Errata

Ch 1

p. 1 demonstrated profound and unpredicted influences of culture and formal schooling (Lancy and Strathern 1981; Lancy 1983; Ochs and Schieffelin 1984).

p. 6 Note 7 It is interesting that childhood was shorter for Neanderthals, but then their tool technology was also simpler than that of humans and, presumably, took less time to master (Hawcroft and Dennell 2000).

p. 18 calorific=caloric

Ch 2

p. 73 Note 93 Neonatal medicine, while evolving into a multi-billion dollar industry, has also fashioned an entire culture of terms and practices to humanize or “normalize” a biologically defective organism (Isaacson 2002).

Ch 3

p. 81, high-altitude living imposes
Ch 4

Ch 5

p. 183 In Tamang (Nepal) custom, the first rite of passage – for boys only – is the *chewar*, a ceremony marking the first haircut. It is performed by the mother’s brother (Fricke 1994: 133).

Ch 6

Ch 7

Ch 8

p. 272 Among the traditionally hunting and fishing North American Copper Inuit

p. 279 we frequently see the creation of distinct warrior subcultures into which young men are inducted (Gilmore 2001: 209).

p. 280 The Creek of North America inflicted bloody wounds

p. 301 During this profound and protracted transition, a girl’s chances of continuing her education or economic advancement may depend on her access to contraception to avoid the pregnancy that—custom demands—should end her single status
Ch 9

Ch 10

p. 357 . . . we need to balance out concerns for the rights of children with a recognition that “universal” rights are often based on ethnocentric definitions of childhood. (Holloway and Valentine 2000: 10)