CES MEETINGS
A RESOUNDING SUCCESS

The Society for the Anthropology of Europe was extremely visible at the Council for European Studies (CES) Meetings in Washington, held October 30-November 1. The seven sessions which included papers given by anthropologists were well attended, not only by anthropologists, but non-anthropologists as well. In a number of discussions, it was clear that scholars from other disciplines were not aware fully of what an anthropological perspective actually was. Such misapprehensions were usually clarified, and the resultant give and take of discussion helped open up new possibilities for future collaboration or at least helped foster a greater understanding of anthropology's role in European social science.

(Cont'd on page 4)

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS
NEW FOCUS ON EUROPE
AN INTERVIEW WITH GAIL ULLMAN

What has contributed to Princeton's growing interest in European anthropology?

It started off with Danforth's *The Death Rituals of Rural Greece*. This was followed by Michael Herzfeld's *Poetics of Mankind*. Princeton liked these books for two reasons: 1) It was quite new -- anthropologists were perceived as just beginning to work on Europe. 2) Princeton also has a very strong European list -- the history faculty has a predilection for cultural work. It made sense in terms of the University's priorities, no one else seemed to be publishing at that time, and there was a kind of vitality to the subject matter. Ruth Behar and Gary McDonogh were also excited by the opportunity to see an emerging European list. In time, everyone was excited. These authors tended to blend historical and ethnographic materials (another very strong attraction to Princeton University Press). The potential for selling the books in the two markets -- anthropology and history -- was another strength. We are advertising them across disciplinary lines. All these books combined historical research and cultural concerns. This added to the other advantages and gave them a kind of direction. Jim Fernandez, the head of the Anthropology Department at Princeton, originally concentrated on Africa. But lately his research has been on Spain. He was a key source, as well.

(Cont'd on page 3)

SAE IN CHICAGO

Carole Counihan, SAE Secretary and Contributing Editor to the *Anthropology Newsletter* has summarized the SAE presence in Chicago in the January 1988 issue. She also gave a full report on the SAE General Meeting. The enthusiasm among the members remains high. Many SAE-sponsored panels attracted anthropologists from other world areas and all were well attended. Perhaps among the more interesting developments was a growing interest from book publishers in the anthropology of Europe (see next article).
The Society for the Anthropology of Europe (SAE) was founded at the 1986 Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Membership is open to all members of the AAA who work in or are interested in Europe as an area concentration.

The Bulletin is the newsletter of the SAE and is published three times a year in February, May and October. Deadlines for material to be submitted are as follows:

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Allow four to six weeks delivery time. If you don't receive your Bulletin, please contact the American Anthropological Association.

Individuals who are not anthropologists or are not based in North America may subscribe to the Bulletin without joining the SAE/AAA by sending the $10 annual subscription fee to AAA, 1703 New Hampshire Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20009

All Bulletin submissions should be sent to:

Pat Gibson  
SAE Publications Chair  
Dept. of Anthropology  
The University of the South  
Sewanee, Tennessee 37375  
(615) 598-1452

All other business with SAE should be addressed to:

AAA  
1703 New Hampshire Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20009

Copies of the Directory may be ordered ($4.50-members/$6.00-aon-members) from:

AAA  
1703 New Hampshire Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20009

SAE membership continues to grow. As of January 15, 1988, there were a total of 314 paid memberships. We remind SAE members that you must include an additional $10 (for regular membership) or $7 (for student membership) when you send in your AAA dues in order to become or remain a member of SAE.

FRANCE

Reported by: Vera Mark  
Department of French  
The Pennsylvania State University-University Park

I recently participated in the fiftieth anniversary conference held on 19-21 November 1987, in Paris, France, marking the founding of the Museum of Popular and Traditional Arts in Paris by Georges-Henri Riviere in 1937. Sponsored by the CNRS, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the British Council, and devoted to the themes "Social Anthropology and the Ethnology of France," the conference was structured around morning plenary sessions and afternoon workshops. After introductory remarks by Isaac Chiva (Laboratory of Social Anthropology), Jean Cuisenier (Director, Musee National des arts et traditions populaires), and Martine Segalen (Director, Centre d'Ethnologie francaise), day one saw Marc Auge (EHSS) speak on "The near other" and Anthony Cohen (Manchester) present "The British tradition and the question of the other" in the morning sessions, with concurrent afternoon workshops on (1) The other in question, (2) Comparative figures of political relations, (3) Through interposed symbolisms, a dialogue of the disciplines, and (4) Between local and global, figures of identity. Day two saw Maurice Agulhon (College de France) address "The construction of France, problems and controversies" and Carmelo Lison-Tolosana (Universidad compostense-Madrid) treat "The Spains of Spaniards" in the morning, while afternoon workshops examined (1) Kinship and Modernity, (2) Ethnology at home: from academism to disobedience, (3) Popular culture, working class culture and (4) Special cultures and milieux. The third and final day involved a morning roundtable session concerning "The Role of the Ethnologist in Society," where heated discussion took place between presenters and audience members with respect to theoretical frameworks, dissemination of anthropology to larger and non-specialist audiences such as school teachers, social workers, and health profession workers, and the relations between state institutions such as the Mission du patrimoine ethnologique and research projects.

The conference drew some three hundred participants, from such institutions as the Museum itself, the Centre d'ethnologie francaise (which is also lodged in museum headquarters), the EHESS, the Laboratory of Social Anthropology, the department of Sociology at Nanterre, all in Paris, and from the universities of Rennes, Nantes, Marseille, Toulouse, Strasbourg, Grenoble, and Montpellier, and numerous public sector institutions such as regional ethnographic museums and cultural centers. The participants were predominantly from France, although others came from Sweden, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, Canada, and the United States. The papers were published in pre-conference form, and will be reissued in an "Actes du colloque" format. Readers may note that a special issue of Ethnologie francaise (January 1987), the journal of the museum, is devoted to the life and work of the museum's founder, Georges-Henri Riviere. The issue provides further context for the development of the anthropology of France in
the twentieth century, particularly given the historical reality that ethnology still does not figure as a formal area of study in universities, and that there is no named chair in ethnology at any of the major Parisian institutions, as the conference organizers were quick to point out.

For this participant, the conference was a helpful introduction to the field of contemporary French ethnology in terms of research areas, scholars, and institutions which support ethnographic research. However, I was struck by the need for international scholarship to be disseminated in many directions, at the level of conferences, publications, and library collections. The first comparative venture between France and Germany, a conference held at Bad-Homburg in 1984, concerning "Ethnologie francaise, Mitteleuropäische Volkskunde"/Deutsche Volkskunde-Française Ethnologie: Zwei Standarbestimmungen, has recently appeared in bilingual editions as Ethnologies en miroir. La France et les pays de langue allemande (J. Chiva and U. Jeggle, eds., Editions de la MSH, Paris and Campus Verlag, Frankfort 1988). Such collaborative ventures need to increase.

* AMSTERDAM*

The First Conference of the International Society for the Study of European Ideas (ISSEI) will be held in Amsterdam, 26-30 September 1988, organized by the ISSEI in cooperation with the European Cultural Foundation. The title of the conference will be "Les Ruptures en Histoire" and the following themes will be discussed:

1. Comparative History of European Revolutions (in celebration of the Bicentenary of the French Revolution)
2. Popular and Elite Culture
3. Nietzsche's Influence on Current Philosophical and Literary Issues

For further information, please contact:

Prof. Ezra Talmor
Department of Philosophy
Haifa University
Mount Carmel
Haifa 31999, ISRAEL

* OMAHA, NEBRASKA*

The Thirteenth Annual European Studies Conference, sponsored by the University of Nebraska-Omaha, is an interdisciplinary meeting with sessions devoted to scholarly exchange of information, research methodologies and pedagogical approaches. Abstracts and a CV should be submitted by March 15 to:

Bernard Kolassa
Political Science
or
Louise Morgan, Secretary
College of Continuing Studies
University of Nebraska
Omaha, NE 68182-0361
Tel. (402) 554-3617

Interview with Gail Ullman
(Continued from page one)

What new plans does Princeton have?

At the moment, we do not have anything coming out in the next season -- Fall and Spring is when publishers release their books. We are very interested in seeing manuscripts of recently-completed research, which is one of the reasons I attend these meetings. We would like to expand our interest in European anthropology.

How long have you been at Princeton University Press?

I started back in 1972 as a copy editor and, in 1979, I was made an acquisitions editor. My area includes European anthropology, American history and politics, and Soviet and Eastern European history and politics. In the university press world there are a lot of women, partly because the pay has never been terrific -- able women have been able to come quite far along. A slight majority of editors are women.

How does a person submit a manuscript?

The best way is to write a letter of inquiry to several publishers. You are working on your dissertation and you are thinking ahead -- one of the best ways is to go to an annual meeting and go to the publisher's booth to see who is working in your field. I like letters that describe the project in some detail: that talk about the type of contribution the research makes and tells where it fits into the literature; what other work is out and where does it fit in? One can do that even at the dissertation stage. Most publishers will answer that letter. In most cases some revision will be required. I would recommend the University of Toronto Press publication called From Thesis to Book. An author has to visualize his or her audience. One is no longer proving oneself, one is communicating to others peers. A letter of introduction from the thesis advisor, especially if she or he has published, would also be helpful. Once a manuscript is accepted it is sent for scholarly review to two experts in the field. Once approval is received from the outside review it goes to the Princeton University Press editorial board which is made up of four or five Princeton faculty. They make the final decision. The flexibility of the process is enormous. What usually happens is that the author receives approval with revision required. The author then makes the necessary revisions and the book is published.

May a manuscript be submitted to more than one place?

Different presses have different policies, so one should ask. The important thing is to be up front. If the decision is made to submit a manuscript to several publishers, let them know so that they have the option of choosing to go ahead or not.

How long does the whole process take?

We try to limit the decision period to four to five months. Copy editing and production can take ten months, so an average of about 15 months is standard. Major revisions would make it longer, however.

How recent should the research be?
We are looking for manuscripts that are very up-to-date, usually five to six years from when the research was completed. By ten years an editor should be slightly skeptical. My experience has been that often, for the first book, the author is ready to go. If that book is published and receives a good review, we try hard to get the next book. One can start early in the game by going to the publisher's booth at annual or regional meetings. Authors should get to know the person they are likely to be working with. I like to meet people at this stage. About 75% of the people I talk to aren't ready but are making a report. Sometimes I have stayed in touch with someone for ten years before I finally get a manuscript. Publishers are all looking for good work. There are more publishers looking for good manuscripts than there have ever been. All the presses who are here have a very strong interest in anthropology.

What might be an appropriate length for a manuscript?

Manuscripts tend to do better if they are not too long. Anything over 450 pages is going to be very expensive in final book form. I don't always reject longer manuscripts, but length matters today in a way that it didn't matter ten years ago.

Is there any difference between university presses and commercial presses?

There is a real difference between books published by commercial presses and university presses. Commercial presses are out to make money. They make the major amount of money on a hardback copy of the first run. If the book doesn't make money, it is more or less abandoned. This attitude has been reinforced by a set of decisions affecting the tax status of commercial presses. Commercial press inventories are now taxed in such a way that they can't afford to keep a book in print. They are forced to put books out of print much more rapidly. It is a terrible problem. The university presses are not affected by this because they are a not-for-profit business and are, therefore, not taxed. It is one of the arguments we are making to authors. A commercial press may give one a broader market, but only for a year. University presses feel it is their mission to keep books in print.

What does Princeton currently offer in European Anthropology?

Our current offerings are as follows:
* Behar, *Santa Maria Del Monte*
* Brettell, *Men Who Migrate, Women Who Wait*
* Christian, *Apparitions in Late Medieval and Renaissance Spain*
* Local Religion in Sixteenth-Century Spain*
* Danforth and Tsiaras, *The Death Rituals of Rural Greece*
* Dubisch, *Gender and Power in Rural Greece*
* Herzfeld, *Poetics of Manhood*
* Lison-Tolosana, *Belmonte de los Caballeros*
* McDonogh, *Good Families of Barcelona*

Do you have any final words of advice?

Yes, and I would like to address especially graduate students and recent Ph.D.'s who may be considering publishing:

"I am going to decide what I want to purchase but unless I know what's out there I won't have the option of deciding. People have to tell me what you are working on and then I can say yes or no or maybe, but you have to tell me or my colleagues. Five of us may say no and one of us may say yes."

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CES Meetings a Resounding Success
(Continued from page one)

The Cash Bar reception sponsored by SAE was very successful. Many SAE members were able to expand contacts not only with U.S. scholars from other disciplines but with many European social scientists as well. Many Europeans were extremely interested in SAE, and issues of the *Bulletin* were distributed as were brochures featuring the *Directory*.

CES officials were gracious in their support, and enthusiastic about our presence. The next CES meetings, to take place in Spring, 1989, should offer SAE an even greater opportunity to participate and enrich contacts for mutual benefit.

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CES PRE-DISSERTATION FELLOWSHIPS ANNOUNCED

The Council for European Studies will offer 12 fellowships in 1988. The fellowships are funded through a grant from the Ford Foundation.

The purpose of the Pre-Dissertation Fellowships is to enable graduate students in the social science disciplines to pursue short-term, exploratory research in Western or Southern Europe in order to determine the viability and to better define the scope of their proposed dissertation.

In keeping with the exploratory purpose of the fellowships, students who are advanced in their dissertation research or whose dissertation prospectus has received formal approval from their academic department are ineligible. Similarly, graduate students who are in Europe at the time of the competition also are precluded from applying for the fellowships.

Applicants must be enrolled in a doctoral program at an American or Canadian university and must have completed the equivalent of at least two years of full-time graduate study prior to the beginning date of their proposed research. Fellowships are restricted to citizens or permanent residents (immigrant visa holders) of the United States and citizens or landed immigrants of Canada.
Eligible disciplines are the following: anthropology (excluding archaeology), economics, history (post 1750 only), geography, political science, and sociology.

Fellowships provide $2,500 for travel and living expenses. Fellowship recipients are required to submit a written report to the Council upon their return. In the report, students are requested to outline their research in specific archives or libraries, their contacts with European scholars in their field, any problems which they may have encountered in the course of their research and the ways in which their experience has reshaped their dissertation project.

Three anthropologists won CES Pre-Dissertation Fellowships in 1987:
- Joseph Paul Delmonaco, Anthropology, SUNY, Stony Brook - "Privacy and the Construction of Culture in Rural Greece"
- Sharryn Michelle Kasmir, Anthropology, CUNY - "Development in Its Community Context: An Examination of a Basque Model for Regional Development"
- Stacia Ellen Zabusky, Anthropology, Cornell U - "Scientific Collaboration in Europe: An Ethnography of a Professional Community"

The remaining winners were:
- Sharon Achinstein, English, Princeton U - "Popular Culture and Political Opinion as Seen Through Revolutionary Broadside Ballads"
- Ian A. Burney, History, UC Berkeley - "Anatomy and the Construction of the Readable Social Body in Nineteenth-Century Britain"
- Roger van Blerkom Gould, Sociology, Harvard U and the U of Arizona - "Social Structure and Insurgency in the Paris Commune, 1871"
- William David Jones, History, Claremont Grad Sch - "Origins of the Concept of Totalitarianism: Theorists of the German Left, 1929-1939"
- Felipe Pimentel, Sociology, CUNY - "Modernization, Democratization and De-Radicalization: The PSOE and the Consolidation of a New Political Regime, 1976-1982"
- David Rosenfeld, Political Science, Columbia U - "Rousseau and Geneva: A Re-Examination"
- Sarah Lynne White, History, Columbia U - "Liberty, Order and the Gloriosa: The Conjuncture of Popular and Bourgeois Revolution in Southern Spain, 1868-1874"
- Robert David Zaretsky (Honorary), History, U of Virginia - "Nimes and the Department of the Gard Under Vichy, 1940-1944"

The application deadline is February 1, 1988. Application forms must be requested by January 15th. Contact:

Council for European Studies
701 Casa Italiana
Columbia University
New York, NY 10027
Tel: (212) 280-4172/4727

Directory Sales Need A Boost

Sales of the Directory continue to be very slow. We are relying on the membership to inform interested individuals that this publication is available. Gifts to European Centers (especially appropriate for those Eastern European countries which do not have access to U.S. currency), graduate students, or a copy for the reference section of your library are just three of many possibilities. As was mentioned in the last issue, we need extra sales to help pay for the printing costs. We will not be able to publish an updated second edition until the first has been sold.

Indiana University-Bloomington Announces New European Studies Program

The Department of Anthropology at Indiana University-Bloomington announced recently the development of a new Europeanist group, which provides courses and dissertation supervision in European ethnology and archaeology. The Department offers, as well, advanced study to the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in all four subfields of Anthropology. Faculty are: Richard Bauman (Iceland, Scotland; ethnography of speaking; performance; folklore) (Chair, Folklore Institute; adjunct appt.); Joelle Bahliou (France; anthropology of Jewish communities; food; ethnosience; sociology of cultural practices); Haskel J. Greenfield (Eastern Europe; archaeology; faunal analysis; ecological anthropology; domestication origins; visiting appt.); Michael Herzfeld (Greece/Balkans; social and semiotic theory; history of anthropology; critical ethnography; ideology; gender) (Chair; Jerome R. Mintz (Mediterranean; ethnographic film; myth; folklore; peasant society; folk religion; revitalization movements; anarchism; Hasidism); Christopher S. Peebles (Northern Europe: archaeology; archaeological theory; culture change; computers; Roman archaeology) (Director, Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology); Anya Peterson Royce (Italy, France; social organization; anthropology of dance and mime; ethnic identity; history of performance in social context; performance theory) (Dean of the Faculties); K.D. Vitelli (Greece; archaeology; ceramics; Neolithic Europe; experimental archaeology; museum ethics) (Director, Graduate Program in Classical Archaeology).

Resource persons on area campuses include Susan Buck Sutton (Greece; ethnography and ethno-archaeology; migration; urban archaeology; gender) (Chair, Department of Anthropology, IUPUI).

For further information, please contact:

Prof. Michael Herzfeld, Chair
Department of Anthropology
Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47405
Tel: (812) 335-1203/2555
UNITED STATES

The North American Conference on British Studies (NACBS) is a scholarly society dedicated to the study of British civilization in all its aspects. While the largest single group of its members teaches British history in colleges and universities in the United States and Canada, the NACBS has significant representation among specialists in British literature, art history, politics, law and economics, as well as others interested in Britain. The NACBS has over 900 members and is closely affiliated as a parent organization with seven regional conferences: the New England CBS, Middle Atlantic CBS, Southern CBS, Midwest CBS, Western CBS, Pacific Coast CBS, and Northwest CBS. These regional conferences cooperate with the NACBS in many endeavors, have their own administrative officers, scholarly meetings and newsletters, and enjoy a combined membership of about 2,000 persons.

The Conference on British Studies (now the NACBS) was organized in 1950 at a meeting of twenty-eight British historians at New York University. The Conference became an affiliate of the American Historical Association in 1952, and in 1965 it was formally incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. English literature specialists became actively involved in the Conference early in its history. The organization today represents the finest scholarship in British Studies throughout North America and has an association with institutions, libraries, learned societies and governments in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Australia.

Of special significance in NACBS work has been the publication of journals and book series. The Journal of British Studies, founded in 1961, is now published quarterly by the University of Chicago Press. Albion, published by Appalachian State University since 1973, appears quarterly and contains articles, book reviews, and research notes and documents. The NACBS also publishes a newsletter, The British Studies Intelligencer, three times annually at Georgetown University. It includes information on forthcoming meetings in the U.K. and North America, academic news, proceedings at regional meetings, new research projects, and current publications. Research in British Studies is described more fully in Current Research in British Studies, appearing every four or five years. The NACBS also sponsors: a series of bibliographical handbooks published by Cambridge University Press and now embracing seven volumes; a monograph series, Studies in British History and Culture (six volumes thus far by Archon Books); a biographical series (eight volumes); an archives series; and Recent Views on British History, which appears periodically, most recently in 1984, and includes up-to-date historiographical essays by specialists on all periods of British history.

In addition to publications, the NACBS has successfully encouraged the study of British institutions, society, and culture through its North American and regional meetings. It holds annual meetings jointly in rotation with each of the regional conferences, sponsors a joint session each December with the AHA, and sponsors or cosponsors other meetings such as the international William Penn Conference held in March 1981 at the University of Pennsylvania in commemoration of the tercentenary of the signing of the Charter of Pennsylvania. Many of these meetings reflect a strong interest in diverse disciplines and deal broadly with British social and cultural development.

The NACBS awards three annual prizes for scholarly publications. The British Council Prize in the Humanities was established in 1980 and first awarded in 1981 through an annual grant by the British Embassy in Washington, DC, in association with the British Council in the United Kingdom. The prize is $750 and is awarded for the best book published in the preceding year by a North American scholar on any aspect of British Studies within the following disciplines: literary history, literary criticism, the history of religion and philosophy, the history of ideas, and intellectual history. The John Ben Snow Prize in History and the Social Sciences is made possible by a grant from the Snow Foundation; first awarded in 1983 in the amount of $750, and annually thereafter, this prize is for a book in British history, politics, economics, or the history of ideas. The Walter D. Love Memorial Prize for the best scholarly article in any field of British history, in the amount of $150, was first awarded in 1981. Nominations for any of these prizes may be made by authors, publishers, friends, teachers or colleagues by writing to the Executive Secretary of the NACBS (at present Prof. Diane Willen, History, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303). The authors must be residents of Canada or the United States, but their work may appear either in North America or abroad.

Through the encouragement and generosity of Her Majesty’s Government and the Government of Australia, with particular help by the British and Australian embassies in Washington, the NACBS recently launched two programs whereby four British scholars and one Australian scholar visit the North American and regional meetings of the Conference annually to read papers and to lecture at neighboring universities. In addition to its association with British and Australian officials, agencies and universities, the NACBS enjoys a working relationship with the Institute of Historical Research and the Historical Association, the English-Speaking Union of the United States (in New York and through several regional branches), and with other learned societies and libraries on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

Persons interested in British institutions, culture, and society are cordially invited to join the NACBS. Members receive the British Studies Intelligencer, and Albion and The Journal of British Studies at reduced rates. Regular membership is $40 (students $24.50). For further information, please contact:

Prof. John Naylor
Department of History
State University of New York at Buffalo
Buffalo, NY 14261
The Centre for Multiethnic Research was founded as a separate unit at Uppsala University in 1984. Its foundation must be seen as a recognition of Sweden as a country no longer inhabited just by Swedes and a couple of small ethnic minorities such as the Lapps (Saami) and the Torne Finns, but also by a long succession of immigrants of various backgrounds and diversified cultural patterns. The principal goal of the Centre is to encourage research on cultural encounters, ethnic minorities and ethnic pluralism. Special attention is directed toward aspects of multicultural life in Sweden. There is, however, a general understanding that the situation in Sweden cannot be understood without comparative research in other countries. These kinds of issues can and must be studied from many different perspectives and in various disciplines. The Centre, therefore, seeks to encourage a multidisciplinary approach with the main emphasis placed on the anthropological, aesthetic, historical and linguistic dimensions of cultural encounters. The main objectives of the Centre are: to encourage graduate students to carry out multiethnic studies; to arrange and conduct seminars, symposia and courses; and to participate actively in the international scholarly discourse in the field.

Several research projects are conducted currently at the Centre. One of the Centre’s research projects is aimed at creating an overview of major ethnic groups in Sweden as a general inventory of the ethnic plurality in Sweden that has developed since World War II. This plurality was caused, in part, by an increasing number of labor immigrants in the 1960s and 1970s as well as a large influx of refugees in the 1970s and 1980s. One of the Centre’s research projects is aimed at creating an overview of major ethnic groups in Sweden. The information will be published as a reference work under the Swedish title Det multikulturella Sverige. En handbok (Multicultural Sweden: A Handbook), edited by Ingvar Svanberg and Harald Runblom during spring, 1988. This handbook will deal with the cultural background, immigration history, settlement patterns, adaptation in the new country, cultural and religious behavior, social life and linguistic conditions of about 60 contemporary and historical ethnic groups in Sweden. Thematic articles on languages and immigrant churches will also be included. The handbook will contain some 80 articles written by scholars from various disciplines.

Another project is concerned with the 5,000 or so Ingermanlandian Finns living today in Sweden who originated from Ingermanland, west of present-day Leningrad in the Soviet Union. These Finnish-speaking refugees arrived in Sweden during and after World War II. The project aims to document the experience of this group in Sweden through a series of interviews.

The Kazak minority of Xinjiang is the subject of a third project at the Centre: the Kazaks of China, and Kazak refugees now living in Turkey and Western Europe. One study concentrates on the Kazaks as an ethnic minority in the Chinese province of Xinjiang. Another study focuses on how a Kazak refugee population from a nomadic milieu in Xinjiang is acculturated and integrated into Turkish society while maintaining their ethnic identity. Kazak immigrants in Sweden will be the topic of a third study of the project, the results of which will be published in several volumes and articles. Several articles on other ethnic groups of Xinjiang such as the Russians and Loplyks, have also been written as part of project activities.

The project “Ethnic Conflict and Cooperation in American Cities” examines how Swedish and other immigrant groups co-existed and interacted in a number of American cities from 1850 to 1940. The project will shed new light on the Swedish immigrant experience in the urban U.S., contribute to American urban and ethnic history, and provide results from American multiethnic urban milieus that will be relevant to other locations and time periods as well. The cities to be studied include Jamestown, NY; Worcester, MA; Rockford and Moline, IL; and Duluth, MN. By analyzing the ethnic experiences in these cities, the interaction between several different immigrant groups will be studied, namely Swedes, Italians, Irish, Germans, Belgians, Albanians and Finns. The contacts between these groups will be observed in several different social arenas: the labor market, local politics, the religious sphere and local neighborhoods. The project is a cooperative venture between scholars and institutions in both Sweden and North America.

The Centre publishes three serials:

- Studia Multietnica Upsaliensia (ed. Harald Runblom) includes original scholarly works in English, French or in the Scandinavian languages. So far, the following volumes have been published:

- Uppsala Multiethnic Papers (eds. H. Runblom, I. Svanberg, E. Wande) is a series of occasional papers in Swedish or English. Since 1984 eleven volumes have been published. A full list of titles are available from the Centre.

- Multiethnica (ed. M. Tyden) is a newsletter in Swedish with three issues yearly. It is available complementarily from the Centre.

The staff includes a director (Dr. Harald Runblom), several research associates, as well as administrative personnel. Visiting scholars from abroad are also affiliated with the Centre.

The Centre welcomes contacts with scholars, especially anthropologists and sociolinguists, interested in doing ethnic research in Sweden.

For additional information, please contact:

Centre for Multiethnic Research
Uppsala University
S-1 Johannesgatan 21
S-752 35 Uppsala, Sweden
Tel: 018-13 57 83, 018-13 55 83
* COOPERATION COLUMN

Anyone interested in the anthropology of Ireland and who would like to contact other scholars interested in same (who have not already done so), please contact:

Thomas M. Wilson
Head of Humanities
United Nations International School
24-50 FDR Drive
New York, NY 10010

There is also an Association of Irish Anthropology now forming in Ireland. For more information, contact:

Dr. Hastings Donnan
or
Dr. Graham McFarlane
Department of Social Anthropology
Queen's University
Belfast BT7 1NN
Northern Ireland

* JOURNALS... JOURNALS... JOURNALS...

* FRENCH HISTORY

French history is an expanding area of enquiry, as indicated by the increasing number of works being translated from French into English. Many of the most important methodological advances in history have been made by French scholars; there is also a large academic community of French historians in the United States, Britain and elsewhere. This new Journal seeks to attract articles from scholars of all nationalities. Articles will appear in English (though they may be translated from French after submission); short source quotations may be in French. Articles will normally be of 8-10,000 words, but longer ones may be allowed in exceptional cases. All issues will contain book reviews. Review articles will be encouraged, and there will be a 'Recently Published Books' section. Issues will sometimes contain several papers on a common theme. There will also be a 'new lines of enquiry' section. Articles comparing France and other European countries will be accepted provided that there is sufficient coverage of France itself. The emphasis will be firmly upon French history, but historically-oriented articles from other disciplines (including the social sciences) will not be discouraged. Graphs, statistical tables and maps will be allowed within articles but not plates.

The journal is unique, in that it is the only historical journal to be published simultaneously in French- and English-language editions. Papers may be submitted to the editor in either language. The Editor, after consulting with at least two, usually three, members of the Editorial Board, will accept articles over the entire chronological range of French history from Francia to the Fifth Republic, whether or not they advance controversial viewpoints. Papers are now invited; if you would like to submit a paper please send four copies of your typescript to:

Professor R.J. Bonney, Editor
Department of History
University of Leicester
Leicester, LE1 7RH
UK

For subscriptions (North America: $60.00) contact:

Oxford Journals
Oxford University Press
Walton Street
Oxford, OX2 6DP
UK

* GERMAN HISTORY

Starting with Volume 6 No. 1, in April 1988, German History will be published by Oxford University Press (address above) with three issues each year. The current practice of including conference and exhibition reports, dissertation abstracts, and information about both the activities of the German History Society and its members' research interests...
and materials will continue, together with substantial articles and a larger book review section which will be featured in every issue. While the main emphasis will be on the history of Germany and other German-speaking areas, articles on other aspects of German life and culture which have a clear historical relevance will be considered. Articles, which will normally be of 7-10,000 words, will be in English. Papers are now invited. If you would like to submit a paper, please send three copies of your typescript to either of the Editors:

Dr. Mary Fulbrook  
Department of German  
University College London  
Gower Street  
London WC1E 6BT  
UK  
or  
Dr. Jill Stephenson  
Department of History  
University of Edinburgh  
Wm Robertson Building  
50 George Square  
Edinburgh EH8 9JY  
UK

Subscription price for the journal is to be announced.

* FRENCH POLITICS AND SOCIETY  
* GERMAN POLITICS AND SOCIETY

Both journals are published by the Harvard Center for European Studies; the former is a quarterly publication for the Conference Group on French Politics, while the latter is published three times per year. Subscriptions to either journal cost $15 per year. For more information, contact:

Center for European Studies  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, MA 02138

NEW YORK AREA EUROPEANIST ANTHROPOLOGY WORKSHOPS

A series of three New York Area Europeanist Anthropology Workshops are to be scheduled for the Spring Semester, 1988, speakers and titles to be announced. The series has been co-sponsored by New York University's Department of Anthropology and the Institute of French Studies, hosted by Susan C. Rogers, and organized this year by Lawrence J. Taylor of Lafayette College with the assistance of NYU Graduate student David Beriss. The seminars are followed by informal discussion on issues in the anthropology of contemporary Europe. The meetings have proved a useful forum for developing comparative research interest among Europeanists in the region. Thus far, talks have been given by Lawrence J. Taylor, Ruth Behar (Johns Hopkins), Robert C. Utin (Allegheny College), James M. Taggart (Franklin and Marshall), Jonathan Wiley (MIT), David Gilmore (SUNY Stony Brook), Katherine Verdeny (Johns Hopkins), Ellen Badone (NYU), Jan Kubik (Columbia), Herve Varenne (Columbia Teachers College), William A. Christian (MacArthur Fellow) and David Kideckel (Central Connecticut State). Anyone who would like to be added to the mailing list, or who would like further information, please contact:

David Beriss  
Institute of French Studies  
New York University  
15 Washington Mews  
New York, NY 10003  
(Tel: 212-998-8740)

Anyone planning to be in the New York area who would be willing to make a presentation, please contact:

Lawrence Taylor  
Department of Anthropology and Sociology  
Lafayette College  
Easton, PA 18042

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Social Science History Association will be holding its thirteenth annual meeting November 3-6, 1988, at the Bismarck Hotel, 171 West Randolph Street, Chicago, IL. Those wishing to organize panels or table discussions, to present papers, or to offer suggestions for the program are invited to contact members of the program committee. Proposals should include full names, departments, and institutional affiliations of all proposed participants. Panel and paper proposals should include short descriptions of the proposed paper or papers. Panel organizers should include telephone numbers.


Program Committee:

1. Migration/Immigration:: Donald Parkerson, Dept. History, E. Carolina U, Greenville, NC 27834-4353  
2. Religion:: Linda Pritchard, Div. of Behavioral and Cultural Sciences, U Texas-San Antonio, San Antonio, TX 78285  
3. Family History/Historical Demography: Alice Kasakoff, Dept. Anthropology, U of S Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208  
4. Rural History: Peter Argersinger, Dept. History, U of Maryland-Baltimore County, Baltimore, MD 21228  
5. Women's History: Judith Bennett, Dept. History, U of N Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514  
6. Economic History: Larry Neal, Dept. Economics, U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL 61801  
7. Political History: Paul Beck, Dept. Political Science, Ohio St U, Columbus, OH 43210  
8. Urban History: David Paul Nord, School of Journalism, Indiana U, Bloomington, IN 47405
For further information, contact the following:

Program Committee Chair
Richard Jenson
Department of History,
University of Illinois at Chicago
Box 4348
Chicago, IL 60680

Program Committee Co-Chair
Caroline B. Brettell
Family and Community History Center
The Newberry Library
60 W. Walton
Chicago, IL 60610
Tel: (312) 943-9090, ext. 316
(312) 871-4848 (home)

Introducing the Social Science History Association:

The Social Science History Association is committed to the view that systematic inquiry into the past, using the powerful tools of scientific investigation, is of central value to historians and historiography... and that the historical perspective is equally crucial to the scientific study of society. The Association was founded in 1974 to bring together historians and social scientists—those scholars who believe that interdisciplinary approaches are of vital importance to the understanding of societies, past and present.

To these ends the Association encourages original research... provides an avenue of communication among like-minded scholars from all disciplines... helps in the improvement of curricula in history and the social sciences... and helps to develop the resources required for effective research and instruction.

Social Science History, the official journal of the SSHA, testifies to the Association’s commitment to these goals. Published by the Duke University Press, it has become the preeminent professional journal for research and scholarly debate on issues of interest to Association members. Annual membership is $20 ($12 for graduate students). For additional information, or to join SSHA, contact:

Social Science History
Duke University Press
6697 College Station
Durham, NC 27708

In addition, SSHA publishes a book series New Approaches to Social Science History. This series, co-edited by Stanley L. Engerman and John Modell, is designed to encourage publication and dissemination of scholarly works of social science history and historically oriented social science. The series includes both single-authored volumes and edited, theoretical issues, methodological concerns, and curricular development. Publications thus far are: Louis A. Tilly and Charles Tilly (eds.) Class Conflict and Collective Action; Leslie Page Moch, Paths to the City: Regional Migration in Nineteenth Century France; Allan G. Bogue, Clio and the Bitch Goddess: Quantification in American Political History; Terrence J. McDonald and Sally K. Ward (eds.), The Politics of Urban Fiscal Policy. For further information write:

Stanley L. Engerman
Department of Economics
University of Rochester
Rochester, NY 14627
or
John Modell
Department of History
Carnegie-Mellon University
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

MAXWELL PRIZES 1987

The International Society for the Study of European Ideas (ISSEI) announces the Maxwell Prizes for 1987. The Society aims at renewing the tradition of eighteenth-century Academies by encouraging writers of original essays of interest to the general reader. The themes for 1987 are:

1. Past and Present European Civilization and the Other (Pagan, Barbarian, Savage, Marginal)...
2. Is the Modern State still Governable?

The prizes for 1987 are cumulative and will be of $2000 each. The competition is open to any candidate regardless of age. To enter the competition please send three copies and a short curriculum vitae to:

The Secretary, ISSEI
Pergamon Journals Limited
Headington Hill Hall
Oxford OX3 0BW, U.K.
(Tel. 0865-64881. Telex 83177)

ERRATUM

* Our deepest apologies to Prof. George Spindler for the inadvertent misspelling of his name on page one of our last issue.

* Please note: the new program recently instituted at Indiana University (an up-dated article appears in this issue) focuses on all of Europe, both East and West, rather than Western Europe alone.
RECENT PUBLICATIONS

* ANTHROPOLOGICAL QUARTERLY ANNOUNCES SPECIAL ISSUE

Anthropological Quarterly recently announced the publication in April, 1987, of a special issue entitled: "Anthropological Research in France: Problems and Prospects for the Study of Complex Society," edited by Deborah Reed-Danahay and Susan Carol Rogers. The "Introduction" of the editors is followed by: "Good to Think: The 'Peasant' in Contemporary France," Susan Carol Rogers; "In Search of the Occitan Village: Regionalist Ideologies and the Ethnography of France," Vera Mark; "Transformations of a Popular Culture Form in Northern France and Belgium," Joan E. Gross; "Writing and Power: The Recovery of Winegrowing Histories in Southwest France," Robert C. Ulin; and "Farm Children at School: Educational Strategies in Rural France," Deborah Reed-Danahay. Earlier versions of these papers were presented in Washington, DC, at the AAA Annual Meetings. Issues are available for $7.00 each from:

The Anthropological Quarterly
620 Michigan Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20064

* DORSEY PRESS ANNOUNCES NEW SERIES

The Dorsey Press is pleased to announce a new series of books for courses in cultural and social anthropology. This collection will consist of compact ethnographic case studies of some 150 book pages. These studies may be historical, cross-cultural, evolutionary or topical discussions. Each book will be based on sound methodology and will present itself concisely through crisp, lively writing. The Advisory Editor of Dorsey for this new venture is James A. Clifton, Frankenthal Professor of History and Anthropology, the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, whose new book, Being and Becoming Indian, will be published in the Fall of 1988. Manuscripts are now being accepted at the following address:

The Dorsey Press
224 South Michigan Avenue, Suite 440
Chicago, IL 60604
Tel: (312) 322-8400

COMMITTEE NEWS

* Publications Committee, Pat Gibson, Chair

We have changed the publication dates for the Bulletin. Beginning with this issue, Volume 2, Issue 1, the Bulletin will appear in February, May, and September. Attempting to publish in December, during finals and before the Christmas break turned out to be impossible. Amended deadlines are listed on page two of this issue.

RECENT DISSERTATIONS


David SCHEFFEL (B.A., M.A.) The Old Believers of Berezovka (Ph.D., McMaster University, Department of Anthropology, Hamilton, Ontario), 1987. This dissertation examines the history of the Russian Old Believers -- religious traditionalists who abandoned the Orthodox Church after its mid-17th century reform -- and their fate in Canada. The work provides a detailed analysis of a recently founded community in Alberta, concentrating on religious beliefs and symbols.

BOOK MARKS

RECENT EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Pamela J. Crabtree
Anthropology Department
Princeton University
Princeton, NJ 08544


One of the most important areas of archaeological research since World War II has been the study of the Roman provinces. While the archaeology of Roman Britain and Gaul is probably most familiar to American scholars, The Archaeology of Roman Pannonia describes some of the important research that has been carried out on provincial Roman sites in Eastern Europe in recent years. The Roman province of Pannonia covered much of the same geographic area as the modern state of Hungary. Excavations have focussed on the Illyrian, the encampments and fortifications along the Danube frontier, on major urban sites such as Sopianae, and to a lesser extent on rural villa sites. This volume provides an extensive and very well-illustrated survey of the results of these excavations including detailed descriptions of the major sites, sections on material culture including pottery and armor, and general summaries of the geographical and historical background to Roman Pannonia. Each chapter includes detailed bibliographical references, many of which may be unfamiliar to American readers. Many of the theoretical issues addressed by the authors of these chapters, such as the extent of syncretism between Roman and native religious practices, the impact of the barbarian invasions on the Roman settlements, and the identification of different ethnic groups in the archaeological record, are also important questions in the study of the western Roman Provinces. There is a real need for a comparative archaeology of the Roman provinces, and this volume can contribute to this goal. The Archaeology of Roman Pannonia will be an extremely useful reference for students of Roman and Migration Period Europe.
anthropologists and oral tradition was regarded as a useful source of historical information thanks to Vansina's book. For European ethnologists ("native anthropologists"), however, use of oral documents was not a new research method. Records in folklore and traditional archives were, to a large degree, the kind of source material Vansina had pointed out for the anthropologists. These archives are, unfortunately, somewhat overlooked by many Europeanists, despite the amount of information available there. Correctly used, they could give a deeper understanding of the social dynamic and cultural change in local studies. Vansina's book seems, however, to have influenced primarily Africanists and a vast amount of literature has been written in its aftermath. Now, 25 years later, the author has published a thoroughly revised edition benefitting from this literature and his own continued research. The result is a handbook on the potential usefulness and also the limitations of oral tradition as a source for anthropologists, ethnohistorians and local historians. The book is certainly still quite useful for methods courses, even for Europeanists.


The nuclear fallout over northern Scandinavia from the Chernobyl accident in Spring, 1986, was disastrous for the economy of the reindeer herding Lapp (Saami) minority of Sweden and Norway. Even Finland was affected to some degree, but the fallout does not seem to have reached the areas inhabited by the Finnish Lapps. It is still too early to determine the consequences of the accident for the Scandinavian Lapps, but anthropological scholars, as well as scholars involved in perhaps the more essential research within social medicine, veterinary science, and forest ecology, are at present involved in long-term longitudinal studies of the effects of the fallout. In a newly-written preface to the revised edition of anthropologist Pertti J. Pelto's study on the Skolt Lapps in Sevettijarvi, Finland, the author briefly noted that the Chernobyl accident did not affect the Skolts. Instead the book -- originally published in 1973 and regarded as a minor classic among anthropological case studies -- deals with the revolutionary changes within the Skolt community caused by the introduction of the snowmobile.

As a refugee community of dislocated Skolts from territories ceded to the Soviet Union in the separate peace agreement of 1944, the Sevettijarvi-Skotls continued to live a rather traditional way of life, with a high degree of self-sufficiency and independence from outside resources until the beginning of the 1960s. A significant trait of the Skolt society was its egalitarian character. In the mid-1960s, the rather quick acceptance and adaptation of snowmobiles for everyday use entirely changed the way of living for the Skolts, according to Pelto. In the book, the author discusses in detail how the changes have affected almost every aspect of livelihood among the Skolt Lapps. Even if the snowmobile revolution is viewed as progress for the Skolts, Pelto is not entirely convinced that it has been wholly good for their quality of life. On the contrary, he predicts a rather bleak future for the Skolts. In an epilogue he critically evaluates the effects of the snowmobile revolution and also suggests counter-measures to alleviate the situation that has developed.
In an updated postscript, the author discusses the development and technological changes in reindeer herding practices among the Skolts during the 1970s and 1980s. He also re-evaluates his suggestions from the 1973 epilogue. The picture is now somewhat more positive in the opinion of the author. But, as all societies which are more closely integrated into the nationwide macro-system, the Skolts have to cope with new problems. However, as long as they continue as reindeer herders with a certain degree of autonomy granted by the authorities, the Skolt community of Sevettijarvi seems able to survive, despite changes in many aspects of their culture.

The following books have been submitted for review:


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**SAE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

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(313) 764-7153

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Susan Tax Freeman  
5537 Woodlawn  
Chicago, IL 60637  
(312) 996-2533

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**CALENDAR**

**July 24 - 31, 1988**
IUAES Meetings, Zagreb, Yugoslavia

**September 26-30, 1988**
ISSEI Meetings, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

**October 6-8, 1988**
13th Annual European Studies Conference, Omaha, NE

**November 3-6, 1988**
SSHA Meetings, Chicago, IL

**November 16-20, 1988**
AAA Annual Meetings, Phoenix, AZ
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Society for the Anthropology of Europe

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