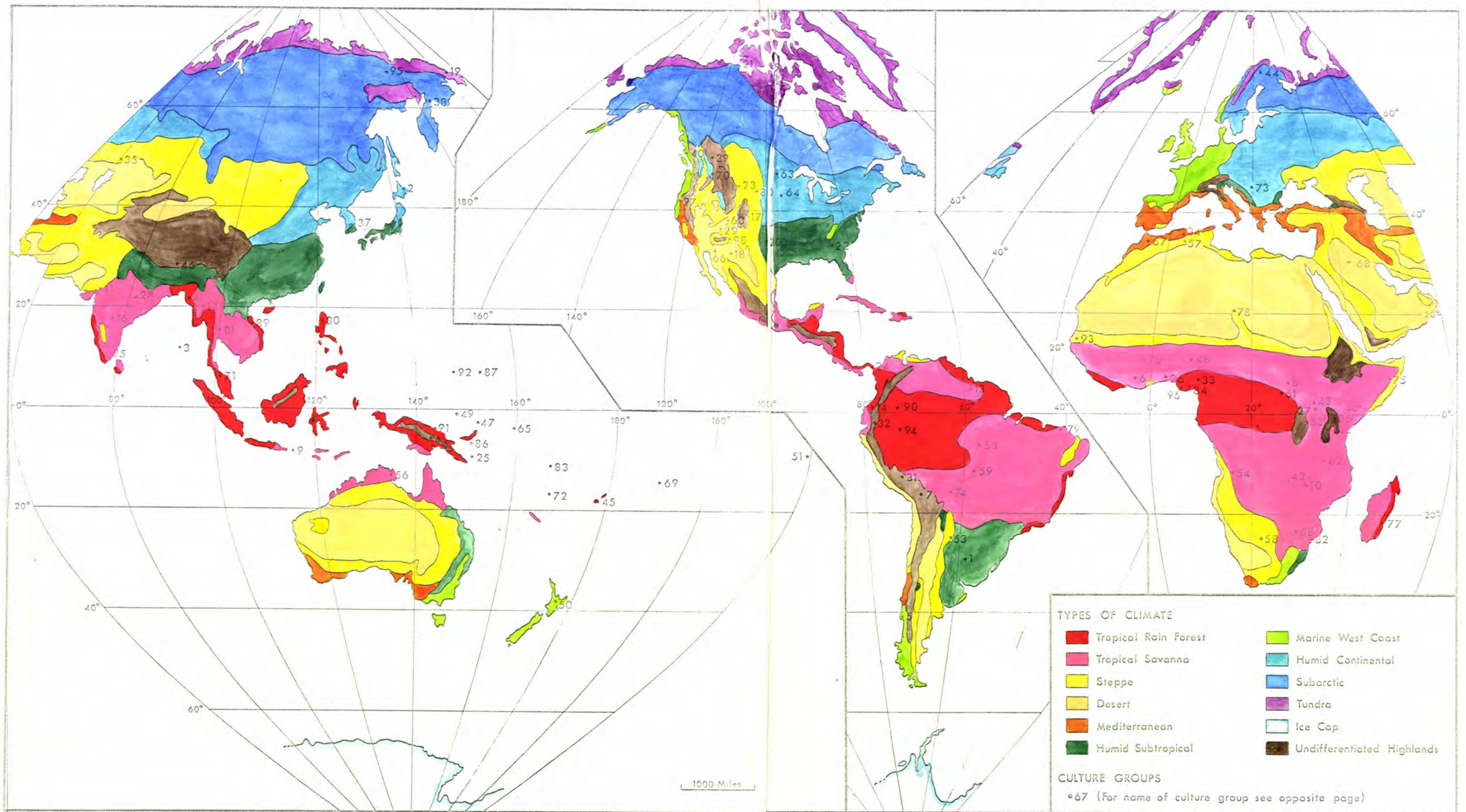
Table 7: 2 (continued)

81.	EJ09	Thai (Southeast Asia)
		F1 Structural complexity (+2.939)
		F6 Status as determined by occupation (+3.555)
82.	AB04	Thonga (South African Bantu)
		F4 Paternal authority (+1.762)
		F9 Child affection and indulgence (-3.541)
		F10 Sexual restraint culture (+2.378)
83.	II02	Tikopia (Western Polynesia)
84.	AB03	Tiv (Nigerian Plateau)
		F8 North American tribal culture (-1.561)
		F11 Post partum sex taboo (+2.749)
85.	EG04	Toda (South India)
		F7 Aggressive achievement behaviour (-1.997)
86.	IG02	Trobrianders (Western Melanesia)
		F3 Tropical rain forest culture (+3.473)
		F5 Matrilineal Kin Group (+3.720)
		F9 Child affection and indulgence (+1.754)
87.	IF02	Trukese (Micronesia)
88.	AB06	Venda (South African Bantu)
		F3 Tropical rain forest culture (-1.909)

Table 7: 2 (continued)

89.	EJ04	Vietnamese (Southeast Asia)	F6 Status as determined by occupation (+3.522)
90.	SE06	Witoto (Interior Amazonia)	
91.	IE04	Wogeo (New Guinea)	F3 Tropical rain forest (+2.028)
92.	IF04	Woleaians (Micronesia)	
93.	CB02	Wolof (Western Sudan)	
94.	SE04	Yagua (Interior Amazonia)	
95.	EC02	Yakut (Arctic Asia)	F8 North American tribal culture (+1.930) F9 Child affection and indulgence (-3.497)
96.	AF06	Yoruba (Guinea Coast)	
97.	NB04	Yurok (Northwest Coast - North America)	
98.	NB04	Zuni (Southwest - North America)	F4 Paternal authority (-2.097)

Table 7:3 Trewartha's (1943) climatic region sinusoidal projection of the world with cultures located.



One important check would be on the effect of unbalanced dichotomies in the original data used for the phi coefficient calculations. It would be possible to conduct a rotated Principal Components Analysis on 20 balanced dichotomies and 20 unbalanced dichotomies to assist in factor interpretation of the present study. In a similar way study could be made of the effect of not using corrected phi values. Here the effect of a phi ceiling could be studied by completing a sub-analysis of 20 depressed scores versus 20 non-depressed scores, with a rotated Principal Components Analysis. It is also possible that a similar analysis of difference scores (corrected and uncorrected phis) could be useful (Adcock, 1970).

A fairly conservative criterion (minimum per cent of communality 5%) for determining the number of factors was taken in the present study. Cattell's 'Scree Test' (Cattell, 1966) is a useful contribution to this historically vexed question. A repeat analysis of the data of the present study, using the Scree Test to determine number

of factors, would be an important follow-up to the present study (Adcock, 1970).

The aims of the current investigation were to:

- (i) suggest key dimensions to describe a given culture, in the same way that workers such as Cattell have suggested key dimensions to describe a given personality, since it may be that future refinements of this work will suggest highly reliable and valid measurement instruments for the tapping of these key cultural dimensions, as well as clarifying their nature; and
- (ii) rationalize and make more intelligible the vast compendium of findings in the Textor (1967) volume.

With regard to the strictures given above, it is believed that progress has been made to meet these two major goals. As indicated in Chapter I, one of the most fundamental tasks in any field of study is the delineation of the key variables. This can then lead to further exploration of the nature and inter-relationships of these major variables.

The present study has shown that twelve basic factor dimensions can substantially account for the relationships between the original 488 variables. Considerable parsimony of explanation has been achieved, and a much closer look will need to be made at these twelve cultural dimensions. The skills of field anthropologists, and other behavioural scientists will be needed to devise ways of rating cultures on these dimensions, with a view to seeing in these a particularly economical mode of cultural description.

Progress has also been made in the rationalisation of the Textor (1967) findings. The approximately 20,000 significant relationships (phi coefficients) are largely encompassed in the twelve basic dimensions. It is hoped that the current study will contribute to substantial growth and development in the cross-cultural area, and in the understanding of the component variables which have major relevance to the inter-disciplinary study of man.

Appendix 1

Coding Background of Variables for Present Study and
Textor Study

(Under Separate Cover)

The following table shows the coding background of the variables used in the present study and the Textor study. The variables are listed in the first column, and the coding background is given in the second column.

Variable	Coding Background
Age	Age in years at the time of the study
Sex	Male or Female
Education	Years of schooling completed
Occupation	Current occupation
Income	Annual income in dollars
Health	Self-rated health status
Marital Status	Married, Single, Divorced, Widowed
Religion	Religious affiliation
Political Views	Political ideology (Liberal, Conservative)
Attitudes	Attitudes towards various social issues
Values	Core values (e.g., individualism, collectivism)
Personality	Personality traits (e.g., extroversion, neuroticism)
Life Satisfaction	Overall life satisfaction
Stress	Perceived stress levels
Resilience	Ability to cope with stress
Quality of Life	Overall quality of life

Appendix 2

Cultures in the present study by time level

Abipon	1800	Copr-Eskimo	1920
Ainu	1900	Creek	1750
Andamanese	1870	Crow	1870
Arapesh	1930	Cuna	1940
Araucanians	1880	Dobuans	1920
Ashanti	1900	Fon	1890
Aymara	1940	Ganda	1880
Azande	1920	Gond	1930
Balinese	1950	Hano	1950
Bemba	1900	Ifugao	1920
Bhil	1900	Inca	1520
Burmese	1950	Jivaro	1930
Carib	1930	Jukun	1920
Cayapa	1910	Kabyle	1890
Chagga	1910	Kazak	1910
Chenchu	1940	Kikuyu	1930
Cheyenne	1860	Koreans	1950
Chir-Apache	1880	Koryak	1900
Chukchee	1800	Kutenai	1880
Comanche	1870	Kwakiutl	1890

Appendix 2 (continued)

Lakher	1930	Kyakyusa	1930
Lamba	1920	Ojibwa	1940
Lango	1920	Omaha	1850
Lapps	1950	Ontong-Java	1920
Lau	N.D.	Papago	1930
Lepcha	1930	Riffians	1920
Lesu	1930	Rwala	1920
Maguzawa	1940	Samoans	1920
Manus	1920	Sanpoil	1870
Maori	1820	Semang	1920
Marquesans	1900	Seniang	1930
Masai	1900	Serbs	1950
Mataco	1860	Siriono	1940
Mbundu	1930	Somali	1950
Mundurucu	1950	Tallensi	1930
Murngin	1930	Tanala	1930
Mzab	1920	Teda	1950
Nama	1850	Tenetehara	1930
Nambicwara	1940	Teton	1870
Navaho	1930	Thai	1940
Nuer	1930	Thonga	1920

Appendix 2 (continued)

Tikopia	1930
Tiv	1920
Toda	1900
Trobriand	1910
Trukese	1940
Venda	1900
Vietnamese	1950
Witoto	1910
Wogeo	1930
Woleaians	1940
Wolof	1950
Yagua	1940
Yakut	1900
Yoruba	1950
Yurok	1850
Zuni	1910

(See Textor, 1967: Appendix Three, for time level of cultures included in the analysis for A Cross-Cultural Summary, and not in the present study).

Appendix 3

Variable from the Cross-Cultural Summary which are included in the Burton (1965) cluster analysis.

Male Puberty Rite variables

- FC 148 Incidence of personal crime is high
- FC 242 Marriage is commonly or occasionally polygynous
- FC 257 High sister avoidance
- FC 259 High mother-in-law avoidance
- FC 298 Long post-partum sex taboo (longer than one year, vs. less than 1 month)
- FC 316 Exclusive sleeping arrangement is longer than one year
- FC 373 Male puberty rites present
- FC 376 Severe ordeals associated with male initiations present
- FC 382 Female initiations present
- FC 396 Strong menstrual taboos

Infant Indulgence variables

- FC 302 High average early satisfaction potential
- FC 314 High incidence of mother-child households
- FC 317 High display of affection towards infants
- FC 318 High overall infant indulgence

Appendix 3 (continued)

FC 320	High degree of reduction of infants' drives
FC 323	High constancy of presence of the nurturing agent
FC 324	Nurturing agent inflicts pain
FC 325	High degree of diffusion of the nurturing agent
FC 334	High child indulgence
FC 425	Supernaturals mainly benevolent rather than aggressive
FC 444	Frequent use of dreams to control supernatural powers.

Disease explanations and Severity of Socialization variables

FC 308	Average socialization anxiety is high
FC 326	High inferred transition anxiety, infancy to childhood
FC 328	Age of infant at the onset of serious socialization other than weaning is greater than two years
FC 330	Weaning age is greater than 2½ years
FC 333	Training in heterosexual play inhibition begins later than eight years of age
FC 402	Oral explanations of illness
FC 405	Dependence explanations of illness
FC 406	Aggression explanations of illness

Appendix 3 (continued)

Achievement variables

- FC 136 Full time entrepreneurs present
- FC 314 High incidence of mother-child households
- FC 348 High pressure to achievement behaviour
- FC 351 High inferred achievement behaviour conflict
- FC 453 The role of religious experts is conducive to
the development of the individual's need to achieve
- FC 47: High need to achieve, as inferred from folktales

Compliance and assertion variables

- FC 348 High pressure to achievement behaviour
- FC 351 High inferred achievement behaviour conflict
- FC 352 High obedience behaviour pressure
- FC 355 High obedience behaviour conflict

Narcissism variable

- FC 472 High composite narcissism index

From Burton (1965: 5 - 7)

Appendix 4

Complete listing of the clusters from the first run to Burton's cluster analysis program (Burton, 1965)

Criterion - .50

1. FC 136 Entrepreneurs present
FC 242 Polygyny
FC 472 High composite narcissism index
2. FC 148 High personal crime rate
FC 242 Polygyny
FC 348 High achievement behaviour pressure
3. FC 257 High sister avoidance
FC 382 Female initiations present
4. FC 259 Mother-in-law avoidance
FC 302 High early satisfaction potential
FC 453 Role of religious experts conducive to the development of the individual's nach
5. FC 298 Long post-partum sex taboo
FC 316 Long exclusive sleeping arrangement

Appendix 4 (continued)

- | | | | |
|-----|----|-----|--|
| | FC | 373 | Male puberty rites present |
| | FC | 453 | Role of religious experts conducive to nach |
| 6. | FC | 308 | High socialization anxiety |
| | FC | 373 | Male puberty rites |
| 7. | FC | 314 | Many mother-child households |
| | FC | 316 | Long exclusive sleeping arrangement |
| | FC | 406 | Lack of dependence explanations of illness
(negative correlation) |
| 8. | FC | 317 | High display of affection towards infants |
| | FC | 318 | High overall infant indulgence |
| | FC | 320 | High degree of reduction of infants' drives |
| 9. | FC | 324 | Nurturing agent inflicts pain |
| | FC | 405 | Dependence explanations of illness present |
| 10. | FC | 333 | Training in heterosexual play inhibition
begins late |
| | FC | 453 | Role of religious experts conducive to nach |

Appendix 4 (continued)

11. FC 351 High achievement behaviour conflict
 FC 352 High obedience behaviour pressure

12. FC 355 High obedience behaviour conflict
 FC 396 Strong menstrual taboos

Criterion - .60

1. FC 136 Entrepreneurs
 FC 242 Polygyny

2. FC 148 High personal crime
 FC 242 Polygyny

3. FC 257 High sister avoidance
 FC 383 Female initiations

4. FC 259 Mother-in-law avoidance
 FC 308 High socialization anxiety

5. FC 298 Post-partum taboo on sex
 FC 373 Male puberty rites
 FC 376 Severe ordeals with male puberty rites

Appendix 4 (continued)

6. FC 302 High early satisfaction potential
FC 453 Role of religious experts conducive to nach
7. FC 314 Many mother-child households
FC 324 Nurturant agent inflicts pain
FC 318 Low infant indulgence (negative correlation)
8. FC 316 Exclusive sleeping arrangement
FC 472 Narcissism
9. FC 317 High display of affection for infants
FC 334 High child indulgence
10. FC 333 Training in heterosexual play inhibition
begins late
FC 444 High use of dreams to control supernatural
powers

Criterion - .40

1. FC 136 Entrepreneurs

Appendix 4 (continued)

- | | | | |
|----|----|-----|---|
| | FC | 351 | Achievement behaviour conflict |
| | FC | 352 | Obedience behaviour pressure |
| | | | |
| 2. | FC | 257 | High sister avoidance |
| | FC | 259 | Mother-in-law avoidance |
| | FC | 298 | Post-partum taboo |
| | FC | 373 | Male puberty rites |
| | | | |
| 3. | FC | 302 | Early satisfaction potential high |
| | FC | 453 | Role of religious experts conducive to nAch |
| | | | |
| 4. | FC | 316 | Exclusive sleeping arrangements |
| | FC | 373 | Male puberty rites |
| | FC | 382 | Female initiations |
| | FC | 453 | Role of religious experts conducive to nAch |
| | | | |
| 5. | FC | 148 | High personal crime rate |
| | FC | 242 | Polygyny |
| | FC | 348 | Pressure to achievement behaviour |
| | FC | 472 | Narcissism |
| | | | |
| 6. | FC | 308 | High socialization anxiety |
| | FC | 352 | High obedience behaviour pressure |
| | FC | 373 | Male puberty rites |

Appendix 4 (continued)

7. FC 317 Display of affection towards infants
 FC 318 Infant indulgence
 FC 320 Reduction of infants' drives
 FC 334 Child indulgence

8. FC 323 Constancy of presence of nurturing agent
 FC 333 Training in heterosexual play inhibition
 begins early (negative correlation)
 FC 444 Little use of dreams to control supernaturals
 (negative correlation)

9. FC 324 Nurturant agent inflicts pain
 FC 405 Dependence explanations of illness

10. FC 402 Oral explanations of illness
 FC 453 Role of religious experts conducive to nAch

11. FC 405 Dependence explanations of illness
 FC 453 Role of religious experts conducive to nAch

Appendix 4 (continued)

Criterion - .30

1. FC 317 Display of affection toward infants
FC 318 Over all infant indulgence
FC 334 Child Indulgence
FC 326 Low inferred transition anxiety, infancy
to childhood (negative correlation)
FC 355 Low obedience behaviour conflict
(negative correlation)
2. FC 257 Sister avoidance
FC 316 Exclusive sleeping arrangement
FC 373 Male puberty rites
3. FC 259 Mother-in-law avoidance
FC 308 High socialization anxiety
FC 352 High obedience behaviour pressure
FC 373 Male puberty rites
FC 376 Severe ordeals with male puberty rites
4. FC 136 Entrepreneurs
FC 351 Achievement behaviour conflict

Appendix 4 (continued)

- | | | | |
|----|----|-----|---|
| | FC | 352 | Obedience behaviour pressure |
| | FC | 308 | High socialization anxiety |
| 5. | FC | 148 | High personal crime |
| | FC | 242 | Polygyny |
| | FC | 348 | Pressure to achievement behaviour |
| | FC | 472 | Narcissism |
| 6. | FC | 320 | High reduction of infants' drives |
| | FC | 334 | High child indulgence |
| | FC | 425 | Benevolent supernaturals |
| | FC | 402 | Absence of oral explanations of illness
(negative correlation) |
| 7. | FC | 323 | Constancy of presence of nurturing agent |
| | FC | 333 | Training in heterosexual play inhibition
begins early (negative correlation) |
| | FC | 444 | Low use of dreams to control supernaturals
(negative correlation) |
| 8. | FC | 236 | Extended family |
| | FC | 376 | Severe ordeals associated with male initiations |

Appendix 4

(continued)

- | | | | |
|-----|----|-----|---|
| 9. | FC | 298 | Post-partum sex taboo |
| | FC | 316 | Exclusive sleeping arrangements |
| | FC | 373 | Male puberty rites |
| | FC | 453 | Role of religious experts conducive to nach |
| | FC | 472 | Narcissism |
| 10. | FC | 308 | High socialization anxiety |
| | FC | 352 | High obedience behaviour pressure |
| | FC | 373 | Male puberty rites |
| 11. | FC | 314 | Mother-child households |
| | FC | 316 | Exclusive sleeping arrangements |
| | FC | 472 | Narcissism |
| 12. | FC | 324 | Nurturant agent inflicts pain |
| | FC | 405 | Dependence explanations of illness |
| 13. | FC | 325 | High degree of diffusion of nurturing agent |
| | FC | 406 | Aggression explanations of illness |
| 14. | FC | 328 | Serious socialization other than weaning
begins late |

Appendix 4 (continued)

FC 348 Low pressure to achievement behaviour
(negative correlation)

FC 402 Absence of oral explanations of illness
(negative correlation)

15. FC 396 Strong menstrual taboos

FC 405 Absence of dependence explanations of illness
(negative correlation)

Cluster analysis program modified so as to consider
all of the variables in the set for membership in each
cluster.

Criterion - .50

1. FC 136 Full-time entrepreneurs present

FC 242 Marriage commonly or occasionally polygynous

FC 472 High composite narcissism index

2. FC 148 High incidence of personal crime

FC 242 Polygyny

FC 348 High pressure to achievement behaviour

3. FC 236 Extended family rather than independent family

Appendix 4 (continued)

4. FC 257 High sister avoidance
FC 242 Polygyny
FC 302 Average early satisfaction potential low
(this represents a negative correlation
with variable 302)

5. FC 259 High mother-in-law avoidance
FC 242 Polygyny
FC 257 Sister avoidance

6. FC 298 Long post-partum sex taboo
FC 316 Exclusive sleeping arrangement longer than
one year
FC 373 Male puberty rites present
FC 453 Role of religious experts is conducive to
the development of the individual's need
to achieve

7. FC 308 High socialization anxiety
FC 373 Male puberty rites

Appendix 4 (continued)

- | | | | |
|-----|----|-----|--|
| 8. | FC | 314 | High incidence of mother-child households |
| | FC | 242 | Polygyny |
| | FC | 316 | Exclusive sleeping arrangements |
| 9. | FC | 317 | High display of affection towards infants |
| | FC | 318 | High overall infant indulgence |
| | FC | 320 | High degree of reduction of infants' drives |
| 10. | FC | 323 | High constancy of presence of nurturing agent |
| | FC | 302 | High early satisfaction potential |
| 11. | FC | 324 | Nurturing agent inflicts pain |
| | FC | 242 | Polygyny |
| | FC | 314 | Mother-child households |
| 12. | FC | 325 | High degree of diffusion of the nurturing agent |
| 13. | FC | 326 | High transition anxiety from infancy to childhood |
| | FC | 242 | Polygyny absent (this represents a negative correlation with variable 242) |

Appendix 4 (continued)

- FC 298 Short post-partum sex taboo (this represents a negative correlation)
14. FC 328 Age of infant at onset of serious socialization other than weaning is greater than two years
- FC 148 Low incidence of personal crime (negative correlation)
- FC 348 Low pressure to achievement behaviour (negative correlation)
15. FC 330 Weaning age is greater than 2½ years
- FC 242 Polygyny
16. FC 333 Training in heterosexual play inhibition begins later than eight years of age
- FC 298 Long post-partum sex taboo
- FC 453 Role of religious experts is conducive to nach, or
- FC 242 Polygyny

Appendix 4 (continued)

17. FC 334 High child indulgence
FC 317 High display of affection towards infants
18. FC 351 High inferred achievement behaviour conflict
FC 136 Presence of entrepreneurs
FC 352 High obedience behaviour pressure
19. FC 355 High obedience behaviour conflict
FC 334 Low child indulgence (negative correlation)
20. FC 376 Severe ordeals are associated with male
 initiations
FC 298 Long post-partum sex taboos
FC 373 Male puberty rites
21. FC 382 Female initiations present
FC 396 Strong menstrual taboos
FC 405 Dependence explanations of illness absent
 (negative correlation)
22. FC 402 Oral explanations of illness present
FC 259 Mother-in-law avoidance

Appendix 4 (continued)

- FC 425 Supernaturals mainly aggressive rather than benevolent (negative correlation)
23. FC 406 Aggression explanations of illness
- FC 314 Low incidence of mother-child households (negative correlation)
- FC 316 Exclusive sleeping arrangement less than one year (negative correlation)
24. FC 444 High use of dreams to control supernatural powers
- FC 333 Training in heterosexual play inhibition begins late

Cluster analysis using as initial variables some of the previously most frequently used variables, and including in the analysis, 22 additional variables drawn from FC 101-150 (See Burton, (1965: 24) for selection criteria.

Criterion - .50

1. FC 242 Polygyny
- FC 314 Mother-child households

Appendix 4 (continued)

- | | | | |
|----|----|-----|---|
| | FC | 131 | Construction of permanent or temporary dwellings done mainly by females |
| 2. | FC | 136 | Entrepreneurs |
| | FC | 101 | High specialities in communal activity |
| | FC | 132 | Economic exchange does not involve the use of money |
| | FC | 144 | Ratio of restitutive to repressive sanctions is low |
| 3. | FC | 472 | Narcissism |
| | FC | 316 | Exclusive sleeping arrangements |
| | FC | 373 | Male puberty rites |
| 4. | FC | 348 | High pressure to achievement behaviour |
| | FC | 148 | High personal crime rate |
| | FC | 147 | Absence of codified laws |
| 5. | FC | 373 | Male puberty rites |
| | FC | 127 | High female contribution to subsistence |
| | FC | 114 | Absence of work organizations having a familial basis |

appendix 4 (continued)

- FC 128 Subsistence is agriculture and work is
done primarily by females
- FC 147 Codified laws absent
- 6. FC 147 Codified laws present
- FC 128 Subsistence is agriculture and done by males
- FC 453 Role of religious experts is not conducive
to nAch
- FC 127 Female's contribution to subsistence
is low

Appendix 5

Orthogonal Varimax Rotated Factor Loadings: 1
Complete Matrix for the Present Study.

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION			1	2	3	4	5
LOCATION	VAR	1	-.230	-.345	-.227	-.227	-.069
LOCATION	VAR	2	-.143	-.460	.071	-.128	-.151
LOCATION	VAR	3	-.124	-.034	.320	-.001	-.104
LOCATION	VAR	4	.037	-.514	.066	.018	-.025
LOCATION	VAR	5	-.196	-.135	.031	-.164	-.157
LOCATION	VAR	6	.019	.154	-.091	-.124	.201
LOCATION	VAR	7	-.235	.157	-.092	-.085	-.149
LOCATION	VAR	8	.108	.206	.243	.228	.034
LOCATION	VAR	9	.185	.232	.040	.055	.054
LOCATION	VAR	10	-.092	.193	-.265	-.082	-.044
LOCATION	VAR	11	.104	-.002	.061	-.083	-.153
LOCATION	VAR	12	.064	.089	.039	-.094	-.189
LOCATION	VAR	13	.039	-.015	.095	-.110	-.143
LOCATION	VAR	14	.068	-.162	.206	.123	.092
LOCATION	VAR	15	.041	-.237	.322	.032	.074
LOCATION	VAR	16	-.112	-.067	.364	-.112	.025
LING DIFF	VAR	17	-.158	.058	.321	-.056	-.035
LING DIFF	VAR	18	-.011	-.179	.047	.000	-.094
LING DIFF	VAR	19	.004	-.502	.009	.021	.010
LING DIFF	VAR	20	-.076	.440	.141	-.043	-.024
LING DIFF	VAR	21	.034	-.160	.056	-.015	.025
LING DIFF	VAR	22	.027	.105	.044	-.023	.017
LING DIFF	VAR	23	-.018	-.239	-.030	-.088	.000
LING DIFF	VAR	24	-.035	.160	-.704	-.089	.225
LING DIFF	VAR	25	-.184	-.059	.084	-.160	.092
LING DIFF	VAR	26	-.008	.048	-.031	.008	-.270
LING DIFF	VAR	27	.154	.110	-.324	.114	-.004
LING DIFF	VAR	28	.000	-.013	-.121	-.026	.309
LING DIFF	VAR	29	-.084	-.071	.068	-.086	.278
LING DIFF	VAR	30	-.019	.059	.124	.471	-.042
LING DIFF	VAR	31	-.033	.069	.012	-.081	-.048
LING DIFF	VAR	32	-.013	.201	-.076	.095	-.107
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	33	.232	-.150	.192	.415	-.017
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	34	.057	-.267	.145	.509	.042
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	35	.136	.054	.099	-.044	-.161
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	36	.198	-.135	.360	.129	-.053
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	37	-.027	.005	.141	-.177	-.076
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	38	.044	-.029	.113	-.175	.004
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	39	-.048	.069	-.044	-.086	-.101
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	40	.009	-.208	.095	-.118	.142
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	41	-.136	.063	.404	-.136	.048
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	42	-.075	.245	-.667	.052	-.061
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	43	-.029	.212	-.703	.055	-.061
LISELMNT PTRN	VAR	44	-.124	.036	-.212	-.074	.378
LISELMNT PTRN	VAR	45	-.136	-.013	.015	.047	.049
LISELMNT PTRN	VAR	46	.173	-.108	.172	-.042	-.362
LISELMNT PTRN	VAR	47	.121	-.127	.012	-.157	-.109
DIET	VAR	48	.155	.186	-.502	-.092	.021
DIET	VAR	49	.132	.084	-.203	-.242	-.053
DIET	VAR	50	.151	.061	.119	.102	-.302

¹ N.B. Factor loadings for factors 1,2,3,4,7,8,9 and 12 are reversed in sign in the main body of the text.

Appendix 5 (Continued)

				1	2	3	4	5
	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION							
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	51	-.198	-.286	.000	-.072	.245
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	52	-.184	-.037	.010	-.073	.328
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	53	-.056	-.321	.283	.046	.063
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	54	-.085	-.054	.088	-.284	.114
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	55	-.025	-.325	.270	.167	.021
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	56	-.069	.074	-.022	-.326	.097
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	57	-.016	.245	.045	-.104	.118
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	58	-.031	.167	-.577	-.103	.229
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	59	-.216	-.217	.566	.002	.093
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	60	-.026	.269	-.109	.306	.014
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	61	-.019	-.472	-.018	.004	-.170
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	62	-.144	-.385	-.004	.149	.153
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	63	-.051	-.389	.446	-.102	-.231
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	64	-.118	-.407	.323	-.052	.008
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	65	.194	-.170	.000	-.099	-.159
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	66	.022	.104	-.534	-.046	.279
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	67	-.045	.157	.065	.280	.052
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	68	.070	.080	.145	-.139	.015
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	69	.108	.237	-.117	-.060	-.186
	LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	70	.102	.098	.126	-.041	-.238
	LITECHNOLOGY	VAR	71	-.162	-.374	.337	.210	.071
	LITECHNOLOGY	VAR	72	-.160	-.295	.127	-.083	.067
	LITECHNOLOGY	VAR	73	.054	-.051	.085	.162	.263
	LITECHNOLOGY	VAR	74	-.039	.040	.299	.256	.044
	LITECHNOLOGY	VAR	75	-.058	-.312	.336	.214	-.178
	LITECHNOLOGY	VAR	76	-.038	.342	-.264	-.189	.055
	LIWRITNG SYSTM	VAR	77	-.236	-.186	-.046	.216	.056
	LIWRITNG SYSTM	VAR	78	-.147	.014	-.062	.191	-.155
	DEMOGRAPHY	VAR	79	-.231	-.055	.047	-.012	.020
	DEMOGRAPHY	VAR	80	-.101	-.150	-.026	.077	-.045
	DEMOGRAPHY	VAR	81	-.110	-.117	.147	.285	.177
	DEMOGRAPHY	VAR	82	-.202	-.201	-.122	.126	.340
	DEMOGRAPHY	VAR	83	-.075	-.058	.188	.252	.197
	PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	84	-.200	-.119	.005	.016	-.014
	PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	85	-.176	-.285	.119	-.068	.044
	PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	86	-.203	-.279	-.023	-.181	.164
	PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	87	-.229	-.169	.164	-.026	.220
	PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	88	-.014	-.072	.110	.301	-.197
	PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	89	.013	-.004	-.068	.043	-.145
	PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	90	.188	-.257	.063	-.210	-.341
	SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	91	-.197	-.169	-.071	.200	.104
	SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	92	-.020	.129	.030	-.052	.107
	SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	93	-.839	-.003	-.112	-.149	.168
	SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	94	-.128	-.204	-.002	-.002	.008
	SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	95	-.222	-.143	.099	-.092	-.035
	SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	96	-.215	-.221	-.095	-.199	.066
	SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	97	-.014	.068	.056	-.002	.324
	SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	98	-.303	-.207	.048	-.088	.278
	SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	99	-.301	-.166	.097	.098	.348
	SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	100	-.365	-.246	.045	-.000	.350

Appendix 5 (Continued)

	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION		1.	1	2	3	4	5
H N	SUCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	101	-.032	.001	.013	.133	.104
	STATIFICATION	VAR	102	-.236	-.374	-.095	-.233	.033
	STATIFICATION	VAR	103	-.160	-.037	-.062	-.239	.107
	STATIFICATION	VAR	104	-.241	-.439	-.001	-.011	-.080
	STATIFICATION	VAR	105	-.242	-.125	.061	-.004	-.011
	STATIFICATION	VAR	106	.015	-.253	.003	.119	-.111
	STATIFICATION	VAR	107	-.182	-.019	.092	.065	-.021
	STATIFICATION	VAR	108	.122	.266	-.072	-.167	.126
	STATIFICATION	VAR	109	-.006	-.548	-.000	.010	-.057
	STATIFICATION	VAR	110	-.253	-.178	.203	-.062	-.023
H N	WORK ORGNZTN	VAR	111	.256	.406	.243	.069	-.244
	WORK ORGNZTN	VAR	112	-.204	-.127	-.114	-.046	.230
	WORK ORGNZTN	VAR	113	-.273	-.027	-.139	-.069	.223
	WORK ORGNZTN	VAR	114	-.075	.101	-.104	.049	.313
	OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	115	-.144	.022	.046	.358	-.010
	OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	116	-.281	-.124	-.013	.031	-.104
	OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	117	-.066	-.274	.040	.050	-.115
	OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	118	-.131	-.299	.152	.067	-.146
	OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	119	-.098	-.162	.097	.049	-.053
	OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	120	-.041	-.170	.031	.065	.033
H N	OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	121	.107	-.093	.015	.174	-.010
	OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	122	-.060	-.133	.097	-.135	.022
	OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	123	.095	-.056	.040	.159	-.076
	OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	124	-.080	-.007	.049	-.034	.067
	OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	125	.153	.083	.041	-.123	.217
	OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	126	.067	.018	.030	-.169	.141
	OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	127	.229	.030	-.048	-.019	-.048
	OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	128	-.013	-.127	-.157	-.022	.048
	OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	129	.077	.009	-.012	-.039	-.222
	OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	130	-.064	-.165	.075	.202	.016
H N	OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	131	-.049	.183	-.068	-.060	.320
	ECONOMICS	VAR	132	-.289	-.153	-.150	.009	.161
	ECONOMICS	VAR	133	-.162	.036	-.117	-.051	.098
	ECONOMICS	VAR	134	.092	-.041	.020	-.308	-.035
	ECONOMICS	VAR	135	-.181	-.186	.026	.034	-.077
	ECONOMICS	VAR	136	-.048	.114	-.018	.202	-.105
	ECONOMICS	VAR	137	-.092	.151	-.325	-.077	.023
	JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	138	-.223	-.153	.149	-.151	-.098
	JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	139	-.189	-.012	.025	-.108	-.043
	JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	140	-.015	-.104	-.068	.018	.077
H N	JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	141	.050	-.130	-.057	.164	.046
	JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	142	-.045	-.080	-.066	-.056	.083
	JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	143	-.195	-.246	.074	-.128	-.108
	JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	144	-.271	-.353	.091	-.189	-.054
	JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	145	-.004	-.213	-.077	-.005	.088
	JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	146	-.021	-.183	-.109	.023	.169
	JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	147	-.109	-.190	-.058	-.049	.440
	JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	148	.102	.048	.002	.122	-.118
	JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	149	-.051	.029	.032	-.037	-.102
	JRDPRDNC +MEDCN	VAR	150	-.742	.049	.009	-.077	-.078

Appendix 5 (Continued)

	VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION		1	2	3	4	5	
U N	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	151	-.808	.142	.053	.103	.022
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	152	-.808	.142	.053	.103	.022
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	153	-.839	-.003	-.112	-.149	.168
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	154	-.763	-.050	.021	.262	.171
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	155	-.903	.050	.062	-.125	-.023
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	156	-.854	.066	.163	.222	-.073
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	157	-.903	.050	.062	-.125	-.023
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	158	-.842	.002	-.062	.110	.200
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	159	-.903	.050	.062	-.125	-.023
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	160	-.645	-.105	.151	.021	-.114
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	161	-.903	.050	.062	-.125	-.023
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	162	-.698	-.142	-.023	.084	.072
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	163	-.608	.002	-.190	-.227	.056
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	164	.206	-.002	-.019	-.027	.205
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	165	-.373	.013	.047	-.176	-.126
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	166	-.752	-.084	.202	.367	-.088
U N	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	167	-.167	.093	-.073	-.354	-.096
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	168	.372	.052	.215	.352	-.163
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	169	-.683	-.119	.039	.202	-.072
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	170	.194	.023	.278	.252	-.137
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	171	-.828	-.038	.068	-.044	-.091
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	172	-.048	-.028	.022	.167	.203
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	173	.903	-.050	-.062	.125	.023
	JRDPDRNC	+MEDCN	VAR	174	-.286	-.117	-.209	.226	.184
	COMUNTY DRG		VAR	175	.138	-.273	-.018	-.114	-.075
	COMUNTY DRG		VAR	176	.031	-.372	-.141	-.018	.328
	COMUNTY DRG		VAR	177	.001	-.407	.014	-.052	-.135
	COMUNTY DRG		VAR	178	.033	-.025	-.138	.046	.555
	COMUNTY DRG		VAR	179	-.016	-.079	.138	-.068	-.234
	COMUNTY DRG		VAR	180	-.008	-.416	.072	-.106	-.296
	COMUNTY DRG		VAR	181	.213	.144	-.049	-.106	.073
	COMUNTY DRG		VAR	182	-.162	.372	.077	.143	-.221
U N	LGST NONCONTC KIN	VAR	183	.164	.087	-.193	.050	.017	
	LGST NONCONTC KIN	VAR	184	.132	-.054	-.289	.114	.068	
	LGST NONCONTC KIN	VAR	185	-.032	-.111	-.088	.025	-.122	
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	186	.042	-.549	.151	-.057	-.020	
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	187	-.048	.208	-.018	.435	.597	
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	188	.016	.442	-.080	-.159	-.324	
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	189	.099	-.085	-.052	-.042	-.075	
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	190	.128	-.430	.038	-.395	-.511	
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	191	-.314	-.186	-.008	-.051	-.082	
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	192	-.058	.330	.036	-.004	-.404	
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	193	-.297	.109	-.172	-.134	-.082	
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	194	-.097	.247	-.205	-.268	.048	
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	195	-.080	-.137	.055	.158	-.090	
	INHRTNC		VAR	196	-.231	-.115	-.086	.111	.204
	INHRTNC		VAR	197	.387	-.182	.153	.086	.106
	INHRTNC		VAR	198	.019	-.227	.194	-.334	-.293
	INHRTNC		VAR	199	.099	-.242	.069	.017	.153
	INHRTNC		VAR	200	.138	-.294	.173	-.380	-.146

Appendix 5 (Continued)

	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION		1	2	3	4	5
U N	MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR 201	-.002	-.504	-.001	.161	.149
	MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR 202	-.095	.478	-.069	-.137	-.074
	MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR 203	.198	.138	.144	-.075	-.177
	MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR 204	.026	-.559	-.003	.089	.089
	MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR 205	.008	-.650	.048	-.118	-.016
	MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR 206	.138	-.011	-.333	.125	.204
	MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR 207	-.092	-.180	.004	.339	.295
	MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR 208	.004	.154	.092	.474	.553
	MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR 209	.140	-.321	-.008	-.336	-.282
	MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR 210	-.001	-.327	-.068	-.457	-.497
	MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR 211	.175	-.048	.081	-.068	-.007
U N	MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR 212	.119	-.079	-.333	-.107	-.073
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR 213	-.009	-.046	-.057	-.089	.133
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR 214	.195	-.020	.040	-.145	.446
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR 215	-.024	.256	.074	.098	-.247
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR 216	.157	-.151	-.090	-.049	-.007
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR 217	-.263	-.173	-.046	.036	-.038
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR 218	.195	-.020	.040	-.145	.446
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR 219	.058	.270	.098	.044	-.076
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR 220	-.020	.066	.074	-.112	.123
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR 221	.013	.088	.398	-.244	.267
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR 222	.024	.095	.183	-.169	.221
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR 223	-.170	.169	.293	-.196	.042
U N	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR 224	.038	-.025	.233	-.219	.357
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR 225	.022	-.239	-.474	.086	.101
	COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR 226	-.079	-.003	.107	.271	.325
	COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR 227	.010	-.113	.115	.099	.544
	COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR 228	.071	.105	-.038	.189	.637
	COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR 229	-.052	-.239	.181	-.045	.117
	COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR 230	-.102	.104	.017	.225	-.132
	COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR 231	-.038	.245	-.009	-.274	-.241
	COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR 232	.148	.049	.111	-.025	-.179
	COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR 233	-.121	.226	-.071	-.268	-.149
	COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR 234	-.023	-.129	.063	.289	.301
	COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR 235	.063	-.383	-.033	.060	-.140
U N	FAMILY ORG	VAR 236	-.004	-.095	.169	-.030	.299
	FAMILY ORG	VAR 237	.114	.239	.049	-.205	.365
	FAMILY ORG	VAR 238	-.029	-.356	.088	.169	.040
	FAMILY ORG	VAR 239	-.160	.031	.100	-.005	-.113
	FAMILY ORG	VAR 240	.134	.328	-.040	-.218	.251
	FAMILY ORG	VAR 241	.163	-.053	-.064	-.002	.183
	POLYGYNY	VAR 242	-.173	-.203	-.026	-.124	-.093
	POLYGYNY	VAR 243	.059	-.133	.327	-.152	.086
	POLYGYNY	VAR 244	.010	.237	.121	.029	.102
	POLYGYNY	VAR 245	.097	.187	-.142	-.100	.023
	POLYGYNY	VAR 246	.107	-.035	.012	-.064	-.007
	POLYGYNY	VAR 247	-.054	-.229	.033	-.018	-.156
U N	POLYGYNY	VAR 248	-.096	-.125	-.007	-.249	-.298
	POLYGYNY	VAR 249	-.148	-.147	-.056	.075	.100
	POLYGYNY	VAR 250	-.081	-.091	-.081	-.006	-.031

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	VAR	NO.	1	2	3	4	5
POLYGyny	VAR	251	-.147	-.020	.061	-.059	-.055
POLYGyny	VAR	252	-.158	-.047	-.014	-.018	.076
POLYGyny	VAR	253	.144	.171	.005	-.039	-.209
AUTHORITY WITHIN FAMI	VAR	254	.157	-.071	.106	-.534	-.181
AUTHORITY WITHIN FAMI	VAR	255	.172	-.192	.042	.183	-.036
AUTHORITY WITHIN FAMI	VAR	256	-.175	.089	.020	-.166	-.025
AVOIDANCES	VAR	257	.005	-.049	-.187	-.235	-.142
AVOIDANCES	VAR	258	-.031	-.033	-.230	.173	-.136
AVOIDANCES	VAR	259	-.124	-.049	.119	.259	-.173
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	260	.080	.149	.033	.069	-.134
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	261	-.036	.153	.087	.053	.015
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	262	-.156	-.245	-.052	-.084	.010
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	263	.062	-.243	.305	-.076	-.063
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	264	-.032	-.520	.256	-.152	-.028
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	265	.139	.342	.056	.118	-.051
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	266	-.121	-.486	.065	-.156	.023
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	267	-.214	.046	.026	.165	.042
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	268	.168	-.228	.071	-.194	-.046
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	269	-.033	.076	.076	-.067	.005
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	270	-.014	.032	-.544	-.127	.048
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	271	-.174	-.017	.029	-.020	.046
DIVORCE	VAR	272	.120	.134	-.152	.039	-.060
DIVORCE	VAR	273	.072	.096	-.153	.179	-.035
DIVORCE	VAR	274	.163	.067	-.137	.103	-.017
DIVORCE	VAR	275	.098	.011	-.014	-.131	.011
DIVORCE	VAR	276	.068	-.015	.030	-.047	-.031
STATUS OF WOMEN	VAR	277	-.200	-.167	.033	-.242	.121
STATUS OF WOMEN	VAR	278	.043	-.308	.042	.176	.119
STATUS OF WOMEN	VAR	279	.088	-.131	.092	.050	-.050
FERTILITY	VAR	280	.071	.040	.100	.026	-.006
FERTILITY	VAR	281	-.001	-.006	-.083	.360	.031
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	282	.046	-.005	.083	.009	-.034
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	283	.099	.036	.196	.060	-.119
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	284	-.053	.088	.174	.086	-.137
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	285	.048	-.152	-.462	.075	-.152
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	286	-.033	.057	-.056	-.185	-.024
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	287	.018	.137	.022	.035	.030
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	288	-.059	-.067	.023	-.182	-.079
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	289	-.046	-.082	.255	-.048	.083
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	290	-.117	-.071	.159	-.039	.099
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	291	.141	.073	-.205	.074	-.140
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	292	-.030	.127	.268	.064	.224
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	293	-.066	.036	.122	.038	.154
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	294	.065	.032	.096	.096	.067
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	295	.115	.003	.095	-.112	-.108
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	296	-.000	-.070	-.097	-.109	-.249
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	297	.008	.108	-.076	-.145	-.028
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	298	.073	-.156	-.147	.004	.003
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	299	.101	-.013	-.151	-.112	.007
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	300	.121	-.008	-.198	-.118	.013

Appendix 5 (Continued)

	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	VAR	NO.	1	2	3	4	5
M	PREGNANCY-CHILD BIRTH	VAR	301	.025	-.236	-.096	.107	-.002
W	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	302	.078	.003	.163	-.071	.210
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	303	.197	.061	.268	-.090	-.016
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	304	-.019	.018	-.043	-.016	-.088
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	305	.080	.018	-.086	-.262	.076
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	306	.255	.072	.197	.056	-.007
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	307	-.057	.036	-.016	-.502	.062
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	308	-.090	.023	-.016	.390	-.130
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	309	-.250	-.135	-.151	.099	.005
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	310	.011	-.088	-.033	.458	.047
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	311	-.069	-.086	.116	.332	-.162
U	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	312	-.181	.037	-.065	.077	.212
B	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	313	-.078	-.140	.084	.108	-.007
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	314	-.022	-.111	.182	-.033	-.096
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	315	-.030	.012	.120	.059	-.081
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	316	.034	-.029	-.118	-.090	-.027
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	317	.019	.020	-.039	.060	.018
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	318	.102	-.009	-.182	-.045	.018
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	319	.118	.006	-.110	.224	.078
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	320	.113	.058	.055	.075	-.084
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	321	-.056	.086	.086	-.029	.060
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	322	-.018	.068	.057	.024	-.091
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	323	.153	.054	.029	.228	-.071
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	324	-.079	-.086	.215	-.095	.065
M	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	325	.014	-.040	-.151	.136	.078
W	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	326	-.014	.034	-.013	.200	.033
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	327	-.017	.149	.133	-.177	-.030
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	328	-.083	.039	.104	-.299	.091
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	329	-.080	-.067	-.024	-.018	.097
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	330	.064	-.051	.091	-.145	-.103
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	331	-.014	-.098	-.122	.022	-.184
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	332	-.053	-.043	-.212	-.440	.051
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	333	.008	-.081	-.291	-.196	.027
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	334	.059	.026	-.169	-.188	-.014
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	335	.286	.020	.243	.045	-.039
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	336	-.033	-.165	.209	-.041	-.267
M	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	337	-.066	-.093	.249	.010	-.175
W	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	338	.169	.111	.139	.005	.200
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	339	.010	-.039	.175	-.036	-.124
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	340	.069	-.069	-.032	.023	-.217
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	341	.081	.053	.002	.037	.018
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	342	.012	.150	-.189	-.137	.214
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	343	.105	.126	-.183	.117	.031
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	344	-.004	.143	.018	-.201	.114
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	345	.049	.167	.077	.036	.094
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	346	-.083	-.008	.270	.021	.167
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	347	-.023	.007	.312	.201	.143
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	348	-.002	.006	.081	.107	-.237
M	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	349	-.042	.083	.045	.093	-.149
W	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	350	-.154	.117	.328	.122	.004

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	VAR	NO.	1	2	3	4	5
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	351	-.043	.177	.312	.146	-.031
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	352	-.215	-.044	.311	.208	-.311
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	353	-.078	.015	.222	.244	-.064
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	354	-.052	.156	.085	-.108	.007
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	355	-.102	.145	.018	.104	-.113
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	356	-.114	-.007	-.129	-.123	.103
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	357	-.021	-.100	-.130	-.014	.122
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	358	-.293	-.038	-.254	.100	-.085
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	359	-.096	-.040	-.015	-.099	.172
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	360	-.166	-.037	-.048	-.020	-.010
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	361	-.074	-.056	-.182	-.069	-.147
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	362	-.104	-.075	.001	-.121	.187
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	363	-.291	-.041	-.262	.108	-.103
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	364	-.204	.042	-.170	.035	.033
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	365	-.094	-.135	-.098	-.030	.162
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	366	.048	-.023	.070	.138	-.300
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	367	.049	.128	-.174	.016	-.083
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	368	-.054	.143	-.118	.004	-.085
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	369	.019	-.005	-.123	.016	-.084
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	370	.082	-.119	-.155	.048	-.016
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	371	.117	-.083	-.230	.029	.033
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	372	.059	-.017	-.232	-.025	-.017
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	373	-.022	-.007	-.017	-.072	-.109
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	374	.030	-.060	-.067	.115	-.067
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	375	.000	-.125	.272	.154	.191
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	376	.072	-.029	.388	.198	.257
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	377	-.016	-.409	-.103	-.147	-.013
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	378	.067	-.108	.100	.006	.070
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	379	-.170	-.123	-.019	-.305	-.142
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	380	.100	.044	.121	.365	.032
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	381	-.094	.272	-.002	.278	-.181
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	382	-.137	.443	-.068	.271	-.120
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	383	.173	-.103	-.059	-.165	.096
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	384	.091	.122	.104	.025	-.007
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	385	-.065	.008	.118	.095	.027
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	386	-.014	.068	.385	.125	-.058
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	387	.100	.029	.160	.088	-.128
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	388	.014	.103	-.058	-.142	.141
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	389	-.200	-.271	.066	.244	-.200
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	390	-.217	-.154	-.049	.160	-.156
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	391	-.173	-.283	.056	.306	-.265
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	392	-.106	-.333	.199	.270	-.189
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	393	-.150	-.010	.009	-.055	-.187
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	394	-.129	-.094	-.124	.019	-.053
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	395	.045	.044	-.006	-.040	-.138
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	396	-.107	.128	-.085	.080	-.238
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	397	-.124	.057	.117	.069	-.265
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	398	-.234	.021	-.025	.396	-.293
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	399	-.039	.048	.072	.073	-.308
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	400	-.049	-.003	-.182	-.181	.084

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	VAR	NO.	1	2	3	4	5
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	401	-.009	-.084	-.153	.010	-.044
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	402	-.070	-.017	-.177	.076	.102
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	403	-.122	-.269	-.133	.422	.098
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	404	-.255	-.210	.054	.078	-.073
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	405	-.109	-.118	.180	-.325	-.027
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	406	-.019	.113	.301	.077	.037
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	407	.024	.009	.462	-.057	.021
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	408	.055	.016	.211	.216	-.161
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	409	-.226	-.198	-.231	.220	.012
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	410	.089	-.031	.186	-.061	-.135
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	411	.057	.154	.373	.173	-.138
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	412	-.041	.093	.058	.151	-.040
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	413	-.042	-.171	-.114	.330	.101
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	414	-.063	.088	.125	.130	.175
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	415	-.149	-.108	.088	.001	-.112
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	416	-.002	.104	-.032	-.114	.035
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	417	-.043	-.061	.029	.119	.345
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	418	.251	.100	.150	.002	-.020
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	419	.096	-.106	.017	.050	.007
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	420	.078	-.200	-.017	-.027	-.003
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	421	.100	.046	.148	.142	.052
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	422	-.061	.055	-.090	-.037	-.016
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	423	-.044	.056	-.099	-.092	-.108
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	424	-.260	-.195	-.108	-.199	-.067
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	425	.011	.021	.058	-.066	.014
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	426	-.165	-.222	.322	-.133	.085
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	427	-.058	-.480	.090	-.015	-.137
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	428	.144	-.238	-.090	.104	.058
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	429	.192	-.174	.038	-.023	.023
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	430	.120	-.098	.242	-.206	-.044
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	431	-.024	-.090	-.147	-.086	.053
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	432	.150	-.004	.038	.251	.041
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	433	-.026	-.171	.101	-.147	-.048
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	434	.172	-.011	-.195	-.015	-.223
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	435	.227	.072	.248	.252	-.184
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	436	.079	.148	-.068	.173	.017
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	437	.134	.045	-.056	.131	-.143
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	438	.001	-.009	-.139	-.112	.022
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	439	-.018	.193	-.093	.010	-.265
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	440	-.082	.116	-.010	.190	.138
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	441	.057	-.024	-.033	.146	.053
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	442	.031	-.072	.103	.014	.203
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	443	.023	-.040	-.123	.124	.099
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	444	.228	.093	.016	.008	-.068
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	445	.029	.186	.136	.120	.030
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	446	.098	.005	.092	.208	-.011
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	447	.038	-.189	.022	.295	.024
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	448	.089	.272	.006	-.124	.154
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	449	.101	.264	-.135	-.060	.111
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	450	.056	.201	.111	-.137	.143

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	VAR	NO.	1	2	3	4	5
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	451	-.130	-.103	-.107	-.260	.404
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	452	-.099	.005	-.011	-.144	.166
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	453	.081	.096	-.014	-.200	.016
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	454	.024	-.112	.009	-.036	-.095
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	455	.032	-.005	.185	-.168	.038
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	456	-.029	.088	.032	.009	.058
GAMES	VAR	457	-.242	-.140	-.042	.077	-.033
GAMES	VAR	458	-.068	-.145	.247	.043	.035
GAMES	VAR	459	.020	-.006	.352	.051	.112
GAMES	VAR	460	.046	-.038	-.484	-.119	-.103
GAMES	VAR	461	-.071	-.072	-.039	.012	-.052
GAMES	VAR	462	-.027	-.135	.366	.046	.095
GAMES	VAR	463	.057	-.229	.004	-.058	.036
GAMES	VAR	464	-.018	-.262	-.023	-.059	.001
GAMES	VAR	465	-.215	-.230	.044	.057	-.000
GAMES	VAR	466	-.008	.148	.418	.115	.101
CUL CONTACT - CUL	CHVAR	467	-.356	.049	.009	-.058	.019
CUL CONTACT - CUL	CHVAR	468	-.280	-.030	.036	-.099	-.050
CUL CONTACT - CUL	CHVAR	469	-.299	.110	-.021	.005	.081
CUL CONTACT - CUL	CHVAR	470	-.329	.011	.062	.127	.057
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	471	.038	.110	.026	.237	.040
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	472	.002	.082	-.155	-.168	.020
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	473	-.043	-.000	-.201	-.146	-.068
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	474	.088	.125	.050	-.165	.115
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	475	-.142	.040	.060	-.012	.093
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	476	.173	.151	-.083	-.032	-.131
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	477	.081	.141	-.021	-.006	-.088
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	478	-.081	-.135	.014	-.089	-.016
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	479	.069	.029	.140	.082	.109
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	480	-.144	-.042	-.355	-.140	.346
METHODOLOGICAL SECT	VAR	481	.077	.166	.085	.268	.235
METHODOLOGICAL SECT	VAR	482	-.119	.089	-.025	-.051	-.158
METHODOLOGICAL SECT	VAR	483	.125	.022	.062	.176	.235
METHODOLOGICAL SECT	VAR	484	.035	.082	.153	-.129	-.135
METHODOLOGICAL SECT	VAR	485	.020	-.224	.032	.014	.048
METHODOLOGICAL SECT	VAR	486	-.056	-.042	.023	-.097	-.226
METHODOLOGICAL SECT	VAR	487	-.020	-.042	.104	-.058	-.072
METHODOLOGICAL SECT	VAR	488	-.006	-.037	-.154	-.042	-.350

SUMS OF SQUARES 20.227 15.344 14.135 12.491 12.610

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION				6	7	8	9	10
LOCATION	VAR	1		.019	.071	.498	.195	-.077
LOCATION	VAR	2		.344	.198	-.094	.065	-.224
LOCATION	VAR	3		-.216	-.327	.572	.262	.097
LOCATION	VAR	4		.125	-.109	-.017	-.087	-.120
LOCATION	VAR	5		.304	.316	-.096	.144	-.168
LOCATION	VAR	6		-.153	.196	.117	-.133	.067
LOCATION	VAR	7		.461	.056	.055	-.077	-.156
LOCATION	VAR	8		-.109	-.024	-.639	-.176	.044
LOCATION	VAR	9		.090	-.068	.023	-.069	.054
LOCATION	VAR	10		.030	.051	.738	-.018	.171
LOCATION	VAR	11		.011	.018	-.290	.144	-.432
LOCATION	VAR	12		-.060	-.022	-.420	.212	-.457
LOCATION	VAR	13		-.043	-.029	-.589	.126	-.310
LOCATION	VAR	14		-.009	-.060	-.747	-.044	-.215
LOCATION	VAR	15		.022	.012	-.660	.054	-.165
LOCATION	VAR	16		.073	.177	-.480	-.008	-.124
LING DIFF	VAR	17		-.123	-.336	.566	.285	.115
LING DIFF	VAR	18		-.131	-.067	.156	-.018	-.025
LING DIFF	VAR	19		-.014	-.148	-.041	-.089	-.033
LING DIFF	VAR	20		-.045	-.033	.297	.206	.081
LING DIFF	VAR	21		.219	.019	.024	-.011	-.092
LING DIFF	VAR	22		.195	.088	.040	.033	-.063
LING DIFF	VAR	23		-.021	.049	-.207	.279	-.111
LING DIFF	VAR	24		-.149	.172	.119	-.102	-.051
LING DIFF	VAR	25		.182	.174	.094	-.018	-.192
LING DIFF	VAR	26		.003	.089	-.030	-.021	.035
LING DIFF	VAR	27		-.218	-.098	-.044	-.019	.156
LING DIFF	VAR	28		-.035	-.049	.054	-.001	-.045
LING DIFF	VAR	29		.087	.009	.072	.009	-.125
LING DIFF	VAR	30		-.085	.010	-.196	-.003	-.019
LING DIFF	VAR	31		-.073	-.043	-.324	.049	.100
LING DIFF	VAR	32		-.026	.022	.003	.051	.033
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	33		.058	-.063	-.236	-.034	-.275
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	34		-.038	.019	-.179	-.082	-.038
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	35		.044	-.029	-.222	-.020	-.391
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	36		-.047	-.107	-.489	.004	.118
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	37		-.092	.088	-.038	.204	.284
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	38		-.071	-.171	-.456	-.131	.301
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	39		-.126	-.002	-.359	.314	-.241
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	40		.154	.211	-.059	.045	-.285
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	41		-.243	-.125	.473	-.086	.052
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	42		.209	.123	.319	-.074	.059
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	43		.140	.060	.256	-.073	.177
LISELMNT PTTRN	VAR	44		.171	.041	.462	.167	-.025
LISELMNT PTTRN	VAR	45		.133	-.117	-.137	.019	.075
LISELMNT PTTRN	VAR	46		-.095	-.062	-.447	-.057	.015
LISELMNT PTTRN	VAR	47		.060	-.048	-.140	.115	-.006
DIET	VAR	48		.135	-.056	.154	-.014	-.156
DIET	VAR	49		.118	-.111	-.187	.034	-.040
DIET	VAR	50		.030	-.012	-.427	-.056	.010

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION			6	7	8	9	10
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	51	.220	-.072	.585	.142	-.070
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	52	.275	-.059	.604	.145	-.046
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	53	.356	.227	-.002	-.055	-.142
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	54	.216	-.020	.379	-.045	.049
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	55	.296	.254	-.158	-.041	-.174
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	56	.087	-.115	.411	-.026	.111
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	57	-.131	-.273	.385	.129	.186
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	58	-.095	.187	.069	-.082	.051
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	59	.114	.097	-.152	.019	-.121
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	60	.278	.035	-.066	.060	.019
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	61	-.115	-.023	-.059	-.011	-.044
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	62	.061	-.084	.194	.068	-.034
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	63	.154	.078	-.187	.095	.013
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	64	.142	.196	.275	.233	-.015
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	65	-.397	-.042	.021	.094	.025
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	66	-.122	.107	.109	-.097	.023
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	67	-.017	-.284	.228	.035	-.066
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	68	-.045	-.148	-.347	-.328	.335
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	69	-.061	.117	-.287	.033	-.248
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	70	-.063	.158	-.072	-.125	.223
LITECHNOLOGY	VAR	71	.126	-.319	.305	.255	-.245
LITECHNOLOGY	VAR	72	.471	.090	-.015	.129	-.019
LITECHNOLOGY	VAR	73	.210	-.149	.052	.082	-.208
LITECHNOLOGY	VAR	74	.171	-.339	.129	.044	-.003
LITECHNOLOGY	VAR	75	-.019	-.224	-.224	.022	-.231
LITECHNOLOGY	VAR	76	.070	.069	-.014	.181	.007
LIWRITNG SYSTM	VAR	77	.308	.130	-.135	.074	-.113
LIWRITNG SYSTM	VAR	78	.104	.053	-.028	.169	-.004
DEMOGRAPHY	VAR	79	.623	-.044	.023	-.071	-.022
DEMOGRAPHY	VAR	80	.588	-.303	.155	.027	.029
DEMOGRAPHY	VAR	81	.317	-.081	.214	.059	.034
DEMOGRAPHY	VAR	82	.108	-.175	.184	.093	.015
DEMOGRAPHY	VAR	83	-.044	.095	.169	.048	.012
PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	84	.636	-.290	.191	.051	-.047
PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	85	.481	-.350	.146	.233	.005
PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	86	.221	-.390	.092	.222	.065
PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	87	.007	-.164	-.113	.077	.062
PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	88	.232	-.024	-.195	-.187	-.074
PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	89	.084	.124	.083	.059	.051
PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	90	.069	.078	-.009	.097	-.003
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	91	.087	.087	.123	-.044	.058
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	92	.117	-.323	-.005	-.129	-.024
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	93	.097	-.057	.146	-.067	.000
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	94	.568	-.189	.078	.079	.037
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	95	.341	-.308	.275	.322	.085
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	96	.130	-.323	-.007	.341	.084
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	97	-.075	-.026	.159	-.130	-.119
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	98	-.042	.048	-.046	-.012	-.142
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	99	-.143	-.012	-.007	-.102	-.167
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	100	-.071	-.153	-.009	.059	-.113

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION		1.	6	7	8	9	10
SUCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	101	.111	-.158	-.009	.170	.145
STATIFICATION	VAR	102	.176	-.231	.240	.146	-.274
STATIFICATION	VAR	103	.407	-.346	.288	.161	-.005
STATIFICATION	VAR	104	.241	.070	.016	-.041	-.311
STATIFICATION	VAR	105	.745	-.052	.082	-.055	-.038
STATIFICATION	VAR	106	-.380	.258	-.176	-.089	-.214
STATIFICATION	VAR	107	.725	.015	.014	-.101	.042
STATIFICATION	VAR	108	-.169	-.268	.165	.165	.181
STATIFICATION	VAR	109	.093	-.151	.076	-.090	-.113
STATIFICATION	VAR	110	.092	-.373	.156	.023	-.319
WORK ORGNZTN	VAR	111	-.048	.000	.059	-.017	-.040
WORK ORGNZTN	VAR	112	.186	-.048	-.187	-.012	-.228
WORK ORGNZTN	VAR	113	.036	-.097	.037	.092	.178
WORK ORGNZTN	VAR	114	-.062	.010	.070	.029	-.161
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	115	.341	.091	-.062	.020	-.067
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	116	.175	.116	.068	.187	.020
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	117	.336	-.066	.156	-.125	-.017
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	118	.214	.065	.128	-.209	.036
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	119	.374	-.203	.145	-.064	.032
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	120	.140	-.026	.106	-.242	-.121
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	121	.212	-.105	.154	-.313	-.088
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	122	-.025	.039	-.021	-.107	-.192
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	123	.173	-.051	.189	-.416	-.193
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	124	-.069	.001	-.084	.026	.014
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	125	-.021	-.056	.040	.201	.262
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	126	-.054	.014	.128	.063	.204
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	127	.012	-.035	.153	.231	.175
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	128	.037	.157	-.119	-.322	-.179
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	129	-.103	-.235	.232	.079	.034
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	130	-.003	.180	.439	-.032	-.075
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	131	.023	.078	.312	.173	-.225
ECONOMICS	VAR	132	.072	.159	-.055	.124	.006
ECONOMICS	VAR	133	.023	-.027	-.035	.115	.087
ECONOMICS	VAR	134	.092	.237	.118	-.063	.152
ECONOMICS	VAR	135	-.212	.033	.054	-.116	-.129
ECONOMICS	VAR	136	-.020	-.409	-.029	.005	-.048
ECONOMICS	VAR	137	-.051	-.285	.056	.195	-.016
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	138	-.016	-.013	.066	.076	.100
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	139	.029	.055	.001	-.146	.051
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	140	.138	.170	.024	.124	.116
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	141	.201	.061	-.060	.047	.047
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	142	.091	.203	-.061	.147	.136
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	143	-.173	.268	-.035	-.009	-.216
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	144	-.195	.207	-.104	.095	-.084
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	145	.218	-.119	.032	.279	.148
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	146	.171	-.135	.011	.296	.214
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	147	.021	.014	.023	-.039	.064
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	148	-.098	-.419	-.040	.072	-.182
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	149	-.062	-.301	.009	.359	-.052
JRDPRDNC +MEDCN	VAR	150	.160	-.011	.064	.048	-.007

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION				6	7	8	9	10		
JH	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	151	.154	.011	.011	.051	-.065	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	152	.154	.011	.011	.051	-.065	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	153	.097	-.057	.146	-.067	.000	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	154	.092	-.050	.091	-.025	-.024	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	155	.128	-.005	.142	.017	-.007	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	156	.126	.059	.105	.057	-.046	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	157	.128	-.005	.142	.017	-.007	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	158	.031	-.028	.091	-.027	-.063	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	159	.128	-.005	.142	.017	-.007	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	160	.135	-.070	.064	-.005	.061	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	161	.128	-.005	.142	.017	-.007	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	162	.097	-.072	.143	-.028	.034	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	163	.423	.064	-.038	-.021	.022	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	164	-.374	.051	-.026	-.034	-.050	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	165	.464	.004	-.093	-.095	.111	
JH	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	166	.061	.009	.083	.095	-.035	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	167	.411	.228	-.045	-.069	.039	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	168	-.263	.037	.067	.179	-.169	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	169	.100	.058	.020	.066	-.060	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	170	-.386	-.061	.114	.061	.050	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	171	.067	.003	.138	.053	-.011	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	172	-.539	-.126	.169	.043	-.030	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	173	-.128	.005	-.142	-.017	.007	
	JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	174	.356	.034	-.119	-.020	.027	
	COMUNTY ORG		VAR	175	-.063	.041	.046	.273	-.004	
	COMUNTY ORG		VAR	176	-.229	.180	.142	.164	.212	
	COMUNTY ORG		VAR	177	-.308	.118	.106	.293	.126	
	COMUNTY ORG		VAR	178	.052	.069	.037	-.067	.092	
	COMUNTY ORG		VAR	179	.020	.078	-.169	-.105	-.025	
	COMUNTY ORG		VAR	180	-.261	.183	-.011	.144	.122	
	COMUNTY ORG		VAR	181	.332	-.102	-.077	.031	-.182	
	COMUNTY ORG		VAR	182	.013	-.190	.030	-.116	-.091	
JH	LGST NONCONTC KIN	VAR	183	-.070	.085	-.110	-.176	.368		
	LGST NONCONTC KIN	VAR	184	-.152	-.015	-.281	-.059	.249		
	LGST NONCONTC KIN	VAR	185	-.090	-.103	.054	-.012	.155		
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	186	.040	.107	.237	.226	.070		
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	187	-.125	.112	-.122	-.032	.135		
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	188	.166	-.149	-.352	-.264	-.219		
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	189	-.074	.018	.245	.023	.238		
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	190	.107	-.074	.163	.113	-.046		
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	191	-.007	.229	-.038	-.058	.074		
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	192	.229	-.011	-.343	-.265	-.128		
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	193	.101	-.127	-.113	-.119	-.130		
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	194	-.142	-.136	.046	-.030	-.314		
	LINEALTY KIN GRP	VAR	195	.165	.022	-.156	-.018	.142		
	INHRTNC		VAR	196	.090	.047	.394	-.034	-.219	
	INHRTNC		VAR	197	-.437	-.004	.185	.012	-.029	
	INHRTNC		VAR	198	-.002	.084	-.021	.045	-.024	
	INHRTNC		VAR	199	-.371	-.179	.174	.109	.118	
	INHRTNC		VAR	200	.167	.150	-.098	.106	-.077	

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION				6	7	8	9	10
MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR	201		.093	.067	-.011	.118	.100
MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR	202		-.121	-.037	.011	-.098	-.075
MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR	203		.042	-.072	.001	-.060	-.067
MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR	204		.062	.046	.038	.144	.060
MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR	205		.018	.177	.285	.195	.108
MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR	206		-.015	-.317	.175	-.134	-.002
MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR	207		.161	.112	-.162	-.001	.196
MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR	208		-.044	.217	-.126	.004	.126
MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR	209		-.140	-.094	.239	.142	-.186
MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR	210		.045	-.142	.195	.053	-.081
MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR	211		-.225	-.017	.060	.133	-.220
MARITAL RESIDENCE	VAR	212		.007	-.375	.210	-.119	-.059
COUSIN MARRIAGE	VAR	213		.003	-.134	.086	.229	-.029
COUSIN MARRIAGE	VAR	214		-.090	.023	-.031	-.285	.130
COUSIN MARRIAGE	VAR	215		-.284	.156	.235	.041	.147
COUSIN MARRIAGE	VAR	216		.018	-.058	-.092	.371	-.110
COUSIN MARRIAGE	VAR	217		.413	-.163	-.190	-.150	-.191
COUSIN MARRIAGE	VAR	218		-.090	.023	-.031	-.285	.130
COUSIN MARRIAGE	VAR	219		-.348	.180	.242	-.078	.216
COUSIN MARRIAGE	VAR	220		-.185	-.011	.231	.021	.104
COUSIN MARRIAGE	VAR	221		-.126	.067	.191	-.061	.089
COUSIN MARRIAGE	VAR	222		-.010	.036	.026	-.202	-.121
COUSIN MARRIAGE	VAR	223		-.116	-.103	.127	-.064	.023
COUSIN MARRIAGE	VAR	224		-.136	.010	.116	-.284	.045
COUSIN MARRIAGE	VAR	225		.050	-.218	-.132	-.104	-.129
COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	226		-.353	.159	.105	.183	.366
COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	227		-.115	-.004	-.052	.071	.230
COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	228		-.034	.077	-.158	-.077	.198
COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	229		-.115	-.075	.077	.161	.114
COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	230		-.307	.191	.172	.148	.213
COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	231		.392	-.028	-.160	-.312	-.375
COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	232		.196	-.036	-.165	-.055	-.285
COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	233		.296	-.009	-.075	-.291	-.230
COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	234		-.395	.101	.140	.261	.394
COUSIN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	235		-.022	-.343	.223	.034	.025
FAMILY ORG	VAR	236		.077	-.011	-.193	.050	-.219
FAMILY ORG	VAR	237		-.032	-.138	-.046	.050	.145
FAMILY ORG	VAR	238		.012	.137	-.051	-.037	-.335
FAMILY ORG	VAR	239		.193	-.027	-.221	.082	-.095
FAMILY ORG	VAR	240		-.081	-.152	.057	.029	.291
FAMILY ORG	VAR	241		-.181	.026	.183	-.073	.048
POLYGyny	VAR	242		-.497	-.362	-.011	.034	.203
POLYGyny	VAR	243		-.024	-.072	.347	.115	.220
POLYGyny	VAR	244		-.101	.076	-.375	-.093	.354
POLYGyny	VAR	245		.041	.167	-.415	-.292	.315
POLYGyny	VAR	246		-.113	.023	-.166	-.120	.313
POLYGyny	VAR	247		-.113	-.131	.299	.270	.136
POLYGyny	VAR	248		-.340	-.287	-.041	-.066	.034
POLYGyny	VAR	249		-.381	-.235	.062	.099	.291
POLYGyny	VAR	250		-.340	-.152	.044	.156	.052

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	VAR	NO.	6	7	8	9	10
POLYGYNY	VAR	251	-.192	-.321	-.041	-.123	.110
POLYGYNY	VAR	252	-.357	-.192	-.144	-.069	.189
POLYGYNY	VAR	253	.327	.201	.025	-.120	-.185
AUTHORITY WITHIN FAMI	VAR	254	.062	-.225	.036	.136	.285
AUTHORITY WITHIN FAMI	VAR	255	.045	-.043	.209	.034	-.145
AUTHORITY WITHIN FAMI	VAR	256	.048	.146	-.210	-.087	.155
AVOIDANCES	VAR	257	-.087	-.039	-.161	.041	.125
AVOIDANCES	VAR	258	-.060	-.126	.088	.194	-.132
AVOIDANCES	VAR	259	-.132	-.114	-.121	.219	.213
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	260	.145	.120	-.219	.043	-.090
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	261	-.135	-.006	.099	-.082	.248
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	262	-.195	-.302	.190	.054	.014
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	263	-.211	-.268	.416	.038	-.008
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	264	-.155	-.174	.404	.053	.051
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	265	-.048	-.118	-.013	-.023	-.055
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	266	-.029	.018	.181	.040	.065
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	267	.155	.025	-.285	-.032	.158
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	268	-.187	-.034	.386	.046	-.114
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	269	-.126	-.067	.158	.015	-.088
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	270	-.237	.001	-.123	.039	-.079
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	271	.425	.029	-.020	-.004	-.081
DIVORCE	VAR	272	-.317	-.079	-.266	-.071	-.040
DIVORCE	VAR	273	-.116	-.040	-.241	.046	.050
DIVORCE	VAR	274	-.126	-.077	-.236	.027	.041
DIVORCE	VAR	275	-.438	-.052	-.077	-.094	-.055
DIVORCE	VAR	276	-.422	-.039	-.090	-.090	-.018
STATUS OF WOMEN	VAR	277	-.082	.031	-.249	.134	-.068
STATUS OF WOMEN	VAR	278	-.030	-.228	.097	-.167	.050
STATUS OF WOMEN	VAR	279	.039	-.104	.015	.078	-.008
FERTILITY	VAR	280	.056	-.163	-.111	-.024	-.206
FERTILITY	VAR	281	.071	-.104	.070	.101	.174
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	282	.053	-.315	.074	.410	.081
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	283	.064	-.338	.151	.098	.108
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	284	.002	-.143	.011	.109	.425
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	285	.068	-.027	.122	-.062	.101
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	286	-.041	.117	-.029	-.045	.115
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	287	-.052	-.331	-.127	.065	.156
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	288	.057	.327	-.077	.061	-.343
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	289	.082	.207	-.217	.021	.131
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	290	.021	-.040	.096	.166	.424
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	291	-.005	.013	.048	-.143	-.500
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	292	-.062	-.029	-.268	.152	-.090
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	293	-.035	.021	.039	.290	.121
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	294	-.050	-.140	.069	.038	-.075
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	295	.099	-.353	.157	.035	.158
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	296	-.036	.006	.020	-.246	.166
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	297	.009	.343	-.161	.044	.034
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	298	.028	-.092	.194	-.047	-.022
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	299	-.002	-.071	.225	-.158	.048
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	300	.077	-.039	.207	-.129	.000

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	VAR	NO.	6	7	8	9	10
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	301	.046	-.081	.104	.067	-.078
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	302	.002	.032	.105	-.265	.227
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	303	.073	.218	.039	-.247	.123
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	304	-.118	.074	-.300	-.167	-.069
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	305	.027	.231	.125	-.077	-.068
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	306	.062	.120	.059	-.205	.325
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	307	-.050	-.173	.118	-.156	.071
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	308	-.017	-.187	.009	.232	.102
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	309	-.121	-.274	-.075	.322	-.026
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	310	.086	-.211	.147	.112	.095
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	311	-.026	-.091	-.010	-.048	.034
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	312	-.094	-.320	-.108	.113	-.081
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	313	-.004	-.005	-.184	.171	-.042
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	314	-.073	-.240	.400	.162	.180
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	315	-.150	.306	.263	-.099	.006
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	316	-.030	-.383	.189	.146	.420
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	317	-.024	.063	-.081	-.539	.191
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	318	.025	.126	-.196	-.565	.178
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	319	-.080	-.050	-.223	-.252	-.117
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	320	-.061	.086	-.170	-.459	.112
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	321	-.062	.277	.224	-.421	-.061
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	322	.025	.243	.191	-.337	.038
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	323	.151	.120	.223	-.090	.100
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	324	-.053	-.170	.126	.443	-.090
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	325	-.050	.009	-.077	-.258	-.016
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	326	.073	.137	-.009	.547	-.102
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	327	-.114	-.075	-.217	-.148	-.111
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	328	-.072	.208	.090	-.128	-.103
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	329	-.024	-.029	.046	.016	.094
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	330	-.034	.066	-.099	-.072	-.009
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	331	.063	.131	.250	.142	.093
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	332	.041	-.018	.077	.174	-.031
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	333	.014	-.095	.150	.195	-.149
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	334	-.008	-.029	-.084	-.654	.050
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	335	.075	.065	.003	-.192	.292
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	336	.051	-.006	-.001	.118	-.056
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	337	-.022	.034	.170	.480	-.163
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	338	.074	-.115	.054	.492	-.192
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	339	.026	.035	.006	.574	-.146
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	340	-.001	-.042	-.058	-.310	-.136
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	341	-.015	.067	-.092	-.011	-.064
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	342	.100	-.147	.028	.231	-.026
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	343	.093	-.151	-.047	-.094	-.074
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	344	.036	-.477	-.222	.037	.010
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	345	.126	-.368	-.179	.352	.029
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	346	-.070	.257	.123	.413	-.050
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	347	-.007	.116	.102	.497	.073
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	348	-.132	-.479	-.273	.147	.038
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	349	-.123	-.390	-.283	.142	-.000
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	350	-.063	-.172	-.143	.176	-.002

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	VAR	NO.	6	7	8	9	10
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	351	-.069	-.052	-.074	.135	.140
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	352	-.061	-.037	-.077	.262	.125
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	353	-.060	.065	.144	.531	.007
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	354	.047	-.206	-.149	.359	.155
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	355	-.016	-.092	-.103	.394	.159
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	356	-.060	-.243	.109	.149	-.308
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	357	.078	-.234	.030	.168	-.145
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	358	.006	-.099	-.032	.115	-.037
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	359	-.009	-.120	.094	-.101	-.390
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	360	-.014	-.141	.039	-.023	-.308
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	361	-.054	-.141	.234	.118	-.113
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	362	.003	-.143	.074	-.045	-.359
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	363	.012	-.110	-.010	.129	-.050
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	364	.017	-.124	-.052	-.030	.073
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	365	.048	-.159	.047	-.057	-.034
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	366	-.004	.102	.028	-.004	.316
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	367	-.108	-.043	-.088	-.052	.311
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	368	-.110	.046	-.035	-.220	.304
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	369	-.107	-.196	-.045	.042	.480
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	370	-.179	-.146	.398	.177	.264
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	371	-.174	.126	.160	.021	.313
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	372	.079	.076	.223	.230	.206
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	373	-.068	-.138	-.104	.299	.270
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	374	-.037	-.130	.153	.165	.199
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	375	.014	.257	-.035	.098	.382
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	376	.072	.038	-.025	.255	.176
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	377	-.048	-.136	.212	.139	.156
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	378	.046	.016	-.017	-.244	-.035
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	379	-.159	-.032	.096	.128	.228
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	380	.091	-.129	-.055	-.022	.095
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	381	.051	-.117	-.029	.067	.026
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	382	.032	-.177	-.105	.039	.291
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	383	.055	-.200	.049	.362	.180
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	384	-.046	.248	.016	-.002	.033
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	385	.007	-.315	.145	.035	.149
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	386	.047	-.333	.150	-.073	.348
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	387	-.011	-.194	-.138	-.042	-.003
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	388	.071	.125	-.153	-.109	.182
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	389	.270	-.364	-.025	-.210	.077
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	390	.262	-.367	-.076	-.179	.058
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	391	.283	-.379	-.109	-.139	.112
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	392	.184	-.231	.054	-.177	.075
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	393	-.019	-.364	.060	.252	.075
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	394	-.143	.146	.135	-.073	-.133
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	395	-.055	-.082	.093	.198	.077
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	396	-.030	-.120	.039	.038	.104
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	397	-.071	-.049	-.051	-.083	.263
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	398	-.110	-.188	-.002	.041	.123
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	399	.069	-.355	-.076	.372	.058
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	400	-.020	.004	.035	-.174	-.140

pendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	VAR	NO.	6	7	8	9	10
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	401	.096	-.141	.162	.081	.249
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	402	-.119	-.167	-.056	.334	-.065
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	403	-.156	.077	.128	.088	-.006
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	404	-.149	-.150	-.036	-.098	.100
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	405	-.028	.029	-.083	.226	-.202
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	406	-.058	.087	-.144	.034	-.263
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	407	.064	-.067	-.087	.104	.067
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	408	-.031	-.139	-.243	.129	.122
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	409	-.056	.081	-.152	.197	-.261
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	410	-.021	-.077	-.099	.371	-.034
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	411	.045	.062	-.003	.215	.132
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	412	.016	-.073	.027	.306	.015
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	413	-.026	-.181	.049	.205	.033
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	414	-.097	-.273	-.062	.161	-.179
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	415	-.061	.013	-.075	.068	-.482
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	416	-.035	-.116	.036	.043	-.120
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	417	-.090	-.422	-.023	-.083	-.011
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	418	-.043	-.230	-.028	-.234	.222
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	419	-.134	-.558	-.050	.270	-.072
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	420	-.056	-.560	.034	.108	.173
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	421	.013	-.392	-.057	.200	.083
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	422	-.058	-.054	-.010	.029	.097
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	423	.057	-.158	.134	-.040	.216
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	424	.240	.163	.069	.078	.028
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	425	-.017	.041	.057	-.368	-.614
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	426	-.060	-.262	.169	.130	-.181
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	427	.020	.204	-.219	-.143	-.166
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	428	.181	-.095	-.018	-.226	-.045
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	429	.050	.016	.061	.087	-.040
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	430	-.062	-.026	.178	-.069	-.256
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	431	.075	.041	.018	.032	.001
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	432	.043	-.197	-.017	-.158	.155
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	433	.019	.070	.078	.207	.168
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	434	.032	-.041	.074	.285	.075
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	435	.014	-.052	.026	-.113	.082
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	436	.028	-.060	.078	-.022	-.080
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	437	-.013	.103	-.164	.116	-.120
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	438	-.054	-.132	-.023	.095	-.015
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	439	-.066	.142	.025	-.078	-.021
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	440	-.047	.066	-.054	.006	-.292
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	441	-.012	.052	.019	-.007	.237
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	442	.001	-.003	-.090	.123	-.187
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	443	-.089	.147	-.073	.179	-.104
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	444	-.100	-.166	-.284	-.030	-.031
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	445	-.092	-.181	.012	-.003	.204
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	446	.054	-.096	.029	.171	.100
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	447	-.031	-.096	-.105	.145	.205
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	448	-.306	.029	.100	.015	-.063
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	449	-.145	-.018	.115	.040	-.092
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	450	-.341	.057	.061	-.008	-.024

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	VAR	NO.	6	7	8	9	10
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	451	.010	.060	.016	-.045	.164
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	452	-.037	-.010	.290	.081	.160
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	453	.074	-.181	-.203	.103	.277
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	454	.061	-.187	.375	-.007	-.169
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	455	.078	-.249	-.314	-.288	.180
REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	456	-.007	-.027	-.057	-.287	-.063
GAMES	VAR	457	-.045	.009	-.094	.128	-.098
GAMES	VAR	458	.291	-.225	.450	.362	.053
GAMES	VAR	459	.264	-.110	-.411	.109	-.016
GAMES	VAR	460	-.140	.264	.011	-.157	.095
GAMES	VAR	461	-.024	-.107	.634	.161	.021
GAMES	VAR	462	.423	-.205	.028	.347	.057
GAMES	VAR	463	.410	.052	-.330	.180	.153
GAMES	VAR	464	.435	-.049	.319	.388	.192
GAMES	VAR	465	.202	-.040	-.060	.296	-.014
GAMES	VAR	466	-.032	-.165	-.326	-.061	-.153
CUL CONTACT - CUL CHVAR	VAR	467	.287	.100	.075	.190	.209
CUL CONTACT - CUL CHVAR	VAR	468	.327	.072	.123	.121	.215
CUL CONTACT - CUL CHVAR	VAR	469	.139	.091	-.000	.188	.125
CUL CONTACT - CUL CHVAR	VAR	470	.265	-.003	-.006	.142	-.005
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	471	-.027	-.095	.017	-.220	.190
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	472	-.019	-.608	.027	-.027	-.066
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	473	-.064	-.377	.168	.015	-.230
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	474	.001	-.517	.086	-.068	.012
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	475	-.072	-.096	.009	-.056	.017
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	476	.071	-.206	-.221	-.196	-.011
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	477	.029	-.195	-.139	-.051	.027
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	478	-.071	.077	-.041	.250	-.291
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	479	.042	-.165	-.058	-.154	-.090
MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	480	.009	.064	-.021	.268	-.204
METHODOLOGICAL SECT	VAR	481	.142	.166	-.318	-.200	.064
METHODOLOGICAL SECT	VAR	482	-.263	.097	.441	-.092	-.041
METHODOLOGICAL SECT	VAR	483	.262	.016	-.481	-.038	.062
METHODOLOGICAL SECT	VAR	484	.000	.047	.008	-.169	.119
METHODOLOGICAL SECT	VAR	485	.059	-.054	-.018	-.056	-.042
METHODOLOGICAL SECT	VAR	486	-.161	-.272	-.183	.015	.032
METHODOLOGICAL SECT	VAR	487	-.029	-.286	-.254	.059	.013
METHODOLOGICAL SECT	VAR	488	-.231	-.095	-.070	-.017	.091
SUMS OF SQUARES			15.234	13.923	17.809	14.355	12.263

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	VAR	NO.	11	12	13	COMMUNALITY
LOCATION	VAR	1	-.080	-.071	-.150	.611
LOCATION	VAR	2	-.282	.164	.006	.603
LOCATION	VAR	3	.084	-.187	-.103	.753
LOCATION	VAR	4	-.040	.040	.065	.328
LOCATION	VAR	5	-.297	.160	-.044	.475
LOCATION	VAR	6	.145	-.082	-.082	.689
LOCATION	VAR	7	-.035	.038	-.211	.414
LOCATION	VAR	8	.107	-.282	.163	.738
LOCATION	VAR	9	-.009	.388	.024	.268
LOCATION	VAR	10	-.041	.055	-.104	.717
LOCATION	VAR	11	-.049	.164	-.223	.415
LOCATION	VAR	12	.003	.032	-.111	.506
LOCATION	VAR	13	-.029	-.041	-.042	.509
LOCATION	VAR	14	.043	-.106	.136	.738
LOCATION	VAR	15	-.077	-.098	.104	.661
LOCATION	VAR	16	-.201	-.101	.062	.500
LING DIFF	VAR	17	.074	-.181	.054	.719
LING DIFF	VAR	18	.116	-.062	-.326	.216
LING DIFF	VAR	19	-.039	.091	.082	.301
LING DIFF	VAR	20	.066	-.160	-.043	.394
LING DIFF	VAR	21	-.017	-.041	.021	.091
LING DIFF	VAR	22	.004	-.079	-.022	.074
LING DIFF	VAR	23	-.103	-.010	-.017	.213
LING DIFF	VAR	24	.040	-.139	-.027	.681
LING DIFF	VAR	25	-.121	.109	-.012	.214
LING DIFF	VAR	26	.032	.026	-.056	.092
LING DIFF	VAR	27	.124	-.147	.002	.275
LING DIFF	VAR	28	-.022	-.055	.048	.125
LING DIFF	VAR	29	-.087	.031	.042	.140
LING DIFF	VAR	30	.108	-.052	.098	.313
LING DIFF	VAR	31	.021	-.126	.065	.165
LING DIFF	VAR	32	-.139	.102	-.103	.112
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	33	.106	.087	-.068	.449
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	34	.056	-.119	.019	.423
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	35	-.024	.171	-.247	.355
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	36	-.003	-.053	-.070	.441
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	37	-.057	-.022	-.155	.226
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	38	-.093	-.181	.112	.450
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	39	.028	-.127	.093	.354
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	40	-.032	.059	.128	.262
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	41	.049	.100	.036	.529
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	42	-.038	-.024	-.096	.697
LINAT ENVIRON	VAR	43	.022	.023	.013	.673
LISETLMNT PTTRN	VAR	44	.171	-.049	.162	.541
LISETLMNT PTTRN	VAR	45	-.220	-.117	.031	.143
LISETLMNT PTTRN	VAR	46	-.082	.085	-.220	.483
LISETLMNT PTTRN	VAR	47	.080	.075	-.149	.141
DIET	VAR	48	-.032	.049	.100	.403
DIET	VAR	49	-.005	-.015	-.011	.192
DIET	VAR	50	.013	.202	-.029	.370

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION				11	12	13	COMMUNALITY
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	51	.089	-.150	-.026	.638	
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	52	.128	-.162	.066	.663	
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	53	.024	-.172	-.072	.429	
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	54	.108	-.161	-.012	.344	
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	55	-.018	-.120	-.072	.436	
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	56	.107	-.103	.016	.351	
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	57	-.054	.316	.157	.505	
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	58	.139	-.166	-.041	.531	
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	59	-.128	-.082	-.095	.516	
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	60	-.006	-.095	.039	.277	
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	61	-.079	.028	-.177	.310	
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	62	.139	-.125	-.126	.319	
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	63	-.175	-.154	-.136	.563	
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	64	-.104	-.183	-.153	.544	
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	65	.032	.065	-.075	.282	
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	66	.211	.130	-.103	.497	
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	67	.055	-.031	.231	.308	
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	68	-.112	.023	-.053	.431	
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	69	.080	.059	.065	.297	
LISUBSISTANCE	VAR	70	-.076	.019	-.048	.202	
LITECHNOLOGY	VAR	71	-.095	-.124	-.018	.690	
LITECHNOLOGY	VAR	72	.018	.027	.053	.391	
LITECHNOLOGY	VAR	73	-.030	.103	.354	.364	
LITECHNOLOGY	VAR	74	.108	.040	.031	.337	
LITECHNOLOGY	VAR	75	-.054	-.042	.207	.493	
LITECHNOLOGY	VAR	76	.223	.048	.018	.322	
LIWRITNG SYSTM	VAR	77	-.086	-.044	.038	.301	
LIWRITNG SYSTM	VAR	78	.056	.034	.320	.236	
DEMOGRAPHY	VAR	79	.018	-.034	.091	.465	
DEMOGRAPHY	VAR	80	-.039	-.059	.219	.558	
DEMOGRAPHY	VAR	81	.217	-.185	.253	.463	
DEMOGRAPHY	VAR	82	.216	-.214	.288	.487	
DEMOGRAPHY	VAR	83	.277	-.179	.154	.321	
PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	84	-.164	-.092	.142	.639	
PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	85	-.122	-.088	.142	.606	
PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	86	-.211	-.287	.160	.595	
PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	87	-.267	-.176	.105	.320	
PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	88	-.050	.030	-.067	.288	
PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	89	-.315	-.104	.038	.174	
PLTCL ORNZTN	VAR	90	.095	-.002	.162	.322	
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	91	-.112	-.145	.305	.285	
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	92	.193	-.302	-.008	.296	
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	93	.016	-.142	-.058	.829	
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	94	.006	-.038	.070	.437	
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	95	-.117	-.260	.033	.569	
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	96	-.228	-.354	.181	.606	
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	97	.094	-.236	.365	.373	
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	98	.026	-.083	.361	.401	
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	99	.016	-.161	.137	.362	
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	100	-.086	-.301	.203	.502	

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	VAR	NO.	11	12	13	COMMUNALITY
SOCL COMPLEXITY	VAR	101	-.280	-.009	.218	.243
STATIFICATION	VAR	102	-.083	-.099	.078	.522
STATIFICATION	VAR	103	-.130	-.312	.141	.627
STATIFICATION	VAR	104	.051	.203	-.018	.463
STATIFICATION	VAR	105	.012	-.009	.066	.652
STATIFICATION	VAR	106	.101	.320	-.118	.513
STATIFICATION	VAR	107	.037	.020	.046	.586
STATIFICATION	VAR	108	-.128	-.333	.083	.456
STATIFICATION	VAR	109	-.026	.018	-.054	.366
STATIFICATION	VAR	110	-.108	-.042	.147	.450
WORK ORGNZTN	VAR	111	-.016	.278	-.053	.441
WORK ORGNZTN	VAR	112	.206	-.155	.100	.326
WORK ORGNZTN	VAR	113	-.023	-.305	.168	.326
WORK ORGNZTN	VAR	114	-.083	-.124	-.054	.188
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	115	-.044	-.069	.024	.292
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	116	-.005	-.189	.286	.308
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	117	-.156	-.022	.263	.348
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	118	-.058	-.064	.313	.372
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	119	-.028	-.110	.246	.332
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	120	.038	-.052	.382	.292
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	121	-.075	-.080	.328	.356
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	122	.230	-.047	.066	.160
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	123	-.042	-.073	.229	.384
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	124	.177	.040	.317	.161
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	125	-.040	.051	-.090	.221
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	126	.078	.011	-.195	.164
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	127	.244	.030	-.046	.256
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	128	-.035	-.016	.039	.222
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	129	.177	-.077	.205	.263
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	130	.029	-.073	.145	.338
OCCPTNL SPECLZTN	VAR	131	-.008	-.019	.064	.336
ECONOMICS	VAR	132	.068	-.220	.131	.275
ECONOMICS	VAR	133	.124	.065	.187	.131
ECONOMICS	VAR	134	-.041	.053	.254	.282
ECONOMICS	VAR	135	.017	.056	.051	.160
ECONOMICS	VAR	136	-.015	-.006	-.048	.241
ECONOMICS	VAR	137	.086	-.300	-.046	.368
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	138	-.169	-.310	.359	.402
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	139	-.293	-.173	.334	.305
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	140	-.021	-.501	.047	.353
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	141	-.160	-.312	-.015	.227
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	142	.050	-.535	.072	.409
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	143	.197	.095	.015	.330
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	144	.176	.164	-.056	.414
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	145	-.225	-.077	.091	.287
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	146	-.237	-.047	.081	.320
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	147	-.083	-.168	.081	.296
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	148	.028	.046	.130	.287
JUSTC AND LAW	VAR	149	.066	-.316	.109	.359
JRDPRDNC +MEDCN	VAR	150	-.075	-.073	.126	.624

Appendix 5:(Continued)

VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION	VAR	NO.	11	12	13	COMMUNALITY
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	151	-.014	-.107	.126	.745
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	152	-.014	-.107	.126	.745
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	153	.016	-.142	-.058	.829
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	154	-.074	-.034	-.135	.729
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	155	.015	-.061	.055	.882
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	156	-.019	-.011	.005	.852
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	157	.015	-.061	.055	.882
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	158	.019	-.185	-.035	.816
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	159	.015	-.061	.055	.882
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	160	-.176	.044	.023	.528
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	161	.015	-.061	.055	.882
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	162	-.134	-.001	-.134	.594
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	163	.106	-.175	.106	.699
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	164	-.075	-.262	-.053	.310
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	165	-.055	.030	-.022	.438
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	166	-.134	.040	.001	.797
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	167	.065	-.126	-.077	.432
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	168	-.028	.201	-.006	.515
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	169	.065	-.144	.087	.582
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	170	-.085	.231	.044	.432
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	171	-.044	-.068	.078	.740
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	172	.028	.002	.033	.412
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	173	-.015	.061	-.055	.882
JRDPRDNC	+MEDCN	VAR	174	.010	-.110	-.051	.382
COMUNTY DRG		VAR	175	.057	.179	-.027	.231
COMUNTY DRG		VAR	176	.130	-.060	-.014	.465
COMUNTY DRG		VAR	177	.054	.013	-.091	.414
COMUNTY DRG		VAR	178	.093	-.092	.077	.376
COMUNTY DRG		VAR	179	-.050	-.106	.015	.146
COMUNTY DRG		VAR	180	.019	-.063	-.066	.423
COMUNTY DRG		VAR	181	.013	.262	.084	.322
COMUNTY DRG		VAR	182	-.111	-.026	-.054	.315
LGST NONCONTC KIN GR		VAR	183	.109	.095	.007	.287
LGST NONCONTC KIN GR		VAR	184	.069	.002	-.031	.295
LGST NONCONTC KIN GR		VAR	185	.013	-.095	-.019	.092
LINEALTY KIN GRP		VAR	186	-.065	-.098	-.094	.478
LINEALTY KIN GRP		VAR	187	-.024	.019	-.119	.669
LINEALTY KIN GRP		VAR	188	.152	.147	.088	.675
LINEALTY KIN GRP		VAR	189	-.226	-.072	.129	.223
LINEALTY KIN GRP		VAR	190	-.011	-.075	.097	.695
LINEALTY KIN GRP		VAR	191	-.246	-.418	-.105	.451
LINEALTY KIN GRP		VAR	192	.077	.162	-.103	.577
LINEALTY KIN GRP		VAR	193	.022	-.010	-.024	.226
LINEALTY KIN GRP		VAR	194	.223	-.182	.239	.467
LINEALTY KIN GRP		VAR	195	-.180	.166	-.226	.245
INHRTNC		VAR	196	.049	-.201	.046	.388
INHRTNC		VAR	197	.037	-.068	.021	.458
INHRTNC		VAR	198	.068	.135	.060	.324
INHRTNC		VAR	199	.075	-.015	.019	.328
INHRTNC		VAR	200	.231	.081	.072	.443

Appendix 5 (Continued)

	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	VAR	NO.	11	12	13	COMMUNALITY
H N	MARITAL RESIDNCE	VAR	201	.060	.105	.202	.394
	MARITAL RESIDNCE	VAR	202	-.088	-.083	-.079	.319
	MARITAL RESIDNCE	VAR	203	.049	-.060	-.282	.217
	MARITAL RESIDNCE	VAR	204	.036	.071	.178	.399
	MARITAL RESIDNCE	VAR	205	-.124	-.015	-.016	.617
	MARITAL RESIDNCE	VAR	206	-.237	-.233	-.018	.447
	MARITAL RESIDNCE	VAR	207	.116	.180	.218	.439
	MARITAL RESIDNCE	VAR	208	.074	.110	.015	.661
	MARITAL RESIDNCE	VAR	209	-.109	-.155	-.099	.502
	MARITAL RESIDNCE	VAR	210	-.102	-.102	-.018	.657
	MARITAL RESIDNCE	VAR	211	.014	-.081	-.090	.180
H N	MARITAL RESIDNCE	VAR	212	-.240	-.253	-.022	.472
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR	213	-.503	.189	.039	.400
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR	214	.003	.059	-.210	.415
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR	215	-.325	-.298	.109	.532
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR	216	.281	.286	.193	.418
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR	217	.161	.077	-.139	.448
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR	218	.003	.059	-.210	.415
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR	219	-.353	-.299	.029	.573
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR	220	-.628	.024	.056	.535
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR	221	-.372	.032	-.066	.510
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR	222	-.241	-.067	-.087	.248
H N	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR	223	-.297	.312	.038	.415
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR	224	-.155	-.077	-.179	.408
	COUS IN MARRIAGE	VAR	225	.092	-.020	-.095	.413
	COUS IN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	226	-.213	-.129	-.359	.715
	COUS IN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	227	.069	-.090	-.377	.560
	COUS IN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	228	.013	.001	-.137	.555
	COUS IN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	229	.076	-.116	-.356	.317
	COUS IN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	230	-.316	-.067	-.067	.426
	COUS IN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	231	.265	.052	.265	.756
	COUS IN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	232	.035	.139	-.205	.283
	COUS IN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	233	.254	-.023	.386	.609
H N	COUS IN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	234	-.254	-.097	-.333	.790
	COUS IN TERMINOLOGY	VAR	235	-.005	-.006	.155	.369
	FAMILY ORG	VAR	236	.134	.007	.453	.445
	FAMILY ORG	VAR	237	.162	.159	.290	.429
	FAMILY ORG	VAR	238	-.030	-.143	.269	.394
	FAMILY ORG	VAR	239	.041	-.008	-.081	.160
	FAMILY ORG	VAR	240	.110	.179	.076	.406
	FAMILY ORG	VAR	241	-.011	.010	.185	.176
	POLYGNY	VAR	242	-.043	.075	.207	.567
	POLYGNY	VAR	243	.238	.106	-.040	.416
	POLYGNY	VAR	244	-.109	-.025	-.067	.390
H N	POLYGNY	VAR	245	.021	.190	.162	.524
	POLYGNY	VAR	246	-.060	-.066	-.130	.195
	POLYGNY	VAR	247	.012	-.133	-.101	.321
	POLYGNY	VAR	248	-.098	.165	.080	.424
	POLYGNY	VAR	249	.014	-.055	.124	.380
	POLYGNY	VAR	250	.130	.046	.017	.210

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	VAR	NO.	11	12	13	COMMUNALITY
POLYGYNY	VAR	251	-.237	.163	-.054	.286
POLYGYNY	VAR	252	.026	-.006	.305	.353
POLYGYNY	VAR	253	-.046	.046	-.304	.388
AUTHORITY WITHIN FAMI	VAR	254	-.052	-.010	-.032	.518
AUTHORITY WITHIN FAMI	VAR	255	-.342	-.071	.143	.316
AUTHORITY WITHIN FAMI	VAR	256	.544	.102	-.069	.478
AVOIDANCES	VAR	257	.112	-.104	.053	.191
AVOIDANCES	VAR	258	-.034	-.178	-.161	.244
AVOIDANCES	VAR	259	.121	.059	-.194	.325
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	260	-.243	.132	.288	.305
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	261	-.019	.034	-.119	.147
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	262	-.100	-.005	-.099	.282
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	263	.038	.191	-.191	.531
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	264	.047	-.102	-.155	.620
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	265	-.089	.428	-.099	.377
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	266	.089	-.376	.011	.469
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	267	-.209	-.091	.145	.283
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	268	.193	.040	-.178	.402
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	269	.279	-.095	.154	.181
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	270	.008	-.197	.055	.437
MODE OF MARRIAGE	VAR	271	.010	-.018	-.050	.225
DIVORCE	VAR	272	.014	-.185	.019	.280
DIVORCE	VAR	273	-.024	-.114	-.017	.162
DIVORCE	VAR	274	-.054	-.096	.006	.153
DIVORCE	VAR	275	-.002	-.168	.086	.275
DIVORCE	VAR	276	-.023	-.082	.070	.217
STATUS OF WOMEN	VAR	277	-.111	.177	.011	.278
STATUS OF WOMEN	VAR	278	-.218	-.180	.100	.326
STATUS OF WOMEN	VAR	279	.060	.367	-.024	.196
FERTILITY	VAR	280	.021	-.144	-.051	.126
FERTILITY	VAR	281	-.179	.048	.035	.234
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	282	.018	.090	-.059	.304
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	283	-.018	.032	.032	.232
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	284	.042	.020	-.070	.287
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	285	-.129	-.109	-.158	.356
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	286	.317	.226	-.175	.256
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	287	-.082	.053	.358	.316
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	288	.038	-.066	-.203	.332
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	289	.023	-.240	-.358	.383
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	290	-.040	-.083	.135	.301
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	291	-.003	.092	-.051	.377
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	292	.191	-.015	-.063	.291
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	293	.354	.173	.117	.317
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	294	.276	-.143	.030	.160
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	295	-.101	.101	.057	.256
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	296	.201	.047	.229	.272
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	297	-.070	.049	-.180	.226
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	298	.675	-.076	.037	.564
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	299	.520	-.086	.081	.413
PREGNANCY-CHILDBIRTH	VAR	300	.569	-.130	.046	.478

Appendix 5 (Continued)

	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	VAR	NO.	11	12	13	COMMUNALITY
U	PREGNANCY-CHILD BIRTH	VAR	301	.601	-.043	-.014	.471
n	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	302	-.050	.176	-.257	.315
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	303	-.087	-.000	-.167	.289
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	304	-.113	.215	-.023	.212
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	305	-.163	.213	-.264	.310
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	306	-.060	.033	-.008	.286
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	307	-.134	-.082	-.303	.453
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	308	.304	-.110	.175	.413
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	309	.031	-.113	.031	.327
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	310	.135	-.075	-.122	.355
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	311	.302	-.295	.381	.504
U	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	312	.106	.019	-.038	.245
n	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	313	.133	-.077	.491	.374
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	314	.097	-.203	.072	.393
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	315	-.046	-.121	.070	.242
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	316	.285	-.023	-.045	.490
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	317	.210	.201	-.167	.456
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	318	.212	.027	.007	.498
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	319	-.003	-.208	.132	.279
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	320	.030	-.140	.159	.341
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	321	.068	.118	.115	.367
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	322	.198	-.077	.133	.291
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	323	.054	.301	.172	.313
U	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	324	-.009	.084	-.042	.334
n	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	325	.158	-.265	-.173	.249
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	326	-.230	-.155	.074	.459
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	327	.265	.254	.092	.316
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	328	.113	.095	-.063	.226
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	329	-.004	.318	-.046	.137
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	330	.096	.331	-.061	.190
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	331	.235	.168	.070	.259
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	332	-.003	.146	.097	.316
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	333	.001	-.132	-.015	.240
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	334	.058	.175	-.222	.590
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	335	-.088	.075	-.031	.291
U	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	336	.073	-.285	-.124	.266
n	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	337	.116	-.175	-.023	.438
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	338	.084	-.128	.057	.428
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	339	-.127	-.138	-.024	.437
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	340	-.021	-.142	.007	.198
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	341	.022	-.109	.227	.093
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	342	-.056	-.008	.037	.215
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	343	-.004	-.258	.020	.190
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	344	-.065	.070	-.206	.405
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	345	-.065	.085	.036	.367
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	346	-.031	-.303	-.082	.467
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	347	-.066	-.313	-.188	.572
U	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	348	.010	-.244	-.099	.488
n	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	349	.094	-.373	-.053	.460
	INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	350	-.049	-.545	.019	.544

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	VAR.	NO.	11	12	13	COMMUNALITY
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	351	.050	-.486	.053	.445
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	352	.034	-.280	.078	.466
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	353	.154	-.207	.169	.525
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	354	-.006	-.312	.088	.371
INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD	VAR	355	.116	-.412	.113	.452
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	356	.051	-.226	-.324	.406
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	357	-.180	-.093	-.532	.477
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	358	-.008	-.416	-.000	.367
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	359	.113	-.436	-.119	.453
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	360	.148	-.393	-.151	.348
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	361	.229	-.243	-.072	.289
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	362	.113	-.453	-.165	.468
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	363	-.010	-.429	-.041	.394
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	364	.006	-.552	-.096	.413
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	365	.068	-.451	-.113	.319
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	366	.078	.043	-.277	.313
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	367	.139	.095	-.092	.213
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	368	.137	-.021	-.057	.223
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	369	.312	.009	.067	.409
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	370	-.136	-.170	-.317	.508
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	371	.028	-.056	-.350	.372
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	372	.268	-.058	-.139	.310
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	373	.540	-.096	.133	.533
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	374	.240	-.216	.053	.242
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	375	.069	-.082	-.087	.392
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	376	.201	.024	-.004	.407
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	377	.096	-.140	.066	.343
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	378	.017	.074	.281	.179
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	379	.016	-.242	-.008	.320
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	380	-.133	.009	-.003	.216
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	381	-.009	.146	.047	.239
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	382	.103	.060	-.067	.456
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	383	.036	-.043	-.070	.297
ADOLESCENCE	VAR	384	.089	.001	-.154	.131
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	385	-.027	.174	-.065	.207
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	386	.024	.024	-.060	.439
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	387	-.058	-.017	.369	.259
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	388	.078	-.014	-.295	.236
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	389	.120	-.045	.178	.522
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	390	.035	.065	.110	.385
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	391	.061	.001	.162	.575
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	392	.193	-.178	.207	.509
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	393	.246	-.009	.123	.342
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	394	-.214	-.265	.068	.248
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	395	-.090	.205	.224	.188
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	396	-.012	-.171	.253	.221
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	397	.075	-.019	.123	.215
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	398	.250	-.134	.325	.548
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	399	.214	.071	.090	.446
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	400	-.116	.158	-.026	.166

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	VAR	NO.	11	12	13	COMMUNALITY
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR	VAR	401	-.172	.046	-.051	.191
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	402	.145	.289	-.091	.326
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	403	-.011	-.022	.055	.351
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	404	.211	.101	.326	.350
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	405	-.325	.190	-.029	.407
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	406	.210	-.009	.162	.284
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	407	-.005	.162	.234	.331
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	408	.305	.064	.080	.335
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	409	.172	.007	.211	.406
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	410	.001	.279	.332	.409
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	411	.217	.029	-.009	.333
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	412	.223	.035	.090	.197
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	413	.277	.208	-.066	.366
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	414	-.022	.161	.066	.251
ILLNESS AND THERAPY	VAR	415	-.292	-.160	.074	.417
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	416	.032	-.139	.168	.106
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	417	.063	-.167	.065	.367
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	418	.246	.056	.040	.321
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	419	.015	-.166	-.104	.472
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	420	-.033	-.002	-.207	.451
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	421	.110	-.101	-.002	.283
AGGRESSION - WARFARE	VAR	422	-.028	.157	.146	.080
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	423	-.146	-.134	.263	.237
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	424	-.092	-.178	.205	.339
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	425	-.052	-.319	.126	.270
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	426	-.103	.080	.109	.385
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	427	.075	-.006	-.138	.423
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	428	-.003	-.101	.054	.208
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	429	.047	-.110	.056	.103
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	430	.127	-.095	-.023	.259
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	431	-.325	.076	.214	.207
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	432	-.108	.115	.001	.204
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	433	-.078	.052	.190	.191
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	434	.091	-.058	-.058	.228
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	435	.094	.126	-.166	.291
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	436	.039	-.190	-.261	.186
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	437	.127	-.086	.102	.160
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	438	-.384	-.135	-.098	.238
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	439	-.025	-.180	.053	.184
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	440	-.031	.153	.090	.202
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	441	.480	.037	-.019	.320
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	442	.174	.119	.311	.258
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	443	.177	-.037	.089	.161
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	444	.064	.001	-.327	.297
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	445	.195	-.047	.060	.196
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	446	.004	-.193	.085	.158
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	447	.344	-.069	.166	.360
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	448	.278	-.173	-.037	.338
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	449	.421	-.227	-.052	.390
REL. MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	450	.093	-.083	-.015	.235

Appendix 5 (Continued)

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION		VAR	NO.	11	12	13 COMMUNALITY	
M	REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	451	-.024	-.211	-.019	.348
	REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	452	.085	-.307	.114	.291
	REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	453	.058	-.116	-.149	.262
	REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	454	-.111	.185	.032	.279
	REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	455	.129	-.040	-.007	.365
	REL, MAGIC, ESCHATOL	VAR	456	.060	.057	.067	.115
	GAMES	VAR	457	-.010	-.298	-.041	.215
	GAMES	VAR	458	-.119	-.267	-.010	.647
	GAMES	VAR	459	.244	-.273	.136	.555
	GAMES	VAR	460	-.085	.457	-.114	.614
M	GAMES	VAR	461	-.267	-.038	-.097	.537
	GAMES	VAR	462	.083	-.324	.075	.627
	GAMES	VAR	463	.175	.069	.042	.433
	GAMES	VAR	464	-.087	.021	-.058	.566
	GAMES	VAR	465	.019	-.324	-.025	.344
	GAMES	VAR	466	.186	-.371	.145	.575
	CUL CONTACT - CUL CH	VAR	467	.010	-.197	.059	.353
	CUL CONTACT - CUL CH	VAR	468	-.021	-.036	.088	.290
	CUL CONTACT - CUL CH	VAR	469	.037	-.285	.008	.270
	CUL CONTACT - CUL CH	VAR	470	-.003	-.033	.008	.223
M	MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	471	-.049	-.281	.119	.262
	MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	472	.184	-.160	-.107	.512
	MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	473	.087	-.160	-.001	.329
	MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	474	.072	-.009	-.083	.358
	MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	475	.008	-.426	.001	.234
	MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	476	.141	.218	-.268	.352
	MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	477	.257	.181	-.380	.339
	MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	478	-.052	.077	.146	.223
	MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	479	.043	-.050	-.053	.115
	MISCELLANEOUS	VAR	480	.144	.025	.222	.476
M	METHODOLOGICAL SECTI	VAR	481	.001	-.124	.140	.395
	METHODOLOGICAL SECTI	VAR	482	-.045	-.012	-.055	.339
	METHODOLOGICAL SECTI	VAR	483	.033	-.056	.112	.428
	METHODOLOGICAL SECTI	VAR	484	-.094	-.016	-.133	.138
	METHODOLOGICAL SECTI	VAR	485	.023	-.005	-.001	.066
	METHODOLOGICAL SECTI	VAR	486	.061	.079	-.254	.275
	METHODOLOGICAL SECTI	VAR	487	.096	.070	-.286	.268
	METHODOLOGICAL SECTI	VAR	488	-.028	.071	-.076	.237

SUMS OF SQUARES 11.600 13.647 11.137 184.775

Appendix 6

Orthogonal Varimax Rotation: Factor Scores for Present Study.¹

IDENTIFICATION		1	2	3	4	5
UNIT	ZUNI	-.499	-.683	-.597	-2.097	-2.319
UNIT	SIRION	.114	-1.216	-2.029	1.088	-3.190
UNIT	IFUGAU	-.006	-1.027	.889	.490	.269
UNIT	MAZAB	-.184	1.236	-.152	-.081	-.208
UNIT	JIVARO	-3.199	-1.246	-.156	-.393	-.734
UNIT	KAZAK	-.152	2.217	-.177	.274	-.173
UNIT	OJIBWA	-.021	-.880	.030	.474	.577
UNIT	CHENCH	-.222	-.628	-1.365	1.316	.354
UNIT	PAPAGO	-.047	-.527	-1.367	-.921	.504
UNIT	VIETNA	2.616	.238	.108	.041	.492
UNIT	KUTENA	.331	-.918	-.209	.137	.727
UNIT	CUNA	.453	-.038	.713	.078	-.417
UNIT	LESU	.711	.569	2.170	-1.750	-.724
UNIT	YAKUT	.404	1.091	.591	.951	.169
UNIT	ADIPON	-.251	-.508	-.756	.475	1.493
UNIT	SENIAN	.258	.355	1.510	-.069	-.022
UNIT	ANDAMA	-2.357	-1.886	.095	-.104	2.512
UNIT	GANDA	-.230	.101	.008	-.489	.646
UNIT	MARQUE	.206	-.961	2.379	1.374	-.197
UNIT	AYMARA	-.517	-.035	-.555	-.292	-.471
UNIT	TALLEN	.164	1.093	-1.803	.733	-.013
UNIT	JUKUN	.165	-1.152	-.429	.642	.081
UNIT	KWAKIU	.210	-.633	.440	.113	.487
UNIT	WIDOTO	-.098	-.450	.693	-.567	.767
UNIT	SAMDAN	1.337	-1.611	1.671	2.616	-.488
UNIT	SERBS	-.472	.879	-.626	.052	-.640
UNIT	AZANDE	-.594	-.049	-1.856	.992	.101
UNIT	TENETE	.011	-1.000	.092	-.237	-.070
UNIT	INCA	-.550	-.010	-.181	-.434	-.025
UNIT	NARA	-1.441	1.142	-.101	-1.796	1.414
UNIT	TIKUPI	.002	-.136	1.597	1.256	.721
UNIT	KABYLE	-.087	1.861	-.289	-.110	-.402
UNIT	NUER	-.039	1.612	-.366	.294	.576
UNIT	OMAHA	.190	.009	-.294	-.139	-.033
UNIT	CHOKCH	.453	-.038	-.674	.133	.495
UNIT	WODEU	-.137	.254	2.028	.551	.317
UNIT	AINO	.024	.461	.951	.400	-.408
UNIT	MAJAI	-.143	.969	-.022	-.322	.623
UNIT	SOMALI	-.084	2.702	.198	-.459	.665
UNIT	HAU	-.200	-.145	-1.107	-2.355	-2.716
UNIT	TANALA	-.723	.203	.013	-.792	-.277
UNIT	BHIL	.001	1.344	-.151	.150	.400
UNIT	NAMBOIC	.058	-.932	-.237	-.329	.665
UNIT	TRUKRI	-1.221	.457	3.473	.277	-3.720
UNIT	KUREAN	-.269	.692	-.485	-.436	-.035
UNIT	LAKNER	.032	-.154	-1.036	1.026	-1.435
UNIT	WOLEAI	-.042	-1.555	.856	-.016	-.981
UNIT	ARAPES	-.220	.223	.792	-.554	.117
UNIT	MATAGO	-.030	-.595	-.333	-.165	.543
UNIT	TRUKES	-.176	-1.111	.833	-.914	-2.371

¹ N.B. Factor scores for factors 5,6,10,11,13 are reversed in sign in the main body of the text.

Appendix 6 (Continued)

IDENTIFICATION	1	2	3	4	5
UNIT UNTONG	.080	-.666	.900	.387	.426
UNIT CHEYEN	.473	-.077	-.193	.652	.646
UNIT KORYAK	.457	.147	.154	-.183	.432
UNIT COMANC	-2.283	-.266	.028	1.526	-.033
UNIT LA TA	2.718	-2.306	-1.541	-.461	-.156
UNIT RIFIA	.070	2.314	-.257	-.001	-.156
UNIT NOLIF	-.297	1.042	-.502	.211	.181
UNIT SANPU1	.285	-.727	-.875	.080	1.067
UNIT ARAUCA	.055	1.224	-1.186	.647	-2.373
UNIT TIV	.329	-.752	-.744	.680	-.051
UNIT BOUMES	2.876	-.646	.221	.219	.203
UNIT CHILA	.125	-1.981	.745	-.436	1.052
UNIT NYAKYU	.164	-.362	-.520	-.125	.663
UNIT COPR E	-3.257	-1.463	-1.152	.910	.837
UNIT LANGU	.373	.440	-.741	.027	.191
UNIT YORUBA	-.004	.113	-.469	.508	-.544
UNIT MANUS	.488	.444	1.878	-.967	.206
UNIT ASHANT	-.696	-.311	1.147	-2.005	-.858
UNIT GUNO	.449	.285	.095	.854	-.320
UNIT BALINE	.123	-.028	1.479	.856	-1.041
UNIT NUNOUR	-2.106	-.437	.972	-.699	.067
UNIT TELLA	.131	.398	-.617	.436	.463
UNIT KAVAND	-.153	-.685	-.569	-5.327	-.549
UNIT TOLA	.644	.684	.361	.639	.753
UNIT CAYAPA	-.281	-.620	.334	-.177	-.072
UNIT KIKUYU	1.718	1.119	-1.142	-.561	.337
UNIT CHIK-A	.411	-.130	-.752	-1.200	1.129
UNIT LAPPS	-.293	.305	-.238	-.015	1.357
UNIT YAGUA	-.307	-.345	.436	-.014	.556
UNIT FUN	-.441	.674	1.132	.142	.450
UNIT MAURI	.367	-.752	1.303	1.239	-.968
UNIT THAI	2.939	-.220	.402	-.161	.348
UNIT CHAGGA	-.179	.761	-.265	-.411	.122
UNIT CREEK	.094	-.618	-.633	-.611	-2.087
UNIT LAU	.014	.247	1.823	-.309	.472
UNIT DEBUAN	.032	-.605	1.312	-1.118	.036
UNIT MAGUZA	-.354	.254	-.422	.677	-.343
UNIT MBUNDU	.178	-.080	-1.015	.277	-.133
UNIT TEDA	.044	1.227	-.376	-.292	.293
UNIT BEMBA	2.906	-1.704	-.681	-.689	.157
UNIT RUMINGI	-2.523	.058	-.668	1.166	.308
UNIT THONGA	.270	-.122	-1.306	1.762	-1.030
UNIT VENDA	-.303	.151	-1.909	1.176	-.481
UNIT CRDW	.054	-.140	-.463	-.283	-.609
UNIT LEPCHA	.195	1.797	-.599	1.460	-.318
UNIT RWALA	.554	3.415	.702	-.523	.269
UNIT SEMANG	.078	-.477	.308	-.076	2.659
UNIT YURDK	.256	-.175	-.287	.142	.630

Appendix 6 (Continued)

IDENTIFICATION		6	7	8	9	10
UNIT	ZUNI	-.840	-.965	.480	-.329	-.398
UNIT	SIRION	.557	-.062	.133	1.066	-1.012
UNIT	IFUGAO	-.105	.066	-.685	.565	2.777
UNIT	MZAB	-.479	.500	-.031	.537	.230
UNIT	JIVARO	-.058	2.295	-.767	-.800	.552
UNIT	KAZAK	-.310	.273	.945	-.367	-.197
UNIT	OJIBWA	.987	-.245	1.939	-1.826	.493
UNIT	CHENCH	.122	-1.658	-.404	1.349	-.637
UNIT	PAPAGO	.702	-.531	.939	2.789	.364
UNIT	VIETNA	-3.252	-.454	-.130	.224	-.670
UNIT	KUTENA	.006	.357	1.477	.295	.540
UNIT	CUNA	-.538	.687	.212	1.206	-.330
UNIT	LESU	.778	-1.114	-.219	.390	-1.890
UNIT	YAKUT	.603	-.948	1.930	-3.497	1.736
UNIT	ABIPON	-.117	1.024	.281	.991	-1.043
UNIT	SENIAN	.853	-.668	-.272	-.438	-.984
UNIT	ANDAMA	-1.394	-1.474	-.567	.262	-.289
UNIT	GANDA	-.571	.887	-1.350	-1.392	-.761
UNIT	MARQUE	.200	-.190	.023	-.190	.341
UNIT	AYMARA	-.983	-.850	.085	-.915	.755
UNIT	TALLEN	1.228	-1.191	-1.501	1.508	1.090
UNIT	JUKUN	.461	.867	-1.243	.307	.566
UNIT	KWAKIU	.651	.874	1.607	-1.067	1.911
UNIT	WILUTO	.455	.059	-.371	-.681	-.269
UNIT	SAMDAN	.859	-.225	-.075	.151	.761
UNIT	SERBS	-2.618	.002	.026	.029	1.044
UNIT	AZANDE	-.353	1.040	-1.757	-1.361	-1.446
UNIT	TENETE	-.066	.256	-.608	.211	.090
UNIT	INCA	-2.869	.889	-.173	.139	.184
UNIT	NAMA	.855	.071	-.024	-.614	.085
UNIT	TIKOP I	.572	-.480	-.382	1.044	.648
UNIT	KABYLE	-.328	.266	.262	.246	.325
UNIT	NUER	1.238	.332	-1.193	1.379	.767
UNIT	OMAHA	.736	1.122	1.882	.876	-.910
UNIT	CHUKCH	.479	1.431	1.802	-.114	2.694
UNIT	WDGED	.452	-1.131	-1.053	1.116	-1.495
UNIT	AINU	.075	-1.546	1.082	-2.498	1.233
UNIT	MASAI	.395	.939	-.576	-.865	-.152
UNIT	SOMALI	.456	.629	-.029	.535	.209
UNIT	HANO	-.519	-2.323	.390	.107	.178
UNIT	TANALA	.010	-1.414	-1.121	-.133	.488
UNIT	BHIL	-.420	-.267	-.352	.129	.233
UNIT	NAMBIC	.723	-.188	.024	-.093	-.559
UNIT	TROBRI	.253	1.249	-.172	1.754	-.143
UNIT	KOREAN	-3.073	-.404	.024	-.125	.362
UNIT	LAKHER	-.095	.305	-1.019	.222	1.528
UNIT	WOLEA I	-.325	-1.211	-.480	-.236	.149
UNIT	ARAPES	-.054	-1.561	-1.079	.616	-1.641
UNIT	MATACO	.131	.075	.742	.264	-.030
UNIT	TRUKES	-.167	-1.189	.137	-.693	.015

Appendix 6 (Continued)

IDENTIFICATION		6	7	8	9	10
UNIT	ONTONG	.301	-.630	-.279	.982	-.030
UNIT	CHEYEN	.027	.839	2.545	1.145	-1.384
UNIT	KORYAK	.202	.682	.724	.501	1.394
UNIT	COMANC	-.495	1.220	1.401	1.295	-.675
UNIT	LAMBA	1.633	.753	-1.325	-.417	.283
UNIT	RIFFIA	.110	.119	.169	-.151	-.319
UNIT	WOLOF	-.933	.773	-1.073	.243	.077
UNIT	SANPOI	.042	-.407	1.750	.119	-.712
UNIT	ARAUCA	.666	-.038	.250	.766	1.133
UNIT	TIV	1.245	.663	-1.561	-.152	.864
UNIT	BURMES	-3.271	-.403	.247	.028	.074
UNIT	CARIB	.257	-.220	-.027	-.498	-.321
UNIT	NYAKYU	.396	.646	-1.263	-.062	.201
UNIT	CUPRE	-.996	-.458	.965	.082	1.973
UNIT	LANGU	.575	-.139	-.868	-.210	-.190
UNIT	YORUBA	-1.091	.911	-1.418	.639	.170
UNIT	MANUS	.463	.564	-.169	.652	.069
UNIT	ASHANT	-.050	3.137	-2.255	.108	.174
UNIT	GUND	1.112	-.811	.097	-1.068	-1.137
UNIT	BALINE	-.661	.926	-.166	.334	1.540
UNIT	MUNDUR	-.002	.196	.278	-.506	-.653
UNIT	TETON	.500	-.063	1.157	1.729	-1.147
UNIT	NAVAHO	.967	-.352	1.009	-.673	1.287
UNIT	TODA	.967	-1.997	.366	-.864	-1.319
UNIT	CAYAPA	-.824	-.419	-.378	.106	.266
UNIT	KIKUYU	1.473	-.043	-1.561	.003	.090
UNIT	CHIK-A	.215	.213	1.707	.721	-.975
UNIT	LAPPS	-.533	-1.100	.823	-.074	1.522
UNIT	YAGUA	-.501	-1.304	-.495	1.160	-.688
UNIT	FUN	-.961	2.119	-1.094	-2.204	-.923
UNIT	MADRI	.851	1.108	1.175	-.317	.030
UNIT	THAI	-3.555	.410	.556	.222	-.418
UNIT	CHAGGA	.253	-.212	-.745	-2.281	-.630
UNIT	CREEK	.336	.533	1.240	.038	-1.312
UNIT	LAU	.860	-1.036	-.231	-.739	-.745
UNIT	DOBUN	.334	-1.006	-.432	-.488	.349
UNIT	MAGUZA	-.122	.465	-.569	.383	.063
UNIT	MBUNDU	.621	-.342	-2.057	-.907	-.291
UNIT	TEDA	.053	.066	-.238	.313	.152
UNIT	BEMBA	1.209	1.567	-1.086	.229	-.049
UNIT	MURNGI	.323	-.896	-.072	.513	-2.299
UNIT	THONGA	-.146	1.361	.619	-3.541	-2.378
UNIT	VENDA	.137	-.453	-.349	-1.303	-1.400
UNIT	CROW	.511	1.188	2.349	.527	-1.632
UNIT	LEPCHA	.294	-2.844	-.817	.061	1.631
UNIT	RWALA	.699	1.501	1.156	.531	.270
UNIT	SEMANG	-.029	-.874	.291	.211	-.347
UNIT	YURDK	1.031	-.127	.818	.713	1.300

Appendix 6 (Continued)

		11	12	13	SUM SQUARES
UNIT	ZUNI	-.831	.410	-.095	13.849
UNIT	SIRION	1.702	-3.534	.021	34.846
UNIT	IFUGAO	-.839	.381	1.965	15.382
UNIT	BZAB	-.049	.061	.115	2.476
UNIT	JIVARO	-2.360	-4.031	-1.005	42.133
UNIT	KAZAK	.824	.353	.204	7.174
UNIT	OJIBWA	-.038	1.145	-.057	11.023
UNIT	CHENCH	2.251	.519	.946	15.546
UNIT	PAPAGO	-.508	1.552	-1.211	16.954
UNIT	VIETNA	.158	.226	-.386	18.679
UNIT	KUTENA	-.171	.455	.013	4.508
UNIT	CUNA	.110	-1.580	-.836	6.472
UNIT	LESU	-1.563	-1.360	.600	19.398
UNIT	YAKUT	.597	-.215	.025	23.275
UNIT	ABIPON	-.956	-.290	.887	8.343
UNIT	SENIAN	-.556	-.084	1.297	6.882
UNIT	ANDARA	-.234	-.826	1.211	22.237
UNIT	GANDA	.081	.491	.353	7.084
UNIT	MARQUE	1.222	.182	-.165	10.334
UNIT	AYMARA	-.271	.647	-.636	4.886
UNIT	TALLEN	-1.958	-.200	-.236	17.576
UNIT	JUKUN	-.539	.419	-.445	5.545
UNIT	KWAKIU	-.937	1.028	-1.740	14.490
UNIT	WITUTU	-.298	-1.277	-.551	4.512
UNIT	SAMOAN	-1.627	2.797	-1.690	30.080
UNIT	SERBS	.131	.878	-.012	10.828
UNIT	AZANDE	-1.498	.670	-1.394	17.680
UNIT	TENETE	-.366	-1.233	-.824	3.894
UNIT	INCA	-.114	-.053	-.054	9.650
UNIT	NAHA	1.361	-.010	-.171	11.619
UNIT	TIKUPI	-.040	1.044	-.136	7.939
UNIT	KABYLE	-.270	.020	-.109	4.295
UNIT	NUSR	-1.556	.339	1.478	13.429
UNIT	ONAHA	-.150	1.105	.325	8.429
UNIT	CHUKCH	-.025	-1.085	1.960	18.739
UNIT	WIGEO	-.406	-.192	-.043	10.878
UNIT	AINU	.336	-1.507	-.938	16.686
UNIT	MASAI	.453	.843	2.766	12.452
UNIT	SOMALI	.359	-.113	-.107	9.115
UNIT	HAND	-1.207	1.404	-.288	23.581
UNIT	TANALA	3.240	1.223	-1.599	19.328
UNIT	BHIL	.101	-.311	-.277	2.717
UNIT	NAMBIC	.673	-.238	.161	2.919
UNIT	TRUBRI	.171	1.454	2.519	40.916
UNIT	KOREAN	.210	.861	-.467	11.736
UNIT	LAKHER	1.445	.641	1.221	11.731
UNIT	WOLEAI	-.883	.361	-.012	6.905
UNIT	ARAPES	-1.445	-.315	-.081	9.917
UNIT	MATAGO	-.266	-.329	-.389	1.760
UNIT	TRUKES	-.233	-.127	.362	10.556

Appendix 6 (Continued)

IDENTIFICATION		11	12	13	SUM SQUARES
UNIT	ONTONG	-.543	.198	-1.344	5.263
UNIT	CHEYEN	-.259	.599	-.844	14.292
UNIT	KORYAK	-.151	-1.895	.521	7.585
UNIT	COMANC	.995	.580	-.603	15.131
UNIT	LAMBA	2.309	-.851	.004	26.589
UNIT	RIFFIA	-.413	-1.049	-1.080	8.067
UNIT	WOLOF	-.017	.336	-.741	4.849
UNIT	SANPOI	-.221	-.124	-1.212	7.805
UNIT	ARAUCA	.016	.466	.594	11.906
UNIT	TIV	-2.749	.934	-1.515	17.583
UNIT	BURMES	-.264	-.626	.709	20.720
UNIT	CAPIB	1.368	-1.001	1.011	10.838
UNIT	NYAKYU	-.368	1.185	2.166	9.329
UNIT	CUPRE	.505	.121	1.714	24.845
UNIT	LANGO	-.848	-.130	1.254	4.413
UNIT	YORUBA	-.503	-.583	-1.077	7.007
UNIT	MAHUS	.076	-1.007	.296	7.079
UNIT	ASHANT	3.107	1.770	-2.268	39.605
UNIT	GUND	.959	-.479	-.240	6.667
UNIT	BALINE	1.031	-.090	-.030	8.897
UNIT	MUNDUR	.838	-.122	-.312	7.718
UNIT	TETON	.311	.585	-.160	7.323
UNIT	NAVAHO	.158	.650	-.160	34.669
UNIT	TUDA	1.297	-.365	-.482	11.561
UNIT	CAYAPA	-.390	-.198	.086	1.899
UNIT	KIKUYU	-.401	-.248	1.229	12.714
UNIT	CHIR-A	-1.652	.072	-1.202	12.124
UNIT	LAPPS	.127	-.456	.588	7.138
UNIT	YAGUA	.637	-.936	.984	7.399
UNIT	FUN	-.646	-.364	-1.230	16.371
UNIT	MAURI	.216	-.783	-1.576	11.447
UNIT	THAI	-.035	-.479	.413	22.742
UNIT	CHAGGA	-.845	1.243	.479	9.617
UNIT	CREEK	.108	-.211	-.810	9.887
UNIT	LAU	-.104	.699	-.264	7.241
UNIT	DOBUAN	-.646	.452	.833	6.325
UNIT	MAGUZA	.803	.234	-.763	2.932
UNIT	MBUNDU	1.127	.521	-.617	8.726
UNIT	TEDA	.048	.204	.157	2.073
UNIT	BEMBA	.984	-.786	.738	19.596
UNIT	MURNGI	.683	-.514	.580	15.799
UNIT	THUNGA	-1.004	.244	2.699	34.760
UNIT	VENDA	.179	1.518	-.121	11.727
UNIT	CROW	.730	1.284	.807	13.888
UNIT	LEPCHA	.867	-1.849	-1.721	24.496
UNIT	RWALA	.478	-1.302	.022	19.169
UNIT	SEMANG	-.316	-.256	.549	8.888
UNIT	YUROK	-.818	-.231	-.473	5.487

Appendix 7

Cultures in the Present Sample by World Ethnographic Sample (Murdock) Identification Number.

(NB A African Region;
C Circum-Mediterranean Region;
E East Eurasian Region;
I Insular Pacific Region;
N North American Region;
S South American Region.)

SH03	Abipon	ED01	Koreans
EC07	Ainu	EC05	Koryak
EH01	Andamanese	ND07	Kutenai
IE03	Arapesh	NB03	Kwakiutl
SG02	Araucanians	EI04	Lakher
AF03	Ashanti	AC05	Lamba
SF02	Aymara	AJ04	Lango
AI03	Azande	CG04	Lapps
IB03	Balinese	IH04	Lau
AC03	Bemba	EE03	Lepcha
EF05	Bhil	IG04	Lesu
EI03	Burmese	CB01	Maguzawa
SC03	Carib	IG09	Manus
SF03	Cayapa	IJ02	Maori
AD03	Chagga	IJ03	Marquesans
EG01	Chenchu	AJ02	Masai
NE05	Cheyenne	SH01	Mataco
NH01	Chi-Apache	AB05	Mbundu
EC03	Chukchee	SD01	Mundurucu
NE03	Comanche	ID02	Murngin
NA03	Copr-Eskimo	CC04	Mzab
NG03	Creek	AA03	Nama
NE04	Crow	SI04	Nambicussa
SA01	Cuna	NH03	Navaho
IG05	Dobuans	AF03	Nuer
AF01	Fon	AD06	Nyakyusa
AD07	Ganda	NF01	Ojibwa
EG03	Gond	NF03	Omaha
NH02	Hand	II05	Ontong-Java
IA03	Ifugao	NI02	Papago
SF01	Inca	CD03	Riffians
SE03	Jivaro	CJ02	Rwala
AH02	Jukun	II01	Samoans
CD04	Kabyle	ND04	Sanpoil
EB01	Kazak	EJ03	Semang
AD04	Kikuyu	IH02	Seniang

Appendix 7 (Continued)

CH01	Serbs	IG02	Trobriand
SE01	Siriono	IF02	Trukese
CA02	Somali	AB06	Venda
AG04	Tallensi	EJ04	Vietnamese
EH03	Tanala	SE06	Witoto
CC02	Teda	IE04	Wogeo
SJ06	Tenetehara	IF04	Woleaianans
NE08	Teton	CB02	Wolof
EJ09	Thai	SE04	Yagua
AB04	Thonga	EC02	Yakut
II02	Tikopia	AF06	Yoruba
AH03	Tiv	NB04	Yurok
EG04	Toda	NH04	Zuni

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abelson, R. et al.
1967 Theories of Cognitive Consistency. New York: Rand McNally.
- Aberle, David F.
"Matrilineal descent in cross-cultural perspective," in Matrilineal Kinship, David M. Schneider and Kathleen Gough, eds., Berkeley, University of California Press: pp. 655-727.
- Ackerman, Charles
1963 "Affiliations: structural determinants of differential divorce rates," American Journal of Sociology 69: 13-20.
- Adcock, C.J.
1970 Personal Communication.
- Allport, G.W.
1942 The use of personal documents in psychological science. New York: Soc. Sec. Research Council Bull. 49
- Ankermann, B.
1905 "Kulturkreise und Kulturschichten in Afrika," Zeitschrift für Ethnologie 37: 54-84.G.
- Anon
1967 The HRAF Quality Control Sample Universe Behaviour science Notes 2: 81-88
- Anthony, Albert S.
1955 A cross-cultural study of male initiation, unpublished doctoral dissertation, Cambridge, Harvard University, Graduate School of Education.
- Apple, Dorrian
1954 Grandparents and grandchildren: a sociological and psychological study of their relationships, unpublished doctoral dissertation, Cambridge, Radcliffe College.
- 1956 "The Social structure of grandparenthood," American Anthropologist 58: 656-63.
- 1962 "The social structure of grandparenthood," in Selected Studies in Marriage and the Family, Robert F. Winch, Robert McGinnis, and Herbert R. Barringer, eds., rev. ed., New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston: pp. 388-96.

- Ayres, Barbara Chartier
1954 A cross-cultural study of factors relating to pregnancy taboos, unpublished doctoral dissertation, Cambridge, Radcliffe College. 35
- 1967 "Pregnancy magic: a study of food taboos and sex avoidances," in Cross-Cultural Approaches. Clellan S. Ford, ed., New Haven, HRAF Press: pp. 111-25.
- Bacon, Margaret K., Herbert Barry 111, and Irvin L. Child
1963 (See Bacon Child & Barry 1963)
1965 "A cross-cultural study of drinking: 11 relations to other features of the culture," Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, Supplement 3: pp. 29-48.
- 1967 (See Barry Bacon & Child 1967)
- Bacon, Margaret K., Herbert Barry 111, Irvin L. Child, and Charles R. Snyder
1965 "A cross-cultural study of drinking: V. detailed definitions and data," Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, Supplement 3: pp. 78-111.
- 1967 "A cross-cultural study of drinking: V. detailed definitions and data," in Cross-Cultural Approaches, Clellan S. Ford, ed., New Haven, HRAF Press: pp. 332-65.
- Bacon, Margaret K., Irvin L. Child, and Herbert Barry 111
1963 "A cross-cultural study of correlates of crime," Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology 66: 291-300.
- Banks, Arthur S., and Phillip M. Gregg
1965 "Grouping political systems: Q-factor analysis of A Cross-Polity Survey," American Behavioral Scientist 9, no. 3: 3-6.
- Banks, Arthur S., and Robert B. Textor
1963 A cross-polity survey, Cambridge, M.I.T. Press.

- Barry, Herbert, 111
1952 Influence of socialization on the graphic arts: a cross-cultural study, unpublished honors thesis, Cambridge, Harvard College, Department of Social Relations.
- 1957 "Relationships between child training and the pictorial arts," Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology 54: 380-83.
- 1968 "Regional and worldwide variations in culture," Ethnology 7: 207-17.
- Barry, Herbert, 111, Margaret K. Bacon, and Irvin L. Child
1957 "A cross-cultural survey of some sex differences in socialization," Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology 55: 327-32.
- 1962 "A cross-cultural survey of some sex differences in socialization," in selected Studies in Marriage and the Family, Robert F. Winch, Robert McGinnis, and Herbert R. Barringer, eds., rev. ed., New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston: pp. 267-75.
- 1967 "Definitions, ratings, and bibliographic sources for child training practices of 110 cultures," in Cross-Cultural Approaches, Clellan S. Ford, ed., New Haven, HRAF Press: pp. 293-331.
- Barry, Herbert, 111, Charles Buchwald, Irvin L. Child, and Margaret K. Bacon
1965 "A cross-cultural study of drinking: 1V. comparisons with Horton ratings," Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, Supplement 3: pp. 62-77.
- Barry, Herbert, 111, Irvin L. Child, and Margaret K. Bacon
1959 "Relation of child training to subsistence economy," American Anthropologist 61: 51-63.
- 1967 "Relation of child training to subsistence economy," in Cross-Cultural Approaches, Clellan S. Ford, ed., New Haven, HRAF Press: pp. 246-58.

- Befu, Harumi
1963 "Classification of unilineal-bilateral societies," Southwestern Journal of Anthropology 19: 335-54.
- 1966 "Political complexity and village community: test of an hypothesis," Anthropological Quarterly 39: 43-52.
- Bennett, M.K.
1951 "International disparities in consumption levels," American Economic Review 41: 632-49
- Bennett, Wendell C., et al.
1949 "A cross-cultural survey of South American Indian tribes," United States, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 143, vol. 5: pp. 1-643.
- Berry, Brian J.L.
1960 "An inductive approach to the regionalization of economic development," in Essays on Geography and Economic Development, Norton Ginsburg, ed., University of Chicago, Department of Geography, Research Paper 62: pp. 78-107.
- Berry, J.W.
1967 Independence and Conformity in Subsistence-level Societies. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. 7, 4, 415-418.
- Blackwood, Beatrice
1935 Both sides of the Buka passage Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Blalock, Hubert M.
1960 Social Statistics New York: McGraw Hill.
- Bock, Philip K.
1967 "Love Magic, menstrual taboos, and the facts of geography," American Anthropologist 69: 213-17.

Bohannan, Laura M.

- 1951 A comparative study of social differentiation in primitive society, unpublished doctoral dissertation, Oxford, University of Oxford.

Bourguignon, Erika, and Lenora Greenbaum

- 1968 "Diversity and homogeneity: a comparative analysis of societal characteristics based on data from the Ethnographic Atlas," Ohio State University, Department of Anthropology, Occasional Papers in Anthropology.

Bowman, Mary Jean, and C. Arnold Anderson

- 1963 "Concerning the role of education in development," in Old Societies and New States, Clifford Geertz, ed., New York, Free Press of Glencoe: pp. 247-79.

Broussard, John Augustine

- 1956 A comparative study of the distribution of social power in one hundred pre-literate societies, unpublished doctoral dissertation, Seattle, University of Washington.

- 1957 "A comparative study of the distribution of social power in one hundred pre-literate societies," Dissertation Abstracts 17: 310.

Brown, Judith A.

- 1963 "A cross-cultural study of female initiation rites," American Anthropologist 65: 837-53.

Brown, Julia S.

- 1963 A comparative study of deviation from sexual mores, unpublished manuscript.

Buchler, Ira M.

- 1964a "A formal account of the Hawaiian - and Eskimo-type kinship terminologies," Southwestern Journal of Anthropology 20: 286-318.

- 1964b "Measuring the development of kinship terminologies: scalogram and transformational accounts of Crow-type systems," American Anthropologist 66: 765-88.

- Buck, Gary L., and Alvin L. Jacobson
1968 "Social evolution and structural-functional analysis: an empirical test," American Sociological Review 33: 343-55.
- Burch, Thomas K.
1967 "The size and structure of families: a comparative analysis of census data," American Sociological Review 32: 347-63
- Barrows, Edwin G.
1938 "Western Polynesia: a study in cultural differentiation," Etnologiska Studier 7: 1-192.
- Burton, Michael L.
1965 Cluster analysis of data from the Cross-Cultural Summary, unpublished, Stanford, Stanford University.
- Burton, Roger V., and John W.M. Whiting.
1961 "The absent father and cross-sex identity," Merrill-Palmer Quarterly of Behavior and Development 7: 85-95
- 1965 "The absent father and cross-sex identity," in Reader in Comparative Religion, William A. Lessa and Evon Z. Vogt, eds., 2d ed., New York, Harper and Row: pp. 610-14.
- Bushell, Donald Gair, Jr.
1964 A cross-cultural study of social stratification, unpublished doctoral dissertation, St. Louis, Washington University. W, 49.
- 1965 "A cross-cultural study of social stratification," Dissertation Abstracts 26: 1200-01.
- Cantril, Hadley
1965 The pattern of human concerns, New Brunswick, Rutgers University Press.
- Garneiro, Robert L.
1966 "On the relationship between size of population and complexity of social organization," American Anthropological Association Abstracts, 65th Annual Meeting: p. 9, Pittsburgh.

- 1967 "On the relationship between size of population and complexity of social organization," Southwestern Journal of Anthropology 23: 234-43.
- Carneiro, Robert L., and Stephen R. Tobias
- 1948 The dimensions of culture patterns by factorization of national characters. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology.
- 1949 ρ and other coefficients of pattern similarity. Psychometrika 1949, 14, 279-298.
- 1963 "The application of scale analysis to the study of cultural evolution," Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences, Series 2, 26: 196-207.
- Cattell, Raymond B.
- 1949 "The dimensions of culture patterns by factorization of national characters." Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology 44: 443-69.
- 1950 "The principle culture patterns discoverable in the syntal dimensions of existing nations," Journal of Social Psychology 32: 215-53.
- 1966 The Scree test for the number of factors. Multivariate Behavioral Research 1: 245-276.
- Cattell, Raymond B., et al.
- 1952a Factor Analysis New York: Harper & Brothers.
- 1952b "An attempt at more refined definition of the cultural dimensions of syntality in modern nations," American Sociological Review 17: 408-21.
- Charles, Lucile H.
- 1946 "Growing up through dance," Journal of American Folklore 59: 247-62. C, E, 133.
- 1948 "Regeneration through drama at death," Journal of American Folklore 61: 151-74.
- 1951 "Drama in first-naming ceremonies," Journal of American Folklore 64: 11-36.
- 1953 "Drama in shaman exorcism," Journal of American Folklore 66: 95-122.
- 1955 "Drama in war," Journal of American Folklore 68: 253-328.

- Child, Irvin L., Margaret K. Bacon, and Herbert Barry 111
1965 "A cross-cultural study of drinking: 1. descriptive measurements of drinking customs," Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, Supplement 3: pp. 1-28.
- Child, Irvin L., Herbert Barry 111, and Margaret K. Bacon
1965 "A cross-cultural study of drinking: 111. sex differences," Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, Supplement 3: pp. 49-61.
- Child, Irvin L., Thomas Storm, and Joseph Veroff
1958 "Achievement themes in folk tales related to socialization practice," in Motives in Fantasy, Action, and Society: A Method of Assessment and Study, John W. Atkinson, ed., Princeton, D. Van Nostrand Company: 479-92.
- Clements, Forrest E.
1931 "Plains Indian tribal correlations with sun dance data," American Anthropologist, n.s. 33: 216-27.
- 1954 The use of cluster analysis with anthropological data. American Anthropologist 56: 180-99
- Clements, Forrest E., Sara M. Schenck, and Theodora K. Brown
1926 "A new objective method for showing special relationships," American Anthropologist, n.s. 28: 585-604.
- Cohen, Yehudi A.
1953 A study of interpersonal relations in a Jamaican community, unpublished doctoral dissertation, New Haven, Yale University.
- 1961a "Food and its vicissitudes: a cross-cultural study of sharing and non-sharing," in Social Structure and Personality: A Casebook, Yehudi A. Cohen, ed., New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston: pp. 312-50.
- 1961b "Patterns of friendship," in Social Structure and Personality: A Casebook, Yehudi A. Cohen, ed., New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston: pp. 351-86.

- 1964a The transition from childhood to adolescence: cross-cultural studies of initiation ceremonies, legal systems, and incest taboos, Chicago, Aldine Publishing Company.
- 1964b "The establishment of identity in a social nexus: the special case of initiation ceremonies and their relation to value and legal systems," American Anthropologist 66: 529-52.
- 1968a "A study of interpersonal relations in a Jamaican community," Dissertation Abstracts 28B: 4391B-92B.
- 1968b "Macroethnology: large-scale comparative studies," in Introduction to Cultural Anthropology: Essays in the Scope and Methods of the Science of Man, James A. Clifton, ed., Boston, Houghton Mifflin: pp. 402-48.
- Colby, Kenneth Mark
1963 "Sex differences in dreams of primitive tribes." American Anthropologist 65: 1116-22.
- 1967a A Programmable Theory of Cognition and Affect in Individual Personal Belief System. In Abelson R. et al. 1967.
- Coppinger, Robert M., and Paul C. Rosenblatt
1968 "Romantic love and subsistence dependence of spouses." South-western Journal of Anthropology 24: 310-19.
- Couch, Arthur S.
1966 Data Text System Manual, Dept. of Social Relations, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
- Coult, Allen D., and Robert W. Habenstein
1965 Cross tabulations of Murdock's world ethnographic sample, Columbia, University of Missouri.
- Cutright, Phillips
1965 "Political structure, economic development, and national social security programs," American Journal of Sociology 70: 537-50.

- 1967 "Inequality: a cross-national analysis,"
American Sociological Review 32: 562-78.
- D'Andrade, Roy G.
1961 "Anthropological studies of dreams," in
Psychological Anthropology: Approaches to
Culture and Personality, Francis L.K. Hsu,
ed., Homewood, 111, Dorsey Press: pp. 296-332.
- Davis, William W.
1964 A cross-cultural study of drinking, unpublished
honors thesis, Cambridge, Harvard College.
- Dennis, Wayne
1966 "Goodenough scores, art experience, and
modernization," Journal of Social
Psychology 68: 211-28.
- Dentan, Robert
1961 Ecology and diet: some ecological variables
in the choice of food animals among eighteen
circumpolar cultures. Final Report USPHS
Grant No. A-3557, Appendix C, unpublished
manuscript, New Haven, Human Relations Area
Files.
- Devereux, George
1955 A study of abortion in primitive societies,
New York, Julian Press.
- Dobson, E.B.
1954 "Comparative land tenure of ten Tanganyika
tribes," Journal of African Administration
6: 80-91.
- Dole, Gertrude
1960 "Techniques of preparing manioc flour as a
key to culture history in tropical America,"
in Men and Cultures, Anthony F.C. Wallace,
ed., Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania
Press: pp. 241-48.
- 1965 "The lineage pattern of kinship nomenclature:
its significance and development," South-
western Journal of Anthropology 21: 36-62

Driver, Harold E.

1941 "Girls' puberty rites in western North America,"
University of California Anthropological Records
6: 21-90.

1953 Statistics in Anthropology. American
Anthropologist 55: 42-59

1956 "An integration of functional, evolutionary
and historical theory by means of correlations,"
Indiana University Publications in Anthropology
and Linguistics 12: 1-36

1964 "Geographical-historical versus psycho-
functional evolutionary explanations of kin
avoidances," American Anthropological
Association Annual Meeting Abstracts 63:
17, Detroit.

1966 "Geographical-historical versus psycho-
functional explanations of kin avoidances,"
Current Anthropology 7: 131-60, 176-82.

1967 "An integration of functional, evolutionary,
and historical theory by means of correlations,"
in Cross-Cultural Approaches, Clellan S. Ford,
ed., New Haven, HRAF Press: pp. 259-89.

Driver, Harold E., and Richard P. Chaney

1968 "A sixth solution of the Galton problem,"
American Anthropological Association. Bulletins
1, no. 3: 35-36.

Driver, Harold E., and Alfred L. Kroeber

1932 "Quantitative expression of cultural relation-
ships," University of California Publications
in American Archaeology and Ethnology 31: 211-56.

Driver, Harold E., and William C. Massey

1957 "Comparative studies of North American Indians,"
Transactions of the American Philosophical
Society, n.s. 47: 165-460.

- Driver, Harold E., and Saul H. Riesenber
1950 "Hoof rattles and girls' puberty rites in
North and South America," Indiana University
Publications in Anthropology and Linguistics,
Memoir 4.
- Driver, Harold E., and Peggy R. Sanday
1966 "Factors and clusters of kin avoidances and
related variables," Current Anthropology 7:
169-76.
- Driver, Harold E., and Karl F. Schuessler
1957 Factor Analysis of Ethnographic Data.
American Anthropologist 59: 655
- 1967 "Correlational analysis of Murdock's 1957
ethnographic sample," American Anthro-
pologist 69: 332-52.
- Eaton, Joseph W., and Robert J. Weil
1955 Culture and mental disorders: a comparative
study of the Hutterites and other populations.
Glencoe, Free Press.
- Edmunson, Munro S.
1957 "Kinship terms and kinship concepts,"
American Anthropologist 59: 393-433.
- Eisenstadt, Shmuel Noah
1956 From generation to generation: age-groups
and social structure, London, Routledge
and Kegan Paul.
- 1959 "Primitive Political systems: a preliminary
comparative analysis," American Anthropologist
61: 200-20
- Ember, Melvin
1961 A preliminary survey of cross-cultural
studies relating to health. Final Progress
Report, Grant Number E-3090 (A), Division of
Research Grants, National Institutes of Health,
unpublished manuscript, New Haven.

- 1963a "The relationship between economic and political development in nonindustrialized societies," *Ethnology* 2: 228-48.
- 1963b A new interpretation of the incest taboos. Manuscript.
- 1967 "The emergence of neolocal residence," *Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences, Series 2*, 30: 291-302. E.H., 29.
- Ember, Melvin, and Carol R. Baldwin
1965 "The conditions that favor matrilineal and patrilineal residence," American Anthropological Association Abstracts, 64th Annual Meeting: p. 18, Denver.
- 1966 "The conditions that favor bilocal residence," American Anthropological Association Abstracts, 65th Annual Meeting: p. 17, Pittsburgh.
- 1967 Patterns of marital residence, forthcoming book.
- Evan, William M.
1963 Unpublished codings on law.
- Eyde, David B., and Paul M. Postal
1961 "Avunculocality and incest: the development of unilateral cross-cousin marriage and Crow-Omaha kinship systems," American Anthropologist 63: 747-71
- Feierabend, Ivo K., and Rosalind L. Feierabend
1966 "Aggressive behaviors within polities, 1948-1962: a cross-national study," Journal of Conflict Resolution 10: 249-71.
- Field, Peter B.
1962 "A new cross-cultural study of drunkenness," in Society, Culture, and Drinking Patterns, D.J. Pittman and C.R. Snyder, eds., New York, John Wiley: pp. 48-74

Firestone, Joseph M.

- 1968 "Motives and behavior in large scale political systems: a preliminary analysis," Buffalo Studies 4, no. 1: 57-88.

Fischer, John L.

- 1961 "Art styles as cultural cognitive maps," American Anthropologist 63: 79-93.

Fock, Niels

- 1960 "South American birth-customs in theory and practice," Folk 2: 51-69. G, N.

- 1967 "South American birth customs in theory and practice," in Cross-Cultural Approaches, Clellan S. Ford, ed., New Haven, HRAF Press: pp. 126-44.

Ford, Clellan S.

- 1939 "Society, culture, and the human organism," Journal of General Psychology 20: 135-79.
- 1945 "A comparative study of human reproduction," Yale University Publications in Anthropology 32.
- 1964 A comparative study of Human Reproduction. HRAF Press.
- 1964 Field Guide to the Study of Human Reproduction. HRAF Press.
- 1966 "Society, culture, and the human organism," in Readings in Cross-Cultural Methodology, Frank W. Moore, ed., reset edition, New Haven, HRAF Press: pp. 130-65.
- 1967 Cross-Cultural Approaches. New Haven Conn. HRAF Press.
- Ford, Clellan S., and Frank A. Beach
- 1951 Patterns of sexual behavior, New York, Harper & Brothers.

- Freedman, Lawrence Z., and Vera M. Ferguson
1950 "The question of 'painless childbirth' in primitive cultures," American Journal of Ortho-Psychiatry 20: 363-72.
- Freeman, Linton C.
1957 "An empirical test of folk-urbanism," Dissertation Abstracts 17: 3112. 52.
- Freeman, Linton C., and Robert P. Winch
1957 "Societal complexity: an empirical test of a typology of societies," American Journal of Sociology 62: 461-66.
- Freidson, Eliot
n.d. Subsistence and social organization: a statistical re-examination, unpublished manuscript.
- Friedman, G.A.
1950 A cross-cultural study of the relationship between independence training and achievement as revealed by mythology, unpublished honors thesis, Cambridge, Harvard College.
- Fruchter, Benjamin
1954 Introduction to Factor Analysis. New York: D. Van. Nostrand & Co.
- Garland, William
1962 The nature and determinants of the political community: an inquiry into the concepts and hypotheses of political anthropology, unpublished doctoral dissertation, Minneapolis, University of Minnesota.
- 1963 "The nature and determinants of the political community: an inquiry into the concepts and hypotheses of political anthropology," Dissertation Abstracts 24: 29
- Gillen, J.P.
1948 The Ways of Men. New York: Appleton-Century.

- Goggin, John M., and William C. Sturtevant
1964 "The Calusa: a stratified, nonagricultural society (with notes on sibling marriage)," in Explorations in Cultural Anthropology: Essays in Honor of George Peter Murdock, Ward H. Goodenough, ed., New York, McGraw-Hill: pp. 179-219
- Goode, William J.
1962 "Marital satisfaction and instability: a cross-cultural class analysis of divorce rates," International Social Science Journal 14: 507-26.
- Goodenough, Ward H.
1964 Explorations in Cultural Anthropology New York. McGraw Hill.
- Goodenough, Ward H., and George P. Murdock
n.d. Basic economy and the community, unpublished manuscript.
- Goodman, Joan Friendly
1956 A cross-cultural study of ascetic mourning behavior, unpublished honors thesis, Cambridge, Radcliffe College.
- Gouldner, Alvin W., and Richard A. Peterson
1962 Notes on Technology and the moral order, Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Company.
- Gray, Robert F., and James R. Leary
1960 A survey of human burden-carrying in sub-Saharan Africa. Final report on Department of the Army contract DA 19-129-QM-1275, New Haven, Human Relations Area Files.
- Gregg, Phillip M., and Arthur S. Banks
1965 "Dimensions of political systems: factor analysis of a Cross-Polity Survey," American Political Science Review 59: 602-14.

- Guilford, J.P.
1956 Fundamental Statistics on Psychology and Education. New York. McGraw Hill.
- Gunders, Shulamith Marcus
1961 The effects of periodic separation from the mother during infancy upon growth and development, unpublished doctoral dissertation, Cambridge, Harvard University.
- Gunders S. & J.W.M. Whiting
1968 Mother-infant separation and physical growth. Ethnology 7: 196-206
- Gunders, Shulamith Marcus, and John W.M. Whiting
1968 "Mother-infant separation and physical growth," Ethnology 7: 196-206
- Hainline, Jane
1965 "Culture and biological adaptation," American Anthropologist 67: 1174-97.
- Harley, John K.
1963 Adolescent youths in peer groups: a cross-cultural study, unpublished doctoral dissertation, Cambridge, Harvard University.
- Harrington, Charles
1968 "Sexual differentiation in socialization and some male genital mutilations," American Anthropologist 70: 951-56.
- Heath, Dwight B.
1958 "Sexual division of labor and cross-cultural research," Social Forces 37: 77-79
- Herreid, Clyde F., II, and Janet R. Herreid
1966 "Differences in MMPI scores in native and non-native Alaskans," Journal of Social Psychology 70: 191-98.
- Hickman, John M.
1962 "Dimensions of a complex concept: a method exemplified," Human Organization 21: 214-18.

Hobhouse, L.T.

- 1956 "The simplest peoples," British Journal of Sociology 7: 77-119.

Hobhouse, L.T., G.C. Wheeler, and M. Ginsberg

- 1965 The material culture and social institutions of the simpler peoples: an essay in correlation, London, Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Holjer, Harry

- 1956 "Athabaskan kinship systems," American Anthropologist 58: 309-33.

Homans, George C.

- 1941 Anxiety and Ritual. American Anthropologist 43.

Homans, George C., and David M. Schneider

- 1955 Marriage, authority and final causes: a study of unilateral cross-cousin marriage, Glencoe, Free Press.

- 1962 "Marriage, authority, and final causes: a study of unilateral cross-cousin marriage," in Sentiments & Activities: Essays in Social Science, George Caspar Homans, New York, Free Press of Glencoe: pp. 202-56.

Horst, Paul

- 1965 Factor Analysis of Data Matrices. New York Holt Rinehart & Winstow.

Horton, Donald

- 1943 "The functions of alcohol in primitive societies: a cross-cultural study," Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol 4: 199-320.

Hsu, Francis L.K.

- 1961 Psychological Anthropology. Homewood, Ill: The Dorsey Press.

Human Relations Area Files

- 1961 Cross-cultural studies of factors related to differential food consumption. Final Report USPHS Grant No. A-3557, unpublished manuscript, New Haven, Human Relations Area Files.

Jackson, Merrill

- 1962 A study of the evolution of social control: the organization, theory and practice of jurisprudence and medicine, Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Mental Health Research Institute.

Jones, Kenneth J.

- 1967 Toward a Typology of American Cities. Paper presented to Eastern Sociological Society April 15, 1967.
- 1968 Problems of Grouping Individuals and the Method of Nodality. Behavioral Science 13: 496-515.

Jorgensen, Joseph J.G.

- 1966 "Geographical clusterings and functional explanations of in-law avoidances: an analysis of comparative method," Current Anthropology 7: 161-69.

Kalin, Rudolf, William N. Davis, and David C. McClelland

- 1966 "The relationship between use of alcohol and thematic content of folktales in primitive societies," in the General Inquirer: A computer Approach to Content Analysis, Philip J. Stone et al., Cambridge, M.I.T. Press: pp. 569-88.

Kaplan, Bert

- 1961 Studying Personality Cross-Culturally. New York: Harper & Row.

Kaplan, Bert, and Richard Lawless

- 1965 "Culture and visual imagery: a comparison of Roschach responses in eleven societies," in Context and Meaning in Cultural Anthropology, Melford E. Spiro, ed., New York, Free Press: pp. 295-311.

Kaiser, Henry F.

- 1958 The Varimax criterion for analytic rotation in factor analysis. Psychometrika 23: 187-200.
- 1960 The application of electronic computers to factor analysis. Educ. & Psycho. Meas. 20: 141-151.

- Kalin, Rudolph
The relationship between use of Alcohol and
Thematic content of Folk Tales in Primitive
Societies in Stone et al. The General Inquirer.
- Kerlinger, Fred N.
1964 Foundations of Behavioural Research. New York:
Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Kiev, Ari
1960 "Primitive therapy: a cross-cultural study of
the relationship between child training and
therapeutic practices related to illness,"
The Psychoanalytic Study of Society 1:
185-217.
- Klimek, Stanislaw
1935 "Culture element distributions: 1: the
structure of California Indian culture."
University of California Publications in
American Archaeology and Ethnology 37: 1-70.
- Klimek, Stanislaw, and Wilhelm Milke
1935 "An analysis of the material culture of the
Tupi peoples," American Anthropologist, n.s.
37: 71-91.
- Kloos, Peter
1963 "Matrilocal residence and local endogamy:
environmental knowledge or leadership,"
American Anthropologist 65: 854-62.
- Kluckhohn, Clyde
1939 On certain recent applications of association
coefficients to ethnological data. American
Anthropologist 41: 345-377
- 1942 Myths and Rituals. Harvard Theological
Review 35.
- Kluckhohn, C., Murray H.A and Schneider D.M. (Eds.)
1953 Personality in Nature, Society and Culture.
New York. Knopf.
- Kroeber, Alfred L.
1940 "Stepdaughter marriage," American
Anthropologist n.s. 42: 562-70.

- 1941 "Salt, dogs, tobacco," University of California Anthropological Records 6: 1-20
- Kroeber, Alfred L., and Katharine Holt
1920 "Masks and moieties as a culture complex," Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland 50: 452-60.
- Lambert, William W., Leigh Minturn Triandis, and Margery Wolf
1950 "Some correlates of beliefs in the malevolence and benevolence of supernatural beings--a cross-cultural study," Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology 58: 162-69. 62 (43)
- Landauer, Thomas K., and John W.M. Whiting
1964 "Infantile stimulation and adult stature of human males," American Anthropologist 66: 1007-28.
- Leary, James R.
1961 Food taboos and level of culture: a cross-cultural study. Appendix A, Final Report, USPHS Grant No. A-5557, New Haven, Human Relations Area Files.
- Lessa W.A., and E.Z. Vogt
1965 Ed. Reader in Comparative Religion. N.Y. Harper & Row.
- Lester, David
1966 "Antecedents of the fear of the dead," Psychological Reports 19: 741-41.
- 1967a "Suicide, homicide, and the effects of socialization," Journal of Personality and Social Psychology 5: 466-68.
- 1967b "The relation between discipline experiences and the expression of aggression," American Anthropologist 69: 734-37.
- LeVine, Robert A.
1960 "The role of the family in authority systems:

a cross-cultural application of the stimulus-generalization theory," Behavioral Science 5: 291-96.

- 1962 "Witchcraft and co-wife proximity in south-western Kenya," Ethnology 1: 39-45.

Lindsay Gardner (Ed.)

- 1954 Handbook of Social Psychology. Cambridge Mass. Addison-Wesley.

Maccoby, Newcomb & Hartley

- 1959 Readings in Social Psychology
New York: Holt Co.

McClelland, David G.

- 1961 The achieving society, Princeton, D. Van Nostrand.

McClelland, David G. et al.

- 1953 The achievement motive, New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts.

- 1966 A Cross-Cultural Study of Folk Tale Content and Drinking Sociometry 29, 4.

McClelland, David G., and G.A. Friedman

- 1952 "A cross-cultural study of the relationship between child-training practices and achievement motivation appearing in folk-tales," in Readings in Social Psychology, Guy E. Swanson, Theodore M. Newcomb, and Eugene L. Hartley, eds., rev. ed., New York, Henry Holt & Company: pp. 243-49.

McNett, Charles William Jr.

- 1967 The inference of socio-cultural traits in archaeology: a statistical approach, unpublished doctoral dissertation, New Orleans, Tulane University.

- 1968 "The inference of socio-cultural traits in archaeology: a statistical approach," Dissertation Abstracts 28B: 1567B-68B.

- McNett, Charles W.J. & Roger E. Kirk
1968 Drawing Random Samples in Cross-Cultural Studies: A suggested Method. American Anthropologist 70: 50-55.
- March, J.G.
1955 "Group autonomy and internal group control," Social Forces 33: 322-26.
- Marsh, Robert M.
1963 "Values, demand and social mobility," American Sociological Review 28: 565-75.
1967 Comparative sociology: a codification of cross-societal analysis, New York, Harcourt, Brace & World.
- Milke, Wilhelm
1935 Sudostmelanesien, eine ethnostatistische Analyse, Wurzburg, Dissertationsdruckerei und Verlag Konrad Triltsch.
- Minturn, Leigh
1965 "A cross-cultural linguistic analysis of Freudian symbols," Ethnology 4: 336-42.
- Minturn, Leigh, and William W. Lambert
1964 Mothers of six cultures: antecedents of child rearing, New York, John Wiley & Sons.
- Moore, B., Jr.
1942 "The relations between social stratification and social control," Sociometry 5: 230-50
- Moore, Frank W.
1961 Readings in cross-cultural Methodology. New Haven Conn. HRAF Press.
- Moore, Sally Falk
1963 "Oblique and asymmetrical cross-cousin marriage and Crow-Omaha terminology," American Anthropologist 65: 296-311.
1964 "Descent and symbolic filiation," American Anthropologist 66: 1308-20.

- Morgan, Lewis H.
1871 "Systems of consanguinity and affinity of the human family," Smithsonian Contributions of Knowledge.
- Munroe, Robert, and Ruth H. Munroe
A Cross-Cultural Study of sex gender and Social Structure. Ethnology: 8, 2, 207.
- Murdock, George Peter
1937a "Comparative data on division of labor by sex," Social Forces 15: 551-53.
- 1937b "Correlations of matrilineal and patrilineal institutions," in Studies in the Science of Society, George Peter Murdock, ed., New Haven, Yale University Press: pp. 445-70.
- 1947 "Bifurcate merging, a test of five theories," American Anthropologist, n.s. 49.
- 1949a "The social regulation of sexual behavior," in Psychosexual Development in Health and Disease, Paul H. Hoch and Joseph Zubin, eds., New York, Grune & Stratton: pp. 256-66.S, 250.
- 1949b Social Structure, New York, Macmillan .
- 1950 "Family stability in non-European cultures," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 272: 195-201.
- 1957 "World ethnographic sample," American Anthropologist 59: 664-87
- 1959 "Cross-language parallels in parental kin terms," Anthropological Linguistics 1, no. 9: 1-5.
- 1960 "Cognatic forms of social organization," Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology 29: 1-14.
- 1963 Outline of world cultures 3rd. ed. revised
New Haven, Human Relations Area Files.

- 1964 "Cultural correlates of the regulation of premarital sex behavior," in Process and Pattern in Culture: Essays in Honor of Julian H. Steward, Robert A. Manners, ed., Chicago, Aldine Publishing Company: pp. 399-410.
- 1965a "Cognatic forms of social organization," in Culture and Society, George Peter Murdock, Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press: pp. 177-97.
- 1965b "Comparative data on the division of labor by sex," in Culture and Society, George Peter Murdock, Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press: pp. 208-10.
- 1965c "Family stability in non-European cultures," in Culture and Society, George Peter Murdock, Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press: pp. 312-23.
- 1965d "Cross-language parallels in parental kin terms," in Culture and Society, George Peter Murdock, Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press: pp. 325-30.
- 1966 "World ethnographic sample," in Readings in Cross-Cultural Methodology, Frank W. Moore, ed., reset edition, New Haven, HRAF Press: pp. 195-220.
- 1966 Cross-cultural sampling. Ethnology 5: 97.
- 1967 "Post-partum sex taboos," Paideuma 13: 143-47.
- 1968 "Patterns of sibling terminology," Ethnology 7: 1-24.
- Murdock, George Peter, and John W.M. Whiting
1951 "Cultural determination of parental attitudes: the relationship between the social structure, particularly family structure, and parental attitudes," in Problems of Infancy and Childhood, Milton J.E. Senn, ed., New York, Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation: pp. 13-80.

Murdock, George Peter, et al.

- 1950 Outline of Cultural materials 3rd revised edition. New Haven: HRAF.
- 1962 "Ethnographic atlas," Ethnology 1 to date.
- 1963 Ethnographic Atlas Sixth Installment.
- 1965 Outline of cultural materials. 4th revised edition second printing with modifications, New Haven Human Relations Area Files.
- 1966 "Cross Cultural Sampling," Ethnology 5:97.

Nadel, S.F.

- 1952 Witchcraft in four African Societies.
American Anthropologist 54.

Nag, Moni

- 1962 "Factors affecting human fertility in non-industrial societies: a cross-cultural study,"
Yale University Publications in Anthropology 66.
- 1968 "Sexual behavior and fertility," American Anthropological Association, Bulletins 1, no. 3.

Naroll, Prada, Raoul Naroll, and Forrest H. Howard

- 1961 "Position of women in childbirth: a study in data quality control," American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology 82: 943-54.

Naroll, Raoul

- 1956 "A preliminary index of social development,"
American Anthropologist 58: 687-715.
- 1959 "A tentative index of culture stress," International Journal of Social Psychiatry 5: 107-16.
- 1961 "Two solutions to Galton's problem,"
Philosophy of Science 28: 15-39.
- 1962 Data quality control - a new research technique: prolegomena to a cross-cultural study of culture stress, New York, Free Press of Glencoe.

- 1964 A fifth solution to Galton's Problem.
American Anthropologist 66: 863-867.
- 1966a "Does military deterrence deter?" Trans-
Action 3, no. 2: 14-20.
- 1966b "Two solutions to Galton's problem," in
Readings in Cross-Cultural Methodology,
Frank W. Moore, ed., reset edition, New
Haven, HRAF Press: pp. 221-45.
- 1970a Cross-cultural sampling - a general review.
In Naroll and Cohen 1968.
- 1970b The cross-historical survey. In Naroll and
Cohen 1968.
- 1970c Data quality control. In Naroll and Cohen
1968.
- 1970d Galton's problem. In Naroll and Cohen 1968
- 1970e The societal unit of comparison. In Naroll
and Cohen 1968.
- n.d. Discriminating functional, historical and
historical-functional relationships,
unpublished manuscript.
- Naroll R., and R.G. D'Andrade
1963 Two further solutions to Galton's Problem.
American Anthropologist 65: 1053-67.
- Naroll
1967 The Proposed HRAF Probability Sample.
Behavior Science Notes 2, 70-80
- Naroll, R., and Ronald Cohen
1970 A Handbook of Method in Cultural Anthropology.
New York, Natural History Press.
- Naroll, R.
1970 Personal Communication.

- Nerlove, Sara, and A. Kimball Romney
1967a "Sibling terminology and cross-sex behavior,"
American Anthropologist 69: 179-87.
- Nieboer, Herman Jeremias
1910 Slavery as an industrial system: ethnological
researches, 2d rev. ed., The Hague, M. Nijhoff.
- Nimkoff, Meyer F., and Russell Middleton
1960 "Types of family and types of economy,"
American Journal of Sociology 66: 215-25
- Norbeck, Edward, Donald E. Walker, and Mimi Cohen
1962 "The interpretation of data: puberty rites,"
American Anthropologist 64: 463-85.
- Osmond, Marie Withers
1964 Toward monogamy: a cross-cultural study of
correlates of types of marriage, unpublished
master's thesis, Tallahassee, Florida State
University.
- 1965 "Toward monogamy: a cross-cultural study of
correlates of types of marriage," Social
Forces 44: 8-16.
- Otterbein, Keith F.
1965 "Caribbean family organization: a comparative
analysis," American Anthropologist 67: 66-79.
- 1968a "Internal war: a cross-cultural study,"
American Anthropologist 70: 277-89.
- 1968b "Cross-cultural studies of armed combat,"
Buffalo Studies 4, no. 1: 89-109.
- 1968c "Military sophistication and territorial
expansion: a cross-cultural study,"
American Anthropological Association,
Bulletins 1, no. 3, 105.
- Otterbein, Keith F., and Charlotte Swanson Otterbein
1965 "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth: a
cross-cultural study of feuding,"
American Anthropologist 67: 1470-82.

- Owen, Roger C.
1965 "The patrilocal band: a linguistically and culturally hybrid social unit," American Anthropologist 67: 675-90.
- Palmer, Stuart
1965 "Murder and suicide in forty non-literate societies," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science 56: 320-24. C.
- Patai, Raphael
1965 "The structure of endogamous unilineal descent groups," South-western Journal of Anthropology 21: 325-50
- Pittman & Snyder (Eds.)
Society Culture & Drinking Patterns.
New York: Wiley.
- Prothro, E. Terry
1960 "Patterns of permissiveness among preliterate peoples," Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology 61: 151-54.
- Redcliffe-Brown, A.R.
1945 Religion & Society. Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain & Ireland 75.
- Robbins, Michael C.
1966 "Material culture and cognition," American Anthropologist 68: 745-48.
- Roberts, John M.
1965 "Oaths, autonomic ordeals, and power," American Anthropologist 67, n. 6, Pt. 2: 186-212.

1967 "oaths, autonomic ordeals, and power," in Cross-Cultural Approaches, Clellan S. Ford, ed., New Haven, HRAF Press: pp. 169-95.
- Roberts, John M., Malcolm J. Arth, and Robert R. Bush
1959 "Games in culture," American Anthropologist 61: 597-605.

- Roberts, John M., and Brian Sutton-Smith
1962 "Child training and game involvement,"
Ethnology 1: 166-85. H. 56
- 1966 "Cross-cultural correlates of games of chance,"
Behavior Science Notes 1: 131-44.
- Roberts, John M., Brian Sutton-Smith, and Adam Kendon
1963 "Strategy in games and folk tales," Journal of
Social Psychology 61: 185-99
- Rohner, Ronald P.
n.d. Parental behavior, economy and social structure:
a cross-cultural study of acceptance and re-
jection, unpublished manuscript, Storrs,
University of Connecticut.
- n.d. Parental behavior and explanations of disease
etiology: a cross-cultural study of accept-
ance and rejection, unpublished manuscript,
Storrs, University of Connecticut.
- Romney, A. Kimball
1955 A structural analysis of preferential cross-
cousin marriage, unpublished doctoral disser-
tation, Cambridge, Harvard University.
- 1965 "Variations in household structure as deter-
minants of sex-typed behavior," in Conference
on Sex and Behavior, Frank A. Beach, ed.,
New York, John Wiley & Sons: pp. 208-20.
- Rose, Arnold M.
1960 "The comparative study of intergroup conflict,"
Sociological Quarterly 1: 57-66.
- Rosenblatt, Paul C.
1966 "A cross-cultural study of child rearing and
romantic love," Journal of Personality and
Social Psychology 4: 336-38.
- 1967 "Marital residence and the functions of
romantic love," Ethnology 6: 471-80.

- Roth, Dennis M., and Charles F. Urbanowicz
1968 "Scale analyses of the elaboration of menstrual taboos," American Anthropological Association, Bulletins 1, no. 3: 119.
- Roy, Biswanath
1963 "A cross-cultural study of persons within the industrial belt of Calcutta," Journal of Social Psychology 60: 195-201.
- Ryder, James W., and Margaret B. Blackman
1968 "The avunculate: a critique of Claude Levi-Strauss," American Anthropological Association, Bulletins 1, no. 3: 120.
- Sawyer, Jack, and Robert A. Levine
1966 "Cultural dimensions: a factor analysis of the World Ethnographic Sample," American Anthropologist 68: 708-31.
- Schmidt, Wilhelm
1920 "Die Kulturhistorische Methode und die nordamerikanische Ethnologie," Anthropos 14-15: 546-63.
- Schuessler, Karl F., and Harold E. Driver
1956 "A factor analysis of sixteen primitive societies," American Sociological Review 21: 493-99.
- Schwartz, Richard D., and James C. Miller
1964 "Legal evolution and societal complexity," American Journal of Sociology 70: 159-69.
- Sears R.R., and G.W. Wise
1950 "Relation of cup feeding in infancy to thumb-sucking and the oral drive. American Journal Orthopsychiat., 20, 123-138.
- Segall, Marshall H., Donald T. Campbell, and Melville J. Herskovits
1963 "Cultural differences in the perception of geometric illusions," Science 139: 769-71.

- Senn, M.J.E.
Problems of Infancy and Childhood. New York: Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation.
- Shirley, Robert W., and A. Kimball Romney
1962 "Love magic and socialization anxiety: a cross-cultural study," American Anthropologist 64: 1028-31. 39 (38).
- Simmons, Leo W.
1937 "Statistical correlations in the science of society," in Studies in the Science of Society, George Peter Murdock, ed., New Haven, Yale University Press: pp. 495-517.
1945 The role of the aged in primitive society, New Haven, Yale University Press.
1967 "Statistical correlations in the science of society," in Cross-Cultural Approaches, Clellan S. Ford, ed., New Haven, HRAF Press: pp. 221-45.
- Simmons, Frederick J.
1961 Eat not this flesh, Madison, University of Wisconsin Press.
- Slater, Philip E.
1964 Unpublished Coding guide for the cross-cultural study of narcissism. Waltham Mass. Brandeis University.
1965 Culture, sexuality, and narcissism: a cross-cultural study, unpublished manuscript, Waltham, Brandeis University.
- Slater, Philip E., and Doris A. Slater
1965 "Maternal ambivalence and narcissism: a cross-cultural study," Merrill-Palmer Quarterly of Behavior and Development 11: 241-59
- Snow, Peter G.
1966 "A scalogram analysis of political development," American Behavioral Scientist 9, no. 7: 33-36

Spencer, Herbert

- 1873- Descriptive sociology; or, groups of
1934 sociological facts classified and arranged
by Herbert Spencer, 16 vols. London,
Williams and Morgate.

Spiro, Melford E.

- 1951 Culture and Personality. Psychiatry 14
- 1952 Ghosts Ifaluk & Teleological Functionalism.
American Anthropologist 54
- 1965 "A typology of social structure and the
patterning of social institutions: a cross-
cultural study," American Anthropologist 67:
1097-1119.

Spiro, Melford E., and Roy G. D'Andrade

- 1958 "A cross-cultural study of some supernatural
beliefs," American Anthropologist 60: 456-66.
- 1967 "A cross-cultural study of some supernatural
beliefs," in Cross-Cultural Approaches,
Clellan S. Ford, ed., New Haven, HRAF Press:
pp. 196-206.
- 1967 Burmese Supernaturalism. New York: Prentice
Hall.

Steinmetz, Sebald Rudolf

- 1894 "Suicide among primitive peoples," American
Anthropologist, n.s. 7: 53-60.
- 1896 "Endokannibalismus," Mittheilungen der
Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien 26:
1-60.
- 1928a "Suicide among primitive peoples," in
Gesammelte Kleinere Schriften zur Ethnologie
und Soziologie 1, Sebald Rudolf Steinmetz,
Groningen, P. Noordhoff: 124-31.
- 1928b "Endokannibalismus," in Gesammelte Kleinere
Schriften zur Ethnologie und Soziologie 1,
Sebald Rudolf Steinmetz, Groningen, P.
Noordhoff: 132-271.

Stephens, William N.

- 1959 Child rearing and Oedipal fears: a cross-cultural study, unpublished doctoral dissertation, Cambridge, Harvard University.
- 1961a A cross-cultural study of menstrual taboos," Genetic Psychology Monographs 64: 385-416.
- 1961b Correlation between degree of family deference and presence of kingdoms, unpublished manuscript.
- 1962 The Oedipus complex: cross-cultural evidence, New York, Free Press of Glencoe. 20-138.
- 1963 The family in cross-cultural perspective, New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- 1967 "A cross-cultural study of menstrual taboos," in Cross-Cultural Approaches, Clellan S. Ford, ed., New Haven, HRAF Press: pp. 67-94.

Stephenson, W.

- 1936 The inverted factor technique. British Journal of Psychology 26: 344-361.

Stone, P. (et al)

- 1966 The General Inquirer. Cambridge Mass. MIT Press.

Strodbeck, Fred L.,

- 1964 Considerations of Meta-method in Cross-Cultural Studies, American Anthropologist 66,3,2:223-29.

Swanson, Guy E.

- 1960 The birth of the gods: the origin of primitive beliefs, Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press.

Sweetser, Dorrian Apple

- 1963 "Asymmetry in intergenerational family relationships," Social Forces 41: 346-52.
- 1966a "Avoidance, social affiliation, and the incest taboo," Ethnology 5: 304-16.

- 1966b "On the incompatibility of duty and affection: a note on the role of the mother's brother," American Anthropologist 68: 1009-13.

Tesler, Lawrence et al.

A directed graph representation for computer simulation of belief systems. Technical Report No. CS 82 Dec. 29, 1967 Computer Science Dept. Stanford University.

Textor, Robert B.

- 1967 A cross-cultural summary, New Haven, HRAF Press.

Textor, R.B. et al.

- 1970 The Methodological Findings of the Cross-Cultural Summary. In Naroll & Cohen 1970.

Thoden van Velzen, H.U.E., and W. van Wetering

- 1960 "Residence, power groups and intra-societal aggression," International Archives of Ethnography 49: 169-200.

Thurstone, L.L.

- 1947 Multiple Factor Analysis. Chicago: Chicago University Press.

Triandis, Leigh Minturn and William W. Lambert

- 1961a "Pancultural factor analysis of reported socialization practices," Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology 62: 631-39.

- 1961b "Sources of frustration and targets of aggression: a cross-cultural study,"

Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology 62: 640-48.

Tryon, Robert C.

- 1939 Cluster Analysis. Ann Arbor: Edwards Bros..

Tylor, Edward B.

- 1889 "On a method of investigating the development of institutions: applied to laws of marriage and descent," Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland 18: 245-72. Ca. 400 (350).

- 1966 "On a method of investigating the development of institutions; applied to laws of marriage and descent," in Readings in Cross-Cultural Methodology, Frank W. Moore, ed., reset edition, New Haven, HRAF Press: pp. 1-25. Ca. 400 (350).
- Udy, Stanley H. Jr.
- 1958 " 'Bureaucratic' elements in organization: some research findings," American Sociological Review 23: 415-18.
- 1959a "The structure of authority in non-industrial production organization," American Journal of Sociology 64: 582-84.
- 1959b " 'Bureaucracy' and 'rationality' in Weber's organization theory: an empirical study," American Sociological Review 24: 791-95.
- 1959c Organization of work: a comparative analysis of production among nonindustrial peoples, New Haven, HRAF Press.
- 1962 "Administrative rationality, social setting, and organizational development," American Journal of Sociology 68: 299-308.
- 1968 Work in traditional and modern society, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall.
- Vayda, Andrew Peter
- 1959 "Polynesian cultural distributions in new perspective," American Anthropologist 61: 817-28.
- Veroff, Joseph
- 1961 Contributor of codings to David C. McClelland 1961.
- Vizedom, Monika Basch
- 1963 The concept of rites of passage in the light of data from 15 cultures, unpublished doctoral dissertation, New York, Columbia University.

- 1964 "The concept of rites of passage in the light of data from 15 cultures," Dissertation Abstracts 24: 3499-3500.
- Waldhorn, Arthur & Hilda K. Waldhorn
1966 The Rite of Becoming. Cleveland Ohio: The World Publishing Company.
- Washburne, Chandler
1961 Primitive drinking: a study of the uses and functions of alcohol in preliterate societies, New York, College and University Press.
- White, L.A.
1949 The Science of Culture. New York, Farrar Straus.
- Whiting, Beatrice Blyth
1950 "Baiute sorcery," Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology 15.
- Whiting, M.A.
1958 A cross-cultural nutrition survey of 118 societies representing the major cultural and geographic areas of the world. Unpublished D.Sc. thesis, Cambridge Mass. Harvard School of Public Health.
- Whiting, John W.M.
1951 "Socialization process and personality," in Psychological Anthropology: Approaches to Culture and personality, Francis L.K. Hsu, ed., Homewood, Ill. Dorsey Press: pp. 355-80.
- 1954 The Cross-Cultural Method. In Lindsay (ed.1954)
- 1959 The Function of Male Initiation Ceremonies at Puberty; in Maccoby Newcomb & Hartley pp. 359-70.
- 1959 "Sorcery, sin, and the superego. A cross-cultural study of some mechanisms of social control," in Nebraska Symposium on Motivation 1959, Marshall R. Jones, ed., Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press: pp. 174-95.

- 1964 "The effects of climate on certain cultural practices," in Explorations in Cultural Anthropology: Essays in Honor of George Peter Murdock, Ward H. Goodenough, ed., New York, McGraw-Hill: pp. 511-44.
- 1965 "Menarcheal age and infant stress in humans," in Conference on Sex and Behavior, Frank A. Beach, ed., New York, John Wiley & Sons: pp. 221-33.
- 1967 "Sorcery, sin and the superego: a cross-cultural study of some mechanisms of social control," in Cross-Cultural Approaches, Clellan S. Ford, ed., New Haven, HRAF Press: pp. 147-68.
- Whiting, John W.M., and Irvin L. Child
1950 A cross-cultural reconnaissance in personality development, unpublished manuscript.
- 1953 Child training and personality: a cross-cultural study, New Haven, Yale University Press.
- Whiting, John W.M., and Roy G. D'Andrade
1959 Sleeping arrangements and social structure, unpublished paper presented at the American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting, Mexico.
- Whiting, John W.M., Richard Kluckhohn, and Albert S. Anthony
1958 "The function of male initiation ceremonies at puberty," in Readings in Social Psychology, Eleanor E. Maccoby, Theodore M. Newcomb, and Eugene L. Hartley, eds., 3d ed., New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston: pp. 359-70.
- Whiting, Marjorie Grant
1958 A cross-cultural nutrition survey of 118 societies representing the major cultural and geographic areas of the world, unpublished D. Sc. thesis, Cambridge, Harvard School of Public Health.

- Wolfe, Alvin P.
1965 Factor analysis of art styles and social organization, unpublished manuscript.
- 1968 "Social structural bases of art," Current Anthropology 9 (in press.)
- Wright, George O.
1952 Projection and displacement: a cross-cultural study of the expression of aggression in myths, unpublished doctoral dissertation, Cambridge, Harvard University.
- 1954 "Projection and displacement: a cross-cultural study of folk-tale aggression," Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology 49: 523-28.
- Wright, Quincy
1942 "Relation between warlikeness and other characteristics of primitive peoples," in A study of War I, Quincy Wright, Chicago, University of Chicago Press: 527-59.
- Young, Frank W.
1962 "The function of male initiation ceremonies: a cross-cultural test of an alternative hypothesis," American Journal of Sociology 67: 379-96.
- 1965a "The function of male initiation ceremonies: a cross-cultural test of an alternative hypothesis," in Reader in Comparative Religion, William A. Lessa and Evon Z. Vogt, eds., 2d ed., New York, Harper and Row: pp. 615-29.
- 1965b Initiation ceremonies; a cross-cultural study of status dramatization, Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Company.
- Young, Frank W., and Ruth C. Young
1962 "The sequence and direction of community growth: a cross-cultural generalization," Rural Sociology 27: 374-86.

Young, Frank W., and Albert S. Macdayan

1965 "Menstrual taboos and social rigidity,"
Ethnology 4: 225-40.58

1967 "Menstrual taboos and social rigidity," in
Cross-Cultural Approaches, Clellan S. Ford,
ed., New Haven, HRAF Press: pp. 95-110.

Zacofsky, Walter J.

1951 A cultural study of certain basic health
concepts of selected primitive societies,
unpublished manuscript.

Zelditch, Morris

1955 "Role differentiation in the nuclear family:
a comparative study," in Family, Socialization
and Interaction Process, Talcott Parsons and
Robert F. Bales, eds., Glencoe, Free Press:
pp. 307-51.