



FPR-UCLA Fifth Interdisciplinary Conference

Culture, Mind, and Brain

Emerging Concepts, Methods, Applications

PROGRAM BOOK

19–20 October 2012

Neuroscience Research Building Auditorium
635 Charles E. Young Drive South
UCLA



The Foundation for Psychocultural Research

University of California Los Angeles



Cover image: *Vesalius's Pump* by Katherine Sherwood courtesy of Gibson Dunn & Crutcher
Program cover design by Irene Sukwandi



Conference Description

The threads of research on culture, mind, and brain can no longer be neatly separated. Many of our research questions intertwine, thanks to our growing understanding of the genome and its transcriptional states, the biological roots of human sociality, the dynamics of human variation, and the mutual constitution of cultures and selves, as well as the complex interactions between the physical, cultural, and social environments underlying health and illness.

The aim of this 2-day conference is to highlight emerging concepts, methodologies, and applications in the study of culture, mind, and brain, with particular attention to: (1) cutting-edge neuroscience research that is successfully incorporating culture and the social world; (2) the context in which methods are used as well as the tacit assumptions that shape research questions; and (3) the kinds and quality of collaborations that can advance interdisciplinary research training.

The conference is designed to appeal to a wide academic audience of biologists, neuroscientists, psychologists, anthropologists, sociologists, epidemiologists, and those in related fields interested in learning about cutting-edge interdisciplinary research at the intersection of culture, mind, and brain.



Conference Committees

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Irene Sukwandi, Ir, MAE, FPR Director

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Greg Downey, PhD, Senior Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia

Shinobu Kitayama, PhD, Robert B. Zajonc Collegiate Professor of Psychology; Director, Culture and Cognition Program, Department of Psychology; Director, Center for Culture, Mind, and the Brain, University of Michigan

Daniel Lende, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida

With special thanks to

*Claudia Mitchell-Kernan, Professor of Anthropology,
Vice-Chancellor Emerita, UCLA*

Catherine Weston, Assistant to Dr. M.-F. Chesselet

Katherine Sherwood



*This conference has been organized with the support of the
International Cultural Neuroscience Consortium.*



October 19, 2012

Dear Colleagues,

As president of The Foundation for Psychocultural Research, I am delighted to welcome you to the 5th FPR-UCLA interdisciplinary conference on *Culture, Mind, and Brain: Emerging Concepts, Methods, Applications*.

The FPR was established in 1999 “to support and advance interdisciplinary research projects and scholarship at the intersection of psychology, culture, neuroscience, and psychiatry, with an emphasis on cultural factors as central, not peripheral.” A key objective is to create, nourish, and sustain connections among anthropologists, neuroscientists, and research and clinical psychologists and psychiatrists and to train the next generation of scientists. This is implemented through research and research training programs as well as workshops, conferences, and publications that allow participants to think across disciplinary boundaries.

The topic of this year’s conference reflects the foundation’s continuing commitment to support a growing community of interdisciplinary researchers who use a wide variety of methods to shed light on complexity and variation in brain, mind, and behavior across multiple contexts. This year’s conference promises to be one of our most exciting and rewarding programs yet.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank our FPR board members for helping to organize this conference and more generally for their continued dedication to our mission.

I would also like to thank the members of this conference’s scientific advisory committee: Joan Chiao, Steve Cole, Mirella Dapretto, Greg Downey, Shinobu Kitayama, and Daniel Lende, all of whom also serve as session chairs, for their hard work in selecting a truly exceptional group of speakers and discussants.

Finally, on behalf of the conference organizing committee, we thank UCLA for their continued support of these events.

Sincerely,

Robert Lemelson, PhD
President
The Foundation for Psychocultural Research



October 19, 2012

Dear Conference Participants,

I would like to extend a warm welcome on behalf of the FPR board and staff to the 5th FPR-UCLA interdisciplinary conference on *Culture, Mind, and Brain: Emerging Concepts, Methods, Applications*. We hope you enjoy what is certain to be a stimulating experience!

This handbook contains the program, abstracts, profiles of speakers and discussants, and contact information.

Kindly note that in the last section ("Logistics"), you will find directions to key locations, information about meals, and other general information. We have also included an evaluation form. Please return the completed form to the registration desk on your last day of attendance.

If you have any questions during the conference, please do not hesitate to ask one of our staff members at the registration desk.

With kind regards,

Irene Sukwandi
Director
The Foundation for Psychocultural Research



List of Speakers and Discussants

Carlos D. Bustamante, PhD, Professor, Department of Genetics, Stanford University School of Medicine

John Cacioppo, PhD, Tiffany & Margaret Blake Distinguished Service Professor; Director, Center for Cognitive and Social Neuroscience, The University of Chicago

John Capitanio, PhD, Research Psychologist, Department of Psychology, California National Primate Research Center, University of California, Davis

Edith Chen, PhD, Professor of Psychology, Department of Psychology; Faculty Fellow, Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University

Joan Chiao, PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Northwestern University

Steve W. Cole, PhD, Professor, Hematology-Oncology; Member, JCCC Signal Transduction and Therapeutics Program Area, Department of Medicine, Division of Hematology/Oncology, University of California, Los Angeles

Mirella Dapretto, PhD, Professor, Department of Psychiatry & Biobehavioral Sciences; Director, FPR-UCLA Center for Culture, Brain, and Development, University of California, Los Angeles

Greg Downey, PhD, Senior Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia

Clarence (Lance) Gravlee, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida

Shihui Han, PhD, Professor, Department of Psychology; Director, Culture and Social Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory, Peking University

Steven J. Heine, PhD, Professor of Psychology, Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia

Marco Iacoboni, MD, PhD, Professor of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences; Director, Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Lab, Department of Psychiatry & Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles

Mary Helen Immordino-Yang, EdD, Assistant Professor of Education, Rossier School of Education; Assistant Professor of Psychology, Brain and Creativity Institute, University of Southern California

Heejung Kim, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Psychological & Brain Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara

Laurence J. Kirmayer, MD, FRCPC, James McGill Professor and Director, Division of Social & Transcultural Psychiatry, McGill University; Director, Culture & Mental Health Research Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Jewish General Hospital, Montréal

Shinobu Kitayama, PhD, Robert B. Zajonc Collegiate Professor of Psychology, Director, Culture and Cognition Program, Department of Psychology; Director, Center for Culture, Mind, and the Brain, University of Michigan

Brandon Kohrt, MD, PhD, Resident, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, George Washington University Medical Center

Robert Lemelson, PhD, President, FPR; Research Anthropologist, Department of Psychiatry & Biobehavioral Sciences, Semel Institute for Neuroscience & Human Behavior; Assistant Adjunct Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles

Daniel Lende, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida

Elizabeth Reynolds Losin, PhD, Postdoctoral Research Associate, Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience Laboratory, University of Colorado at Boulder

Tanya Luhrmann, PhD, Howard and Jessie Watkins University Professor of Anthropology, Professor, Psychology (by courtesy), Department of Anthropology, Stanford University

Georg Northoff, MD, MA, PhD, EJLB-CIHR Michael Smith Chair in Neurosciences and Mental Health, Canada Research Chair for Mind, Brain Imaging and Neuroethics, Institute of Mental Health Research, University of Ottawa

John Novembre, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of California, Los Angeles

Denise Park, PhD, Distinguished Professor of Brain and Behavioral Sciences; Director, Center for Vital Longevity, University of Texas at Dallas

Paul Plotsky, PhD, GlaxoSmithKline Professor, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University

Beate R. Ritz, MD, PhD, Chair, Department of Epidemiology, Professor of Epidemiology, Environmental Health Sciences, and Neurology, Schools of Public Health and Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles; Member, FPR Board of Directors and Advisory Board

Carol Ryff, PhD, Marie Jahoda Professor of Psychology, Director, Institute on Aging, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Stephen J. Suomi, PhD, Chair, Laboratory of Comparative Ethology, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health

Thomas Weisner, PhD, Professor, Departments of Anthropology and Psychiatry & Biobehavioral Sciences; Director, Center for Culture & Health, Semel Institute for Neuroscience & Human Behavior, UCLA

Carol M. Worthman, PhD, Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of Anthropology; Director, Laboratory for Comparative Human Biology, Department of Anthropology, Emory University



Conference Program

■ FRIDAY, October 19, 2012

7:45am – 8:45am **Registration**

8:45am – 9:00 am **Introduction**

Robert Lemelson, President, FPR; Research Anthropologist, Semel Institute for Neuroscience & Human Behavior; Assistant Adjunct Professor, Department of Anthropology, UCLA

9:00 – 10:15 am **Session 1: Why Culture, Mind, and Brain?**

Session Chair: Greg Downey, Department of Anthropology, Macquarie University

9:00 – 9:25 am **The weirdest people in the world: The inductive challenge for the behavioral sciences**

Steven Heine, Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia

9:25 – 9:50 am **Weird tasks for weird brains: Constraints and biases in brain imaging research**

Marco Iacoboni, Department of Psychiatry & Biobehavioral Sciences, UCLA

9:50 – 10:15 am **Weird enough for you yet?: A neuroanthropological response to Steven Heine and Marco Iacoboni**

Greg Downey, Department of Anthropology, Macquarie University

10:15 – 2:15 pm **Session 2: Sociocultural Influences on Gene Expression**

Session Chair: Steve Cole, Department of Medicine, Division of Hematology & Oncology, UCLA

10:15 – 10:40 am **Overview: Social regulation of gene expression**

Steve Cole, Department of Medicine, Division of Hematology & Oncology, UCLA

- 10:40 – 11:00 am** *Coffee Break*
- 11:00 – 11:25 am **Socioeconomic status and gene expression**
Edith Chen, Department of Psychology, Northwestern University
- 11:25 – 11:50 am **Behavioral, biological, and epigenetic consequences of different early social experiences in primates**
Stephen Suomi, Section on Comparative Behavioral Genetics, NICHD
- 11:50 – 12:15 pm **Social and individual factors, separately and in interaction, affect gene expression in immunodeficient rhesus monkeys**
John Capitanio, Department of Psychology, University of California, Davis
- 12:15 – 1:15 pm** *Lunch*
- 1:15 – 1:40 pm **Social Isolation**
John Cacioppo, Department of Psychology, University of Chicago; and Steve Cole, Department of Medicine, Division of Hematology & Oncology, UCLA
- 1:40 – 2:15 pm **PANEL DISCUSSION** with the session's speakers and invited discussants **Beate Ritz**, Department of Epidemiology, UCLA; and **Carol M. Worthman**, Department of Anthropology, Emory University
- 2:15 – 5:00 pm Session 3: Linking Cultural and Genetic Diversity in Mind, Brain and Body**
-
- Session Chair:** Joan Chiao, Department of Psychology, Northwestern University
- 2:15 – 2:40 pm **Insights from rare variant genetic diversity in human populations**
John Novembre, Department of Ecology & Evolutionary Biology, UCLA
- 2:40 – 3:05 pm **Genomics for the world: Population genetics in the personal genome era**
Carlos D. Bustamante, Department of Genetics, Stanford University
- 3:05 – 3:30 pm **Gene-culture interactions: The role of oxytocin receptor polymorphism in socio-emotional processes in different cultures**
Heejung Kim, Department of Psychological & Brain Sciences, UCSB
- 3:30 – 3:50 pm** *Coffee Break*
- 3:50 – 4:15 pm **Cultural neuroscience: Progress and future directions**

Joan Chiao, Department of Psychology, Northwestern University

4:15 – 4:50 pm

PANEL DISCUSSION with the session's speakers and invited discussant **Clarence Gravlee**, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida

5:00 pm

Adjourn

■ SATURDAY, October 20, 2012

9:00 – 10:40 am Session 4: Stress and Resilience

Session Chair: Daniel Lende, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida

9:00 – 9:25 am Early life adversity, allostasis, and resilience

Paul Plotsky, Stress Neurobiology Lab, Emory University

9:25 – 9:50 am Cultural meaning, social structure, and the stress process:

Lessons from hypertension in the African Diaspora

Clarence Gravlee, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida

9:50 – 10:15 am

From ethnography to epigenetics: Mixed methods mental health research in Nepal

Brandon Kohrt, Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, George Washington University Medical Center

10:15 – 10:40 am

Varieties of resilience in MIDUS

Carol Ryff, Department of Psychology, University of Wisconsin-Madison

10:40 – 11:00 am *Coffee Break*

11:00 – 11:35 am

PANEL DISCUSSION with the session's speakers and invited discussant **Edith Chen**, Department of Psychology, Northwestern University

11:35 – 3:25 pm

Session 5: Culture, Cognition, and Self: Understanding Neuroplasticity

Session Chair: Shinobu Kitayama, Department of Psychology, University of Michigan

11:35 – 12:00 pm

Culture wires the brain: A cognitive neuroscience perspective

Denise Park, Center for Vital Longevity, University of Texas, Dallas

12:00 – 12:25 pm

Understanding the self: A cultural neuroscience approach

Georg Northoff, University of Ottawa Institute of Mental Health Research

12:25 – 12:50 pm	Hearing voices in Accra and Chennai: How the culture makes a difference to psychiatric experience Tanya Luhrmann, Department of Anthropology, Stanford University
1:00 – 2:00 pm	Lunch
2:00 – 2:25 pm	5-HTTLPR polymorphism moderates the association between a cultural value and the social brain network Shihui Han, Department of Psychology, Peking University
2:25 – 2:50 pm	The error-related negativity (ERN) reveals a motivational basis of interdependent self Shinobu Kitayama, Department of Psychology, Center for Culture, Mind, and Brain, University of Michigan
2:50 – 3:25 pm	PANEL DISCUSSION with the session’s speakers and invited discussant Laurence Kirmayer , Division of Social and Transcultural Psychiatry, McGill University
3:25 – 3:50 pm Session 6: Ethnographic Film	
3:25 – 3:50 pm	Case study: <i>Standing on the edge of a thorn</i> Robert Lemelson, President, FPR; Department of Psychiatry & Biobehavioral Sciences; Department of Anthropology, UCLA
3:50 – 4:10 pm	Coffee Break
4:10 – 5:10 pm Session 7: (Multiple) Pathways to Interdisciplinarity	
	Session Chair: Mirella Dapretto, Director, FPR-UCLA Center for Culture, Brain, and Development; Professor, Department of Psychiatry & Biobehavioral Sciences, UCLA
	PANEL DISCUSSION with Mary Helen Immordino-Yang , Brain and Creativity Institute, University of Southern California; Shinobu Kitayama , Department of Psychology, Center for Culture, Mind, and Brain, University of Michigan; Elizabeth Reynolds Losin , Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience Lab, University of Colorado at Boulder; Thomas Weisner , Departments of Anthropology and Psychiatry & Biobehavioral Sciences (Center for Culture and Health), UCLA; and Carol M. Worthman , Department of Anthropology, Emory University
5:10 – 5:15 pm	Closing Remarks
5:15pm	Adjourn



Program Abstracts

Friday, October 19, 2012

Session 1: Why Culture, Mind, and Brain?

Chair: Greg Downey, Macquarie University

9:00 – 9:25 **The weirdest people in the world: The inductive challenge for psychology**



Steven J. Heine, PhD, Professor of Psychology, Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia | Email: heine@psych.ubc.ca

Abstract: Behavioral scientists routinely publish broad claims about human psychology and behavior in the world's top journals based on samples drawn entirely from Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic (WEIRD) societies. Researchers – often implicitly – assume that either there is little variation across human populations, or that these “standard subjects” are as representative of the species as any other population. Are these assumptions justified? I will briefly review the comparative database from across the behavioral sciences and conclude both that there is substantial variability in experimental results across populations and that WEIRD subjects are particularly unusual compared with the rest of the species. I will discuss the implications of a science based on a WEIRD database, and will suggest some strategies that our field can take to allow us to be more confident in our ability to generalize across samples.

Speaker Bio: Steven J. Heine is Professor of Social and Cultural psychology at the University of British Columbia. After receiving his PhD from the University of British Columbia in 1996, he had visiting positions at Kyoto University and Tokyo University, and was on the faculty at the University of Pennsylvania. His research targets questions regarding genetic essentialism, meaning maintenance, and identifying what is universal and what is culturally-variable in a variety of psychological processes – most particularly self-enhancing motivations. He is the recipient of the Distinguished Scientist Early Career Award for Social Psychology from the American Psychological Association and the Career Trajectory Award from the Society of Experimental Social Psychology. He has published more than 60 articles in such outlets as *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, *Psychological Review*, and has written a textbook entitled *Cultural Psychology*.

9:25 – 9:50 **Weird tasks for weird brains: Constraints and biases in brain imaging research**



Marco Iacoboni, MD, PhD, Professor of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences; Director, Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Lab, Department of Psychiatry & Biobehavioral Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles | Email: iacoboni@ucla.edu

Abstract: Brain imaging research suffers the same WEIRD selection bias discussed by Heine in behavioral sciences. Does it really matter for brain science? On one hand, brains tend to be evolutionarily highly preserved.

This is why animal research findings can be used to understand the human brain. On the other hand, a multitude of human cultural traditions shape neural activity, likely producing a rich variety of brain patterns. Brain imaging labs have captured so far only a tiny fraction of such variety. Furthermore, brain imaging has an additional problem, compared to the behavioral sciences. The scanner environment strongly limits the kind of things that subjects can do in the lab. Experiments are often biased toward stimulus-response paradigms with isolated subjects, or as in recent years, resting state (here subjects do nothing). To move the field forward, it is necessary to establish interdisciplinary collaborations that require creative solutions regarding the limiting constraints of imaging labs.

Speaker Bio: Marco Iacoboni is Professor of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences and Director of the Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Lab at the Ahmanson-Lovelace Brain Mapping Center of the David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA. Iacoboni pioneered the research on mirror neurons, the “smart cells” in our brain that allow us to understand others. His research has been covered by the *New York Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Newsweek*, *Time*, *The Economist*, and major TV networks. Marco Iacoboni’s book on mirror neurons is entitled *Mirroring People: The Science of Empathy and How We Connect with Others*.

9:50 – 10:15 **Weird enough for you yet? A neuroanthropological response to Steven Heine and Marco Iacoboni**



Greg Downey, PhD, Senior Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia | Email: greg.downey@mq.edu.au

Abstract: Henrich, Heine, and Norenzayan offered one of the most persuasive and comprehensive arguments in recent memory for the importance of a comparative approach in brain, psychological and cultural sciences, and Iacoboni has been a leader in helping us to

understand the mechanisms through which brains can become encultured. But their intervention also presents us with a strategic question: Just how broadly are we ready to embrace human variability? I will argue, alongside the suggestions of our other two panelists, that we could use a robust revival of ethnology, the neglected comparative dimension of the anthropological tradition, and a renewed interest in the exotic and strange (however out of intellectual fashion), to counteract biases toward the “WEIRD.” This broad-as-possible cultural-

brain science – what some of us are calling neuroanthropology – will privilege the envelope of human possibility, to actively combat the regression-to-the-mean of WEIRD research biases. In addition, the broad-as-possible cultural-brain science will take seriously others’ experience-near perspectives about living in alternative realities. Other accounts offer prima facie evidence that warrants serious investigation, even if this requires methodological eclecticism. As case studies, this response to the previous presentations will also cite ongoing research on human echolocation and cultural differences in pain perception.

Speaker Bio: Greg Downey is Senior Lecturer in Anthropology at Macquarie University in Sydney and a Research Fellow in the Macquarie Centre for Cognitive Science. He is also a co-contributor to Neuroanthropology, a PLoS blog he founded with conference “Stress and Resilience” session chair Daniel Lende, as well as co-editor (with Daniel Lende) of *The Encultured Brain: An Introduction to Neuroanthropology* (MIT, 2012). Greg trained in cultural anthropology at the University of Chicago, working primarily in Brazil and the United States before moving to Australia. His principal research interests are in sports, dance, and skill acquisition, where he tries to bring together research from anthropology and the brain sciences with evolutionary theory, psychology, and sports science. His first book, *Learning Capoeira: Lessons in Cunning from an Afro-Brazilian Art* (Oxford, 2005), based on multiple years of field research and apprenticeship, explores how the martial art and dance, capoeira, affects practitioners.

Session 2: Sociocultural Influences on Gene Expression

Chair: Steve Cole, UCLA

10:15 – 10:40 Overview: Social Regulation of Gene Expression



Steve W. Cole, PhD, Professor, Hematology-Oncology; Member, JCCC Signal Transduction and Therapeutics Program Area, Dept. of Medicine, Division of Hematology/Oncology, University of California, Los Angeles Email: coles@ucla.edu

Abstract: Relationships between genes and human behavior have historically been viewed as a one-way street, with genes in control. Recent analyses have challenged this view by discovering broad alterations in the expression of human genes as a function of differing socio-environmental conditions. This overview will summarize the developing field of social genomics, and its efforts to identify the types of genes subject to social regulation, the biological signaling pathways mediating those effects, and the genetic polymorphisms that modulate their individual influence. This approach provides a concrete molecular perspective on how external cultural and social processes can interact with our genes to shape individual trajectories of health, development, and behavior. It also provides a provocative set of building blocks for understanding the co-evolution of human genes and culture.

Speaker Bio: Steve Cole is a Professor of Medicine in the Division of Hematology-Oncology at the UCLA School of Medicine. His research analyzes the molecular pathways by which the social environment influences the activity of human, viral, and tumor genomes. His studies use computational modeling to integrate data from epidemiologic studies, natural history analyses, laboratory animal models, and molecular and biochemical studies to identify the physiologic signaling pathways that allow social environments to influence health-related molecular processes such as inflammation, viral replication (HIV-1, HHV-8), and tumor metastasis. Dr. Cole has pioneered the use of functional genomics approaches in social and behavioral research, and he provides strategic consulting in this area to the Institute of Medicine, the National Cancer Institute, the National Institute of Aging, the Santa Fe Institute, and the MacArthur Foundation, among others. He also directs the UCLA Social Genomics Core Laboratory. Dr. Cole is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer Center, the Norman Cousins Center, and the UCLA Molecular Biology Institute.

10:40 – 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 – 11:25 Socioeconomic status and gene expression



Edith Chen, PhD, Professor of Psychology, Department of Psychology;
Faculty Fellow, Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University
Email: edith.chen@northwestern.edu

Abstract: Low socioeconomic status (SES) is one of the most robust risk factors for a variety of diseases throughout the lifespan across both countries with and without universal health care. Despite this widely acknowledged epidemiological phenomenon, the psychobiological mechanisms underlying this relationship have been less well-understood. This talk will provide an overview of our laboratory's approach to testing the biological pathways that can be linked to low SES, with a focus on gene expression studies.

Speaker Bio: Edith Chen received a B.A. in history of science from Harvard University, and then a Ph.D. from the University of California, Los Angeles in clinical psychology. She completed a post-doctoral fellowship in health psychology at the University of Pittsburgh, and has been on faculty at Washington University, the University of British Columbia, and now Northwestern University. She has received numerous honors, including the American Psychological Association Distinguished Scientific Award for Early Career Contribution to Health Psychology, the Young Investigator Award from the Society of Behavioral Medicine, and the Donald K. Routh Early Career Award from the Society of Pediatric Psychology. Dr. Chen's research focuses on understanding the psychosocial and psychobiological pathways that explain relationships between low socioeconomic status and physical health outcomes in childhood.

11:25 – 11:50 Behavioral, biological, and epigenetic consequences of different early social experiences in primates



Stephen J. Suomi, PhD, Chair, Laboratory of Comparative Ethology, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health
Email: suomis@lce.nichd.nih.gov

Abstract: Early social experiences can have lasting effects on primate bio-behavioral development, especial in the context of subsequent social stress. For example, rhesus monkeys raised in the absence of their biological mother (but with access to peers) or raised by neglectful mothers show relatively normal bio-behavioral development when subsequently maintained in benign social environments, but under socially stressfully circumstances, e.g., social separation, they typically exhibit excessive fearfulness and/or aggression, heightened HPA activity, and reduced serotonin metabolism into adulthood. Moreover, they differ from monkeys not experiencing such early social adversity in both brain structure and function. Some of these characteristics appear to be transmitted to their offspring via non-genetic (most likely epigenetic) mechanisms. Recent technological advances in genomics have made it possible to examine genome-wide expression, and preliminary analyses suggest

that such adverse early experiences affect approximately one fifth of the entire rhesus monkey genome (more than 4,400 individual genes), both in the brain and in white blood cells. Given that many of the behavioral and biological consequences of adverse early social experience are largely reversible following targeted environmental interventions, the question of whether the patterns of gene expression in these monkeys are also reversible is under intense current investigation.

Speaker Bio: Stephen J. Suomi, Ph.D. is Chief of the Laboratory of Comparative Ethology at the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), National Institutes of Health (NIH) in Bethesda, Maryland. He also holds research professorships at the University of Virginia, the University of Maryland, College Park, the Johns Hopkins University, Georgetown University, the Pennsylvania State University, American University, and the University of Maryland, Baltimore County. Dr. Suomi earned his B.A. in psychology at Stanford University in 1968, and his M.A. and Ph.D. in psychology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1969 and 1971, respectively. He then joined the Psychology faculty at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, where he eventually attained the rank of Professor before moving to the NICHD in 1983.

Dr. Suomi's initial postdoctoral research successfully reversed the adverse effects of early social isolation, previously thought to be permanent, in rhesus monkeys. His subsequent research at Wisconsin led to his election as Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science "for major contributions to the understanding of social factors that influence the psychological development of nonhuman primates." His present research at the NICHD focuses on 3 general issues: the interaction between genetic and environmental factors in shaping individual developmental trajectories, the issue of continuity vs. change and the relative stability of individual differences at multiple levels of analysis throughout development, and the degree to which findings from monkeys studied in captivity generalize not only to monkeys living in the wild but also to humans living in different cultures.

Throughout his professional career Dr. Suomi has been the recipient of numerous awards and honors, the most recent of which include the Donald O. Hebb Award and a Presidential Citation from the American Psychological Association, the Distinguished Primatologist Award from the American Society of Primatologists, and the Arnold Pfeffer Prize from the International Society of Neuropsychanalysis. To date, he has authored or co-authored over 400 articles published in scientific journals and chapters in edited volumes.

11:50 – 12:15 Social and individual factors, separately and in interaction, affect gene expression in immunodeficient rhesus monkeys



John Capitanio, PhD, Research Psychologist, Department of Psychology, California National Primate Research Center, University of California, Davis | Email: jpcapitanio@ucdavis.edu

Abstract: From early in the AIDS epidemic, stress (and particularly socially-induced stress) has been suggested as contributing negatively to the progress of the disease. We have been exploring the role of social stress in an animal model of AIDS. Social stress does indeed result in altered physiological functioning and patterns

of gene expression, especially in lymphoid tissue, but we've also found that individuals differ in their ability to cope with social stress. The principal individual difference factor that we have been exploring is Sociability, a major personality dimension in human and nonhuman primates that represents a tendency to affiliate. Animals low in Sociability seem to have patterns of innervation of lymphoid tissue that are permissive for viral growth and reproduction. Not surprisingly, it is these animals that appear to be most at-risk in socially stressful circumstances. Our data suggest that health consequences of social stress are influenced by characteristics of the individual, and that more attention should be paid to person-by-situation interactions in understanding health and disease.

Speaker Bio: John Capitanio is a Research Psychologist in the Department of Psychology at the University of California, Davis, and a Staff Scientist at the California National Primate Research Center. He received his Ph.D. in Comparative Psychology from the University of California at Davis in 1982, and was a postdoctoral researcher in Developmental Psychobiology in the Dept. of Psychiatry at the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center. He is a Past-President of the American Society of Primatologists, a recipient of the Patricia R. Barchas Award in Sociophysiology from the American Psychosomatic Society, a Fellow of the American Psychological Association and the Association for Psychological Science, and in 2012, Dr. Capitanio received the Distinguished Primatologist Award from the American Society of Primatologists. Dr. Capitanio's research interests are focused on the causes and consequences of individual differences in primate biobehavioral organization, particularly with respect to health-related outcomes.

12:15 – 1:15 Lunch

1:15 – 1:40 Social Isolation



John Cacioppo, PhD, Tiffany & Margaret Blake Distinguished Service Professor; Director, Center for Cognitive and Social Neuroscience, The University of Chicago
Email: jcaciopp@uchicago.edu

Abstract: Social species, by definition, form organizations that extend beyond the individual. These structures evolved hand in hand with behavioral, neural, hormonal, cellular, and genetic mechanisms to support them because the consequent social behaviors helped these organisms survive, reproduce, and care for offspring sufficiently long that they too reproduced. Social isolation represents a lens through which to investigate these behavioral, neural, hormonal, cellular, and genetic mechanisms. Evidence from human and nonhuman animal studies indicates that isolation heightens sensitivity to social threats (predator evasion) and motivates the renewal of social connections. The effects of perceived isolation in humans share much in common with the effects of experimental manipulations of isolation in nonhuman social species: increased tonic sympathetic tonus and HPA activation, and decreased inflammatory control, immunity, sleep salubrity, and expression of genes regulating glucocorticoid responses. Together, these effects contribute to higher rates of morbidity and mortality in older adults.

Speaker Bio: John T. Cacioppo, PhD, is the Tiffany and Margaret Blake Distinguished Service Professor and Director of the Center for Cognitive and Social Neuroscience at the University of Chicago. He also is the PI of the Chicago Health, Aging, and Social Relations Study (CHASRS), a population-based, longitudinal study he began in 2001 to determine the causes and consequences of loneliness across the adult lifespan. He is the author of more than 400 scientific articles and 20 books. Cacioppo currently is the President of the International Society for Social Neuroscience; the Past-Chair of the Psychology Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Chair of the Board of Behavioral, Cognitive, and Sensory Sciences at the US National Research Council; a member of the Council for the National Institutes of Health Center for Scientific Review; and a member of the National Science Foundation's Advisory Committee for the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Division. Among the awards he has received are the Troland Award from the National Academy of Sciences, the Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award from the American Psychology, a MERIT Award from the National Institute on Aging/National Institutes of Health, the Scientific Impact Award from the Society for Experimental Social Psychology, the Theoretical Innovation Prize from the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, and Honorary Doctor of Science degrees from Bard College and from the University of Birmingham.

1:40 – 2:15 PANEL DISCUSSION with speakers and invited discussants **Beate Ritz** and **Carol Worthman**



Beate R. Ritz, MD, PhD, Chair, Department of Epidemiology, Professor of Epidemiology, Environmental Health Sciences, and Neurology, Schools of Public Health and Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles; Member, FPR Board of Directors and Advisory Board | Email: britz@ucla.edu

Bio: Beate Ritz received her MD and a PhD in Medical Sociology from the University of Hamburg Germany in 1983 and 1987; she was a research fellow and resident at the Psychiatric University-Hospital in Hamburg from 1987-1989, and received doctoral training and a PhD degree in Epidemiology in 1995 from UCLA. Her research focuses on the health effects of occupational and environmental toxins such as pesticides, ionizing radiation, and air pollution on chronic diseases including neurodegenerative disorders (Parkinson's disease), cancers, and adverse birth outcomes and asthma. She previously investigated the causes of cancer in chemical toxin and radiation exposed workers and assessed the impact of ergonomic work-place factors on musculo-skeletal disorders. For the past decade, she studied the effects of air pollution on adverse birth outcomes as well as asthma in children in Southern California. In 2006, she received the Robert M Zweig Memorial award for outstanding achievement in air quality and medicine from the South Coast Air Quality Management District. She also spend the past 15 years investigating the long-term effects of pesticide exposures on Parkinson's disease and cancers and is currently conducting a project to implement a Parkinson's disease registry required by a new law in California. Dr. Ritz is member of the FPR Board of Directors.



Carol M. Worthman, PhD, Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of Anthropology; Director, Laboratory for Comparative Human Biology, Department of Anthropology, Emory University

Email: worthman@emory.edu

Bio: Carol M. Worthman currently holds the Samuel Candler Dobbs Chair in the Department of Anthropology, Emory University (Atlanta), where she also directs the Laboratory for Comparative Human Biology. After taking a dual undergraduate degree in biology and botany at Pomona College, Dr. Worthman took her PhD in biological anthropology at Harvard University, having also studied endocrinology at UCSD and neuroscience at MIT under Jack Geller and Richard Wurtman, respectively. She joined the nascent anthropology faculty at Emory University in 1986, and has helped to build its biocultural focus and establish its leadership position in the field.

Professor Worthman takes a biocultural approach to pursuit of comparative interdisciplinary research on human development, reproductive ecology, and biocultural bases of differential mental and physical health. She has conducted cross-cultural ethnographic and biosocial research in twelve countries, including Kenya, Tibet, Nepal, Egypt, Japan, Papua New Guinea and South Africa, as well as in rural, urban, and semi-urban areas of the United States. For the past 20 years, she has collaborated with Jane Costello and Adrian Angold in the Great Smoky Mountains Study, a large, longitudinal, population-based developmental epidemiological project in western North Carolina.

Session 3: Linking Cultural and Genetic Diversity in Mind, Brain and Body

Chair: Joan Chiao, Northwestern University

2:15 – 2:40 **Insights from rare variant genetic diversity in human populations**



John Novembre, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Ecology & Evolutionary Biology, UCLA | Email: jnovembre@ucla.edu

Abstract: The advent of high-throughput sequencing has enabled novel experiments of unprecedented scale. In this talk, I will present the results of sequencing 202 drug target genes in ~14,000 individuals. The scale of this sample allows us for the first time to measure how many variant positions exist in human populations in which the variant allele is at rare frequencies. The results emphasize how recent population growth and purifying selection have strongly impacted patterns of diversity in humans, and how rare variants are typically geographically restricted. These results have important implications for understanding what variation might underlie the heritable component of complex disease and are suggestive of a potentially non-trivial role for rare variants.

Speaker Bio: John Novembre is an Associate Professor in the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at UCLA. He earned his BA in Biochemistry at the Colorado College in 2000 and then a PhD in Integrative Biology with an emphasis on Computational and Genomics from the University of California-Berkeley in 2006. He has been named a Searle Scholar, an Alfred P. Sloan Research, and NSF Bioinformatics Postdoctoral Fellow. His main research interests are in population genetics and molecular evolution, with a special interest in human genetic variation and its history. His group specializes in computational biology, particularly methods development and genomic-scale data analysis. Recently his group has published high profile work on human population structure and the abundance of rare variants in humans. ^[1]_{SEP}

2:40 – 3:05 **Genomics for the world: Population genetics in the personal genome era**



Carlos Bustamante, PhD, Professor, Department of Genetics, Stanford School of Medicine | Email: cdbustam@stanford.edu

Abstract: Full sequencing of individual human genomes has greatly expanded our understanding of human genetic variation and population history. Here, we present a systematic analysis of 50 human genomes from 11 diverse global populations sequenced at high coverage. Our sample includes 12 individuals of admixed ancestry that have varying degrees of recent (within the last 500 years) African, Native American, and European ancestry. We find over 21 million single nucleotide variants that contribute to a 1.75-fold range in nucleotide heterozygosity across diverse human genomes with a high of 1 heterozygous site per kilobase in West African genomes to a low of 0.57 heterozygous sites per kilobase in segments

inferred to have diploid Native American ancestry from the genomes of Mexican and Puerto Rican individuals. We find evidence for all three continental ancestries in the genomes of Mexican, Puerto Rican, and African American populations, and the genome wide statistics are highly consistent across individuals from a population, once ancestry proportions have been accounted for. Using a generalized linear model, we identify subtle variations across populations in the proportion of neutral vs. deleterious variation, and find that genome-wide statistics vary in admixed populations even once ancestry proportions have been factored in. We further infer that multiple periods of gene flow shaped the diversity of admixed populations in the Americas, with 70% of the European ancestry in today's African Americans dating back to European gene flow happening only 7-8 generations ago.

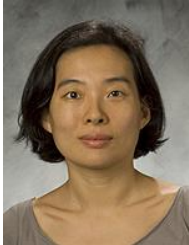
Speaker Bio: I am a population geneticist whose research focuses on analyzing genome wide patterns of variation within and between species to address fundamental questions in biology, anthropology, and medicine.

During the past nine years as a faculty member at Cornell and Stanford, I have trained 43 post-doctoral fellows and graduate students as primary advisory. My group works on a variety of organisms and model systems ranging from humans and other primates to domesticated plant and animals. Much of our research is at the interface of computational biology, mathematical genetics, and evolutionary genomics. Examples of our research accomplishments include:

- Developing selection maps of the human genome which pinpoint rapidly evolving genes as well as genomic regions subject to strong selective constraint;^[1]_{SEP}
- Developing a high-density map of genetic variation in the dog genome and using it to identify genomic regions underlying morphological differences among domestic dog breeds;^[1]_{SEP}
- Investigating the fine scale genetic structure of human populations and its implication for genomic medicine.

Our current research focuses on human population genomics and global health including developing statistical, computational, and genomic resources for enabling trans- and multi-ethnic genome-wide association and medical sequencing studies of complex biomedical traits. My lab has both dry and wet lab expertise and students and post-docs from diverse fields including: applied math, biostatistics/statistics, computational biology/bioinformatics, anthropology/evolutionary biology, and genetics/genomics.

3:05 – 3:30 Gene-culture interactions: The role of oxytocin receptor polymorphism in socio-emotional processes in different cultures / Heejung Kim, Department of Psychological & Brain Sciences, UCSB



Heejung Kim, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Psychological & Brain Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara
Email: kim@psych.ucsb.edu

Abstract: Research has identified a genetic basis for a wide range of social and emotional behaviors. Yet, there is a growing body of research showing the impact of the environment in moderating gene expression. In our research, we found that culture, as a form of environment that provides social context in which behaviors take place, plays a significant role in shaping how genes are expressed in behaviors and psychological tendencies. I will present studies in which we examined the gene-by-culture interaction in shaping emotion behaviors that are known to vary across cultures, such as emotional attention, emotion regulation and emotional support seeking. The present studies examined how culture moderates the link between oxytocin receptor polymorphism (OXTR) to produce culturally divergent psychological outcomes. These results support the idea that genes influence psychological predispositions, and that the behavioral manifestations of these predispositions are moderated by culture.

Speaker Bio: Heejung Kim is interested in the cultural influences on psychological processes. In particular, her research examines (1) cultural differences in the perception and the effect of self-expression, (2) cultural differences in the use of social support, and (3) the roles of cultural and genetic factors in shaping psychological processes. In so doing, she addresses the implications of these culturally specific cognitive, affective and behavioral tendencies for health and educational outcomes.

Dr. Kim received her B.A. in Psychology from the University of Southern California, and her M.A. and Ph.D. in Social Psychology from Stanford University in 2001. She is currently an associate professor at the Department of Psychological & Brain sciences, UCSB. Her research interests are in cultural psychology, looking at how culture influences a range of psychological processes. Her research has been funded by multiple grants from the National Science Foundation as well as a grant from Social Science Research Council. She was one of the most cited Assistant Professors in Social Psychology (*Dialogue*, Fall, 2007). She was also named one of the Revolutionary Minds in science by *Seed Magazine* (August, 2008).

3:30–3:50 Coffee Break

3:50 – 4:15 **Cultural neuroscience: Progress and future directions**



Joan Chiao, PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Northwestern University | Email: jchiao@northwestern.edu

Abstract: What is the cultural and biological basis of human diversity? Cultural neuroscience is an emerging field that examines how cultural and genetic diversity shape mind, brain and behavior. In this talk, I will describe neuroimaging evidence that culture affects neural response during emotion and social cognition across macro- and micro-timescales. I will also discuss a

culture-gene coevolutionary theory of emotion and social cognition. Implications for future research as well as challenges and opportunities for development of research-teaching infrastructure in cultural neuroscience will be discussed.

Speaker Bio: Joan Y. Chiao is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Psychology at Northwestern University. She received her BA in Symbolic Systems with Honors from Stanford University in 2000 and PhD in Psychology from Harvard University in 2006 studying social psychology and cognitive neuroscience. Her main research interests include cultural neuroscience of emotion and social interaction, social and affective neuroscience across development, social dominance and affiliation, and integrating psychology and neuroscience research with public policy and population health issues. Dr. Chiao currently serves on the board of several journals including *Neuroimage*, *Culture and Brain*, *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, *Social Neuroscience*, *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience*, *Frontiers in Cultural Psychology*, *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, and *Biology of Anxiety and Mood Disorders*. In 2009-10, she served as Editor for an edited volume of Progress in Brain Research on cultural neuroscience called “Cultural Neuroscience: Cultural Influences on Brain Function” and a special issue on cultural neuroscience in *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience*. Dr. Chiao is a recipient of funding from the National Science Foundation, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science and Technology and the National Institutes of Health. She was recently named a Rising Star by the Association for Psychological Science and is currently the Co-Founder and Co-Director of the NIH-sponsored International Cultural Neuroscience Consortium, an organization dedicated to advancing theory and methods in cultural neuroscience with a focus on culture and health.

4:15 – 4:50 **PANEL DISCUSSION** with speakers and invited discussant **Clarence Gravlee**.



Clarence Gravlee, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida | Email: cgravlee@ufl.edu

Discussant Bio: Clarence C. Gravlee is Associate Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Florida. He also holds affiliate appointments in the College of Public Health and Health Professions, the African American Studies Program, and the Center for Latin American Studies at UF. The central goal of Gravlee’s research is to identify and address the social and cultural causes of racial inequalities in health. He takes a critical biocultural

approach to health and human development, drawing on methods and theory from the social and biological sciences. Gravlee's current primary project integrates ethnography, social network analysis, epidemiology, and genetics to examine the health effects of racism among African Americans. He has also done research on racism, stress, and blood pressure in Puerto Rico and has been involved in the Tsimane' Amazonian Panel Study, which examines the health consequences of globalization among indigenous people in the Bolivian Amazon. Dr. Gravlee received the 2010 Rudolph Virchow Award from the Critical Anthropology of Global Health Caucus, a section of the Society for Medical Anthropology. He is incoming editor of *Medical Anthropology Quarterly* is co-editor (with H. Russell Bernard) of the forthcoming second edition of the *Handbook of Methods in Cultural Anthropology*.

5:00 Adjourn

Saturday, October 20, 2012

Session 4: Stress and Resilience

Chair: Daniel Lende, University of South Florida

9:00 – 9:25 Early life adversity, allostasis, and resilience



Paul Plotsky, PhD, GlaxoSmithKline Professor, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Emory University
Email: pplotsky@emory.edu

Abstract: Early life adversity (*e.g.*, maltreatment, neglect, divorce, poverty, chronic illness, etc), whether in rodents, non-human primates, or humans, frequently impacts development and function of multiple systems across the life span. The severity and direction (*i.e.*, negative or positive) of these effects is sensitive to numerous factors encompassing gender, developmental age, sensitive periods, gene polymorphisms, level of social support, and social context. Responding to these insults activates allostatic processes by which the organism actively attempts to reregulate key physiological systems to maintain stable functioning within a biologically appropriate dynamic range. In humans, early life adversity initiates the following cascade: (1) increases the physiological reaction to stress; (2) increases the degree to which one perceives events as stressful in ambiguous situations; (3) poorer stress coping skills due to reduced emotional control and worse social skills. The cumulative cost, or allostatic load, of this process may lead to serious pathophysiology. Depending upon environmental and other factors, the end result can extend from changes in regional gene methylation, structural changes in the brain, increased vulnerability to sympathetic nervous system and hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis (HPA) hyper-reactivity, immune system dysfunction, metabolic and cardiovascular diseases, learning and memory deficits, to psychiatric disease. Alternatively, in the presence of certain gene polymorphisms that increase sensitivity to the environment and solid social support, early life adversity gives rise to an apparent resilience. While researchers have yet to establish why and how early adversity has such profound and long-lasting effects, any model attempting to predict and explain these observations must encompass molecular, biological, and social-cultural factors.

Speaker Bio: Paul M. Plotsky is Director of the Stress Neurobiology Laboratory and is the GSK Professor of Psychiatry. His research is focused on the interaction between genes and the perinatal environment in shaping the developing nervous system. Using rodent and nonhuman primate models in collaboration with clinical researchers, he has developed animal models of vulnerability to a variety of psychiatric and medical diseases. Extensive characterization of these models ranging from behavioral assessments to gene expression and epigenetic profiling, as well as neuromorphology have revealed fundamental changes in neurocircuits underlying perception and processing of environmental stimuli as well as the responsiveness to these events. These models permit a detailed analysis of behavioral, neuroendocrine, cognitive, structural, neurochemical, and molecular changes associated with these vulnerable states and provide

avenues for development of new therapeutic interventions. Dr. Plotsky holds adjunct appointments in the Dept. of Psychology and at the Yerkes National Primate Research Center. He is also on the faculty of the Graduate Program in Neuroscience and the undergraduate Neurobiology and Behavior Program.

9:25 – 9:50 Cultural meaning, social structure, and the stress process: Lessons from hypertension in the African Diaspora



Clarence Gravlee, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida | Email: cgravlee@ufl.edu

Abstract: There is a well-known relationship—in humans and in other social animals—between social status and health. This relationship is often explained in terms of the stress process: One's rank in a social hierarchy shapes exposure to toxic social stressors and the risk of subsequent disease. A limitation of some research in this area is that it takes the social

hierarchies for granted. Here I argue that the association between social status and health is contingent on the meaning and experience of social hierarchies. I illustrate the argument with ethnographic and epidemiologic data on racism and hypertension in the African Diaspora. Recent ethnographic evidence from the southeastern U.S. implies that common approaches to measuring the health effects of racism may not capture the most meaningful or salient dimensions of everyday experience. I show how integrating ethnographic data on the experience of racism with social network data on one's position in racial hierarchies can enhance our understanding of the stress process. Future research that further integrates work on cultural meaning and social structure with the neurobiology of stress response has potential to clarify our view of the relations between social status and health.

Speaker Bio: Clarence C. Gravlee is Associate Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Florida. He also holds affiliate appointments in the College of Public Health and Health Professions, the African American Studies Program, and the Center for Latin American Studies at UF. The central goal of Gravlee's research is to identify and address the social and cultural causes of racial inequalities in health. He takes a critical biocultural approach to health and human development, drawing on methods and theory from the social and biological sciences. Gravlee's current primary project integrates ethnography, social network analysis, epidemiology, and genetics to examine the health effects of racism among African Americans. He has also done research on racism, stress, and blood pressure in Puerto Rico and has been involved in the Tsimane' Amazonian Panel Study, which examines the health consequences of globalization among indigenous people in the Bolivian Amazon. Dr. Gravlee received the 2010 Rudolph Virchow Award from the Critical Anthropology of Global Health Caucus, a section of the Society for Medical Anthropology. He is incoming editor of *Medical Anthropology Quarterly* is co-editor (with H. Russell Bernard) of the forthcoming second edition of the *Handbook of Methods in Cultural Anthropology*.

9:50 – 10:15 From ethnography to epigenetics: Mixed methods mental health research in Nepal



Brandon Kohrt, MD, PhD, Resident, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, George Washington University Medical Center
Email: brandonkohrt@gmail.com

Abstract: Interdisciplinary approaches are crucial to answer major questions in global mental health research. Differences in language, ethnopsychology, healing systems, and local biology contribute to variation in mental health, stress, and resilience across populations and settings. In this session, I discuss challenges in working across and between disciplines to study mental health in Nepal. I describe the ethnographic process used to develop an appropriate vocabulary and ethnopsychological research model. I explore how common mental disorders and suicide-related behaviors among civilian survivors of the Maoist People's War can be assessed with epidemiological studies that employ biocultural methods such as gene-by-environment risk models and cortisol awakening profiles. I discuss how the intersection of ethnography and epidemiology informs psychotherapeutic interventions for traumatized groups such as Nepali child soldiers and Bhutanese refugees. I conclude by discussing next steps in interdisciplinary research in Nepal through the inception of a project exploring potential epigenetic correlates of trauma and intervention among child soldiers in Nepal.

Speaker Bio: Brandon Kohrt conducts global mental health research focusing on populations affected by war-related trauma and chronic stressors of poverty, discrimination, and lack of access to healthcare and education. He completed medical school and a PhD in medical anthropology at Emory University. He currently is completing residency in general psychiatry at The George Washington University. He has worked in Nepal for 16 years using a biocultural developmental perspective integrating epidemiology, cultural anthropology, ethnopsychology, and neuroendocrinology. Since 2000, he has conducted a prospective study of adults in rural Nepal examining the effects of political trauma, ethnic discrimination, gender-based violence, and poverty on mental health. With Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO) Nepal, he designed and evaluated psychosocial reintegration packages for child soldiers in Nepal. He currently works with The Carter Center Mental Health Liberia Program developing anti-stigma campaigns and family psychoeducation programs. He co-founded the Atlanta Asylum Network for Torture Survivors, for which he was recognized by Physicians for Human Rights with the Navin Narayan Health and Human Rights Leadership Award. In 2009, he started a mental health clinic for Bhutanese refugees. His research has been published in *JAMA*, *Lancet*, *British Journal of Psychiatry*, and *Social Science & Medicine*. He was a Laughlin Fellow of the American College of Psychiatrists and John Spiegel Fellow of the Society for the Study of Psychiatry and Culture (SSPC). He is currently a board member of SSPC and technical advisor at TPO-Nepal. Dr. Kohrt has contributed to numerous documentary films including *Returned: Child Soldiers of Nepal's Maoist Army*. Next year, Dr. Kohrt will join the faculty of the Duke Global Health Institute and the Duke Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences.

10:15 – 10:40 Varieties of resilience in MIDUS



Carol Ryff, PhD, Marie Jahoda Professor of Psychology, Director, Institute on Aging, University of Wisconsin-Madison | Email: cryff@wisc.edu

Abstract: The MIDUS (Midlife in the U.S.) national study, begun in 1995 with over 7,000 Americans aged 25-74, broke new ground in health research via its in-depth assessment of psychological and social strengths. My presentation will summarize new evidence from MIDUS documenting human resilience, construed broadly as the capacity to prevail in the face of adversity. The types of adversity considered will include social inequalities, the challenges of aging, and dealing with unexpected, non-normative experience. The integrative theme is how psychosocial strengths in such contexts afford protection against biological risk factors and adverse health outcomes. Briefly noted will be neural underpinnings of resilience as well as possible cultural variants in what constitutes prevailing in the face of adversity.

Speaker Bio: Carol D. Ryff is Director of the Institute on Aging and Marie Jahoda Professor of Psychology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Her research is strongly multidisciplinary and focuses on how various aspects of psychological well-being are contoured by broad social structural influences such as age, gender, socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity, and culture as well as how psychological well-being is linked with biological processes (e.g., neuroendocrine regulation, inflammation, cardiovascular risk) implicated in physical health outcomes. The latter work addresses the mechanisms and pathways through which well-being may confer protection against, or recovery from, illness and disease. Resilience is thus an overarching theme in putting these many levels of analysis (social structural, psychosocial, neurobiological) together. Dr. Ryff currently directs the MIDUS (Midlife in the U.S.) investigation as well as a parallel study in Japan, known as MIDJA (Midlife in Japan). Integrative science, which brings together expertise from across disciplines, each of which contribute important influences on how people age, is her abiding commitment.

10:40–11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 – 11:35 PANEL DISCUSSION with speakers and invited discussant **Edith Chen, PhD**, Professor, Department of Psychology, Northwestern University | Email: edith.chen@northwestern.edu



Discussant Bio: Edith Chen received a B.A. in history of science from Harvard University, and then a Ph.D. from the University of California, Los Angeles in clinical psychology. She completed a post-doctoral fellowship in health psychology at the University of Pittsburgh, and has been on faculty at Washington University, the University of British Columbia, and now Northwestern University. She has received numerous honors, including the American Psychological Association Distinguished Scientific Award for Early Career Contribution to Health Psychology, the Young Investigator Award from the Society of Behavioral Medicine, and the Donald K. Routh Early Career Award from the Society of Pediatric Psychology. Dr. Chen's research focuses on understanding the psychosocial and psychobiological pathways that explain relationships between low socioeconomic status and physical health outcomes in childhood.

Session 5: Culture, Cognition, and Self: Understanding Neuroplasticity

Chair: Shinobu Kitayama, University of Michigan

11:35 – 12:00 **Culture wires the brain: A cognitive neuroscience perspective**



Denise Park, PhD, Distinguished Professor of Brain and Behavioral Sciences; Director, Center for Vital Longevity, University of Texas at Dallas | Email: denise@utdallas.edu

Abstract: There is clear evidence that sustained experiences may affect both brain structure and function. Thus, it is quite reasonable to posit that sustained exposure to a set of cultural experiences and behavioral practices will affect neural structure and function. The burgeoning field of cultural psychology has often demonstrated subtle behavioral differences in the way individuals process information—differences that appear to be a product of cultural experiences. I will present evidence that the collectivistic and individualistic biases of East Asian and Western cultures, respectively, affects neural structure and function. I argue that there is limited evidence that cultural experiences affect brain structure and considerably more evidence that neural function is affected by culture, particularly activations in ventral visual cortex—areas associated with perceptual processing.

Speaker Bio: Dr. Park has spent her career studying how the mind ages, making seminal contributions to our understanding of how the operating speed and capacity of the human brain changes as we get older, how cultural experiences can shape brain activity, and how the aging brain might protect itself from structural degradation to maintain cognitive performance.

She currently directs the Dallas Lifespan Brain Study, which aims to identify a “neural signature” in middle-aged adults that will help predict who will and will not age well, as well as who might be at risk of Alzheimer’s disease long before symptoms appear. She also leads the Synapse Project, which is systematically testing whether an engaged lifestyle can slow down the process of cognitive aging by facilitating the development of supportive neural scaffolds.

Dr. Park has been continuously funded by the National Institute on Aging (NIA) for more than 25 years, and in 2006, was honored with a prestigious MERIT award. She is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Association for Psychological Science and a recipient of the American Psychological Association’s award for Distinguished Contributions to the Psychology of Aging. She recently served on an international panel spearheaded by the NIA and the Alzheimer’s Association that issued new criteria for diagnosing Alzheimer’s disease and a new research agenda for studying the earliest stages of the disease, and she currently chairs the external scientific advisory board for the Max Planck Institute for Human Development in Berlin.

She earned her bachelor’s degree from Albion College in Michigan and her PhD in experimental psychology from the State University of New York at Albany. She moved to UT Dallas in 2008

after professorships at the University of Georgia, University of Michigan, and University of Illinois.

12:00 – 12:25 **Understanding the self: A cultural neuroscience approach**



Georg Northoff, MD, MA, PhD, EJLB-CIHR Michael Smith Chair in Neurosciences and Mental Health, Canada Research Chair for Mind, Brain Imaging and Neuroethics, Institute of Mental Health Research, University of Ottawa | Email: georg.northoff@rohcg.on.ca

Abstract: The self is central to our experience and consciousness of our environment including its cultural differences. Most recently studies highlighted the neuronal mechanisms underlying our sense of self. These show strong involvement of cortical midline structures and close overlap between self and resting state activity. The contribution discusses these findings and how they are mediated by cultural differences and what this implies for the concept of self.

Speaker Bio: Georg Northoff completed his initial training in medicine/psychiatry and philosophy in Germany. Dr. Northoff's previous academic positions included Professorships at the University of Magdeburg, Germany, and Harvard University, U.S.A. With over 100 scientific publications, his current focus is predominantly on the self – having developed the concept of cortical midline structures. Experimental research within his unit focuses on the functional and biochemical mechanisms underlying our sense of self in both healthy subjects and psychiatric patients.

In addition to neuroimaging, he also focuses on neuroethical issues. Early on, he investigated issues related to personal identity in patients with deep brain stimulation and brain tissue transplantation. Another neuroethical focus is on the impact of emotions and empathy in the decision making involved in informed consent, which is of particular relevance regarding psychiatric patients.

These issues converge nicely with his deep standing interest in the discipline of neurophilosophy. He is considered one of the main founders from the European-continental side, as is illustrated by several papers and books including "Philosophy of the Brain" (John Benjamins, 2004).

Dr. Northoff is also the author of *Neuropsychanalysis: Brain, Self and Objects* (Oxford, 2011) and the forthcoming *Unlocking the Brain* (Oxford, 10/2012), as well as *Die Fahndung nach dem Ich: Eine neurophilosophische Kriminalgeschichte* ("The Search for the Ego: A Neurophilosophical Mystery Novel") (Random House GmbH, 2009), in which he frames the latest neuroscientific results and neurophilosophical reflections on the self into the framework of a mystery novel for a general audience.

12:25 – 12:50 Hearing voices in Accra and Chennai: How the culture makes a difference to psychiatric experience



Tanya Luhrmann, PhD, Howard and Jessie Watkins University Professor of Anthropology, Professor, Psychology (by courtesy), Department of Anthropology, Stanford University
Email: luhrmann@stanford.edu

Abstract: The standard view in psychiatric science is that the distressing voices of schizophrenia are the sequelae of the disease.

This paper presents evidence that the symptoms may vary in different cultural contexts, and suggests that different local theories of mind may explain these differences. Cultural variation can be shown to affect phenomena that many might treat as culture-free.

Speaker Bio: Tanya Marie Luhrmann is the Watkins University Professor in the Stanford Anthropology Department. Her books include *Persuasions of the Witch's Craft* (Harvard, 1989); *The Good Parsi* (Harvard 1996); *Of Two Minds* (Knopf, 2000), and *When God Talks Back* (Knopf, 2012). In general, her work focuses on the way that ideas about the mind affect mental experience. In recent years, she has worked on the way healthy people hear God's voice, and the way that people with psychosis hear distressing voices – the positive and negative sides of the inner voice experience.

1:00–2:00 Lunch

2:00 – 2:25 5-HTTLPR polymorphism moderates the association between a cultural value and the social brain network



Shihui Han, PhD, Professor, Department of Psychology; Director, Culture and Social Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory, Peking University | Email: shan@pku.edu.cn

Abstract: Recent research suggests associations between cultural values (e.g., interdependence of self-construals) and brain activity in the social brain network. However, it is unclear whether such

associations are influenced by genes. To examine whether the serotonin transporter gene promoter polymorphism (5-HTTLPR) moderates the association between self-reported interdependence and brain activity underlying reflections on the self and a close other (i.e., mother), using functional MRI, we scanned adults with short/short (s/s) or long/long (l/l) alleles of 5-HTTLPR during reflection of attributes of the self and mother. We found that the association between a measure of interdependence and brain activity in the medial prefrontal cortex, temporoparietal junction, superior parietal cortex, insula, hippocampus, and cerebellum during reflection on mental attributes was moderated by 5-HTTLPR, being stronger in l/l than s/s carriers. The results suggest that the association between interdependence and the social brain

network may be moderated by a specific gene polymorphism.

Speaker Bio: Dr. Shihui Han received his PhD in cognitive neuroscience from the University of Science and Technology of China. He is a professor of psychology and the director of the Cultural and Social Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory at the Department of Psychology, Peking University. His early studies investigated cognitive and neural mechanisms of visual perception and attention. His current research programs focus the neural substrates of human social cognition such as self-reflective thoughts and empathy for pain. He is particularly interested in how cultures influence social cognition by modifying the underlying neural mechanisms. He serves as an associate editor of “Social Neuroscience”, “Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience”, and “Acta Psychologica Sinica”. He has published over 100 research papers in journals such as Nature Review Neuroscience, Brain, Journal of Neuroscience, Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, Psychological Science, Neuroimage, Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, Human Brain Mapping, Social Neuroscience, Neuropsychologia, Psychophysiology, Biological Psychology, Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, etc.

2:25 – 2:50 Error-related brain activity reveals self-centric motivation: Culture matters



Shinobu Kitayama, PhD, Robert B. Zajonc Collegiate Professor of Psychology, Director, Culture and Cognition Program, Department of Psychology; Director, Center for Culture, Mind, and the Brain, University of Michigan | Email: kitayama@umich.edu

Abstract: Self-interest is considered a fundamental human motive; but the nature of the motivation to secure self-interest is not well understood. To address this issue, we assessed electrocortical responses of European Americans and Asians as they performed a flanker task while instructed to earn as many reward points as possible either for the self or for their same-sex friends. For European Americans, error-related negativity (ERN) – an ERP component contingent on error-responses – was significantly greater in the self- than in the friend-condition. Moreover, post-error slowing – an index of cognitive control to reduce errors – was observed in the self-condition, but not in the friend-condition. Neither of these self-centric effects was observed among Asians, consistent with prior cross-cultural behavioral evidence. Interdependent self-construal mediated the effect of culture on the ERN self-centric effect. Our findings provide the first evidence for a neural correlate of self-centric motivation, which becomes more salient outside of interdependent social relations.

Speaker Bio: Originally from Japan, Shinobu Kitayama received his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan, where he is currently the Robert B. Zajonc Collegiate Professor of Psychology. [L1][L2]He specializes in cultural psychology and cultural neuroscience. Throughout his career, he has drawn on a variety of scientific methods to understand the nature of cultural variations and similarities in self, cognition, emotion, and motivation. [L1][L2]Before Michigan, he taught at Oregon, Kyoto, Stanford, and Chicago. He was a Fellow, twice, at the Center for Advanced Studies in Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, CA (1995-1996, 2007-2008). A recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship in 2010, he has recently been elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is Editor-in-chief of Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin since 2008.

2:50 – 3:25 **PANEL DISCUSSION** with speakers and invited discussant **Laurence Kirmayer, MD**,
Division of Social & Transcultural Psychiatry, McGill University
Email: laurence.kirmayer@mcgill.ca



Discussant Bio: Laurence J. Kirmayer, M.D. is James McGill Professor and Director of the Division of Social and Transcultural Psychiatry in the Department of Psychiatry, McGill University. He is Editor-in-Chief of *Transcultural Psychiatry*. He directs the Culture & Mental Health Research Unit at the Institute of Community and Family Psychiatry, Jewish General Hospital in Montreal, where he conducts research on culturally responsive mental health services, the mental health of indigenous peoples, and the anthropological critique of psychiatry. He founded and co-directs the CIHR-IAPH Network for Aboriginal Mental Health Research. He also directs the annual Summer Program and Advanced Study Institute in Cultural Psychiatry at McGill. His past research includes studies on cultural consultation, pathways and barriers to mental health care for immigrants and refugees, somatization in primary care, cultural concepts of mental health and illness in Inuit communities, risk and protective factors for suicide among Inuit youth, and resilience among Aboriginal peoples in Canada. Current projects include: culturally based, family centered mental health promotion for Aboriginal youth; development of a web-based multicultural mental health resource centre; and the use of the cultural formulation in cultural consultation. He co-edited the volumes, *Current Concepts of Somatization* (American Psychiatric Press), *Understanding Trauma: Integrating Biological, Clinical, and Cultural Perspectives* (Cambridge University Press), and *Healing Traditions: The Mental Health of Aboriginal Peoples in Canada* (University of British Columbia Press) as well as two forthcoming volumes: *Encountering the Other: The Practice of Cultural Consultation* (Springer), and *Re-Visioning Psychiatry: Cultural Phenomenology, Critical Neuroscience and Global Mental Health* (Cambridge). He is Chair of the Section of Transcultural Psychiatry of the Canadian Psychiatric Association. He has received a CIHR senior investigator award, a presidential commendation for dedication in advancing cultural psychiatry from the Canadian Psychiatric Association, and both the Creative Scholarship and Lifetime Achievement Awards from the Society for the Study of Psychiatry and Culture.

Session 6: Ethnographic Film

3:25 – 3:50 Case Study: *Standing on the edge of a thorn*



Robert Lemelson, PhD, President, FPR; Research Anthropologist, Department of Psychiatry & Biobehavioral Sciences, Semel Institute for Neuroscience & Human Behavior; Assistant Adjunct Professor, Department of Anthropology, UCLA | Email: rlemelson@earthlink.net

Abstract: *Standing on the Edge of a Thorn* is an intimate portrait of a family in rural Indonesia grappling with poverty, mental illness, and participation in the sex trade. Shot over the course of 12 years, the film centers on Iman Rohani, a former civil servant struggling with a mental disorder, who takes in Tri, an unwed pregnant teenager 30 years his junior. Iman refuses to marry Tri, which would have made her an accepted member of the village. Instead, the couple are scorned by the other villagers and become isolated. Over time, trapped by traditional values that stigmatize their relationship, Iman and Tri sink even deeper into destitution and make a series of choices that lead Tri into a life of prostitution and violence. The narrator of the film is Iman and Tri's daughter, Lisa, who has witnessed most of these events. Starting when Lisa was a young child, the film documents her unfolding sense of self and identity against the backdrop of a destitute and unstable family. As the film progresses, Lisa struggles to understand her parent's predicaments, while she herself is being drawn into the sex trade. At the end of the film, we experience Lisa as a 16-year old-teenager, attempting to free herself from her parent's conflicts and troubles, as she plans to leave the village to pursue a new life in urban Indonesia.

Bio: Robert B. Lemelson is an adjunct professor of anthropology in the Division of Social Sciences and a research anthropologist at the Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior at UCLA. His areas of specialty are Southeast Asian studies, psychological anthropology, and transcultural psychiatry. He was a Fulbright scholar in Indonesia in 1996–1997, received his master's degree from the University of Chicago, and earned his doctorate from UCLA; he is additionally trained as a clinical psychologist. Having conducted ethnographic research since 1993, Dr. Lemelson has focused his work on personal experience, culture, and mental illness in Indonesia and in the United States. He has published articles in numerous journals and book chapters and recently co-edited a path-breaking volume, *Understanding Trauma: Integrating Biological, Clinical and Cultural Approaches* (Cambridge University Press, 2007). As founder and head of Elemental Productions, a documentary film production company, Dr. Lemelson has also written, produced, and directed a series of award-winning ethnographic films based on his research, including *40 Years of Silence* (2008), a documentary about the 1965 mass killings in Indonesia; the six-part series *Afflictions: Culture and Mental Illness in Indonesia* (2010); *Jathilan: Trance and Possession in Java* (2011); and *Ngaben: Emotion and Restraint in a Balinese Heart* (2012). He is currently in production on a film series on gender, violence, and polygamy in Indonesia.

3:50 – 4:10 Coffee Break

Session 7: (Multiple) Pathways to Interdisciplinarity
Panel Discussion

4:10 – 5:10

Chair: Mirella Dapretto, UCLA



Session Chair: Mirella Dapretto, PhD, Professor, Department of Psychiatry & Biobehavioral Sciences; Director, FPR-UCLA Center for Culture, Brain, and Development, UCLA | Email: mirella@loni.ucla.edu

Bio: Dr. Dapretto is presently appointed as Professor in the UCLA Dept. of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences. She received her Ph.D. in Developmental Psychology at UCLA and later acquired expertise in functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) as a postdoctoral fellow at the UCLA Ahmanson-Lovelace Brain Mapping Center. Her research examines the so-called ‘social brain’ in neurotypical individuals as well as in individuals with developmental disorders such as autism. Capitalizing on her dual training as a developmental psychologist and a neuroscientist, Dr. Dapretto’s research combines behavioral, neuroimaging, and genetic data to better characterize typical and atypical brain function. Grants from NIH and private autism foundations have supported her work which has been published in prestigious journals such as *Archives of General Psychiatry*, *Biological Psychiatry*, *Brain*, *Nature Neuroscience*, and *Neuron*. Over the past 5 years, Dr. Dapretto served as the PI of the imaging project of the first NIH funded UCLA Autism Center of Excellence (ACE). As part of the recently renewed UCLA ACE, Dr. Dapretto serves both as the PI of the imaging project, as well as Co-PI of the project in infants at ultra high-risk for developing autism. Dr. Dapretto is also a co-investigator on several large-scale collaborative studies headed by Drs. Bookheimer, Geschwind, Sowell, and Wang, as well as the Director of the FPR-UCLA Center for Culture, Brain, and Development.

PANELISTS



Mary Helen Immordino-Yang, EdD, Assistant Professor, Brain and Creativity Institute, University of Southern California | Email: immordin@usc.edu

Bio: Mary Helen Immordino-Yang is an affective neuroscientist and human development psychologist who studies the neural, psychophysiological and psychological bases of social emotion, self-awareness and culture and their implications for development and schools. She is an Assistant Professor of Education at the Rossier School of Education, an Assistant Professor of Psychology at the Brain and Creativity Institute, and a member of the Neuroscience Graduate Program Faculty at the University of Southern California. She was formerly a postdoctoral fellow at USC under the mentorship of Robert Rueda and Antonio Damasio.

Immordino-Yang has an NSF CAREER award and is the inaugural recipient of the Award for Transforming Education through Neuroscience. She and her co-authors received the 2010 Cozzarelli Prize from the U.S. National Academy of Sciences for the most distinguished paper of the year in the behavioral and social sciences category, for the paper, “Neural correlates of

admiration and compassion.” *PNAS*, 106(19), 8021-8026. In 2011 she was named a “Rising Star” by the Association for Psychological Science, and received a Commendation from the County of Los Angeles for commitment to translational research in neuroscience and education. In 2012 she received an honor coin from the U.S. ARMY for educational contributions toward supporting soldiers’ development of cultural literacy and compassion.

Immordino-Yang is the Associate Editor for North America for the award-winning journal *Mind, Brain and Education*. She is on the editorial boards of the *Journal of Experimental Psychology and Culture and Brain*. She was elected to the governing board of the International Mind, Brain and Education Society, and serves on multiple school/educational advisory boards, among them Long Trail School (in VT), the Ross School Innovation Lab: Science, Math and Engineering Academy (in NY), and the University of New Mexico Family Development Program. She has served as a scientific mentor/adviser to several Los Angeles schools/districts, among them Troy High School, Marlboro School, Manhattan Beach Schools and Milken Academy. In 2012 she is launching a collaborative research project with ABC Unified School District, Cerritos College, Rowland Unified School District, and Huntington Park High School.

A former junior high school teacher, Immordino-Yang earned her doctorate at the Harvard University Graduate School of Education, where she was the recipient of grants from the Spencer Foundation and the American Association of University Women Educational Foundation. She lectures nationally and abroad on the neural and psychosocial implications of brain and cognitive science research for curriculum and pedagogy. She is the content director for a new online, free course for teachers on learning and the brain, funded by the Annenberg Media Foundation (www.learner.org/courses/neuroscience).



Shinobu Kitayama, PhD, Robert B. Zajonc Collegiate Professor of Psychology, Director, Culture and Cognition Program, Department of Psychology; Director, Center for Culture, Mind, and the Brain, University of Michigan | Email: kitayama@umich.edu

Bio: Originally from Japan, Shinobu Kitayama received his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan, where he is currently the Robert B. Zajonc Collegiate Professor of Psychology. [L1T1][SEP]He specializes in cultural psychology and cultural neuroscience. Throughout his career, he has drawn on a variety of scientific methods to understand the nature of cultural variations and similarities in self, cognition, emotion, and motivation. [L1T1][SEP]Before Michigan, he taught at Oregon, Kyoto, Stanford, and Chicago. He was a Fellow, twice, at the Center for Advanced Studies in Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, CA (1995-1996, 2007-2008). A recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship in 2010, he has recently been elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is Editor-in-chief of *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin* since 2008.



Elizabeth Reynolds Losin, PhD, Postdoctoral Research Associate, Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience Lab, University of Colorado at Boulder
Email: ereynol@gmail.com

Bio: Liz Losin is currently a postdoctoral research associate in the Cognitive and

Affective Neuroscience Lab at University of Colorado, Boulder. She completed her doctoral training in UCLA's Interdepartmental Neuroscience Program and the FPR-UCLA Center for Cultural Brain and Development where she investigated the neural underpinnings of social and cultural learning via imitation. Broadly, her research interests lie in combining her training in anthropology and neuroscience to explore the bidirectional relationship between sociocultural factors and the brain. In her current research she is using fMRI and multivariate analyses methods to investigate social and cultural influences on behavioral and neural responses to pain.



Thomas Weisner, PhD, Professor, Departments of Anthropology and Psychiatry & Biobehavioral Sciences (NPI Semel Institute, Center for Culture and Health), UCLA
Email: tweisner@ucla.edu

Bio: Thomas S. Weisner, PhD, is Professor of Anthropology, Departments of Psychiatry (NPI Semel Institute, Center for Culture and Health) and Anthropology at UCLA. His research and teaching interests are in culture and human development; medical, psychological and cultural studies of families and children at risk; mixed methods; and evidence-informed policy. He is Director of the Center for Culture & Health at UCLA, and the Fieldwork and Qualitative Data Laboratory. The Lab has developed a range of supports for mixed methods, including the software Dedoose, and the Ecocultural Family Interview. He is currently collaborating (with Andrew Fuligni and Nancy Gonzalez) on a study of the daily activities, family responsibilities and obligations, and academic and behavioral outcomes of 425 Mexican-American teens and parents in Los Angeles. He is co-PI on a qualitative follow-up study of over 200 young adults diagnosed 16 years earlier with ADHD. He is currently supported by the Culture, Brain, and Development Mental Health program of FPR in a study of families with children with Autism in India in partnership with the NGO, Action for Autism, in New Delhi, India (Tamara Daley, co-PI). He continues to study impacts of family supports on children and families, based on a longitudinal random-assignment experimental study over 8 years of a successful support program for working-poor parents (with Greg Duncan, Aletha Huston, Hiro Yoshikawa, Bob Granger and others). He has also collaborated in a longitudinal study of families with children with developmental disabilities (with Ron Gallimore, Barbara Keogh). He has done longitudinal field research (through 1992) in Western Kenya and Nairobi, on sibling caretaking of children, and on the long-term consequences of urban migration for children and families, as well as studies of sibling caretaking and school competence among Native Hawaiians (with Ron Gallimore) and Latina youth in California (with Patricia East). Weisner has been a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, a member of the MacArthur Foundation research network on successful pathways in middle childhood, past President of the Society for Psychological Anthropology, is a Senior Program Advisor to the William T Grant Foundation, is on the Board of ChildFund International, and is on the Governing Council of the Society for Research in Child Development. He is the co-author of *Higher Ground: New Hope for the Working Poor and Their Children* (2007) (with Greg Duncan and Aletha Huston); co-editor of *Making It Work: Low-Wage Employment, Family Life and Child Development* (with Hiro Yoshikawa & Edward Lowe), (2006); editor of *Discovering Successful Pathways in Children's Development: Mixed Methods in the Study of Childhood and*

Family Life (2005); and co-editor of *African Families and the Crisis of Social Change* (with Candice Bradley and Phil Kilbride) (1997). His B.A. in Anthropology is from Reed College (1965) and Ph.D. from Harvard University (1973) in Anthropology and Social Relations.



Carol M. Worthman, PhD, Samuel Candler Dobbs Professor of Anthropology; Director, Laboratory for Comparative Human Biology, Department of Anthropology, Emory University
Email: worthman@ucla.edu

Bio: Carol M. Worthman currently holds the Samuel Candler Dobbs Chair in the Department of Anthropology, Emory University (Atlanta), where she also directs the Laboratory for Comparative Human Biology. After taking a dual undergraduate degree in biology and botany at Pomona College, Dr. Worthman took her PhD in biological anthropology at Harvard University, having also studied endocrinology at UCSD and neuroscience at MIT under Jack Geller and Richard Wurtman, respectively. She joined the nascent anthropology faculty at Emory University in 1986, and has helped to build its biocultural focus and establish its leadership position in the field.

Professor Worthman takes a biocultural approach to pursuit of comparative interdisciplinary research on human development, reproductive ecology, and biocultural bases of differential mental and physical health. She has conducted cross-cultural ethnographic and biosocial research in twelve countries, including Kenya, Tibet, Nepal, Egypt, Japan, Papua New Guinea and South Africa, as well as in rural, urban, and semi-urban areas of the United States. For the past 20 years, she has collaborated with Jane Costello and Adrian Angold in the Great Smoky Mountains Study, a large, longitudinal, population-based developmental epidemiological project in western North Carolina.

5:10 – 5:15 Closing Remarks

5:15 Adjourn