



NEWSLETTER of the  
**EAST EUROPEAN  
ANTHROPOLOGY  
GROUP**

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## From the Editor

# Important Notice!

Big changes are taking place with regard to the *Newsletter* and with EEAG itself. Some of these will be relatively short-lived, others more enduring. They are created by a combination of circumstances, the most important of which is that the issue of the *Newsletter* which you are presently reading is Volume 3, Number 2. As most readers know, the *Newsletter* was originally made possible by a three year grant from the Joint Committee on Eastern Europe. The three years are now up. We believe that the principal goals stated in the inaugural issue have been largely accomplished: facilitating communication among the growing number of anthropologists working or planning to work in Eastern Europe and regaining the sense of community that the "Old Timers" among us were afraid we were losing.

Now that the money has been spent, one option would have been to call it a good three years and let it go. But there was strong consensus at the EEAG annual meeting, held during the convention of the American Anthropological Association in Chicago last November, that the *Newsletter* should be sustained by making it self-supporting. Those at the meeting accordingly imposed a \$5.00 annual subscription fee. At about the same time, Slavica Publishers (or, more specifically, its editor-in-chief Charles Gribble) offered to help the *Newsletter* over this difficult transition phase by donating the facilities of the publishing house for printing and distribution of the *Newsletter*. Though not an anthropologist himself, Gribble has been a supporter of the EEAG *Newsletter* since the very first issue, to which he, in fact,

contributed. We sincerely thank him for his help, past and present. His generous offer should make it possible to maintain the *Newsletter*, without interruption, until the time that subscription rates alone can sustain us.

To enable us to deal with such changes, present and future, more efficiently and to facilitate the goals of the *Newsletter* in general, an Advisory Committee was formed at the November meeting. The following EEAG members volunteered to serve: Phyllis Easland (University of California, Santa Barbara), Daniel Edes (University of Rochester), David Kideckel (Central Connecticut State College), Carol Nagen-gast (University of California, Riverside), and Ruth Tringham (University of California, Berkeley). Their advice and assistance is welcomed.

To add to the complications noted above, it is time for the Editor to do a little fieldwork himself instead of writing about others doing it. Sabbatical time, and I will spend Fall term 1984 studying minority status and integration among a group of Yugoslav Gypsies recently sedentarized in Hamburg, West Germany. It would be difficult to edit the Fall 1984 issue under the circumstances expected. Mitchell Ratner (now a research consultant, Washington, D. C.) and Linda Bennett (George Washington University Medical Center) have volunteered to edit this one issue. I plan to return by January 1985 and will resume editorial duties at that time.

To summarize, this is the last free issue. All those who would like to receive the *Newsletter* should send their check for \$5.00 payable to the EEAG to the address on the masthead. It is hoped that, given Charles Gribble's generosity, we will be able to distribute the next volume to all those on our mailing list. But beginning with the Fall issue, we will send it out *only* to those who have already paid their current dues, i. e., there is a moral obligation to pay for your 1984-85 issues; in 1985-86, you will either pay or you won't receive them. If you would like to send a \$10.00 check to cover both years,

and thus *know* that the Fall 1985 number will be in your mailbox, we will take care of the accounting.

If you have material to go in the Fall 1984 issue, send that either to the same address, or direct to Ratner (6814 Westmorland Ave., Takoma Park, MD 20912) or Bennett (Center for Family Research, George Washington University Medical Center, 2300 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037). The deadline is October 15 or thereabouts. One of the joys of editing the EEAG *Newsletter* has been that there has always been material in my mailbox when I needed it. Please give them the same support. Material for the Spring 1985 issue should be sent to me at the University of Michigan address on the masthead. Those of you who need to communicate, for one reason or another, while I am in Europe can also reach me through the Department of Anthropology, University of Michigan, where they will either forward your letter or provide you with my current address abroad.

It is only appropriate that we conclude this section with thanks to all those who made these first three years possible, first of all, to the Joint Committee on Eastern Europe (and if you don't yet know who they are, see Volume 1, No. 2, p. 3 of the *Newsletter*) who provided the basic wherewithall. We hope we have repaid their confidence in us. We are also grateful to the Department of Anthropology and the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Michigan, both of which have provided additional assistance. Finally, I add my personal thanks to Yvonne R. Lockwood who has served a very important role as Assistant Editor on this, as well as every other issue of the *EEAG Newsletter*.

## Obituaries

Gyorgy Martin, Director of the Folk Dance Division of the Music Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences since 1974 and senior research in folk-music and folkdance, died unexpectedly October 31, 1983, in Budapest, at the age of 52. Martin received his doctoral degree in ethnography at the University of Budapest in 1964, but had been an active field-worker throughout the Carpathian Basin since 1951. In addition to over 80 publications, his extensive collection of films, tapes, and notes have been deposited at the archive of the Music Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Martin was a pioneer in the study of comparative folkdance and folkmusic not only in Hungary, but throughout Europe. While his specialty was comparative, holistic and historical study of East European folkdance and folk-music, he also did fieldwork in Ethiopia, Turkey, and among various Gypsy

groups within and beyond the Carpathian Basin. A number of his books and articles were published not only in Hungarian but also in English, German and French. In 1978, Martin received the prestigious Ferenc Erkel Prize. He was a member of the International Folkmusic Committee, of the editorial committee of the journal *Ethnographia*, and one of the scientific editors of the massive *Lexicon of Hungarian Ethnography* (reviewed in the *Newsletter*, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 12-14). In addition to these various activities, Martin was known as an outstanding educator of folkdance and folkmusic among his students and colleagues at the University of Budapest, and played a significant role in shaping as well as interpreting the folkdance revival movement in Hungary.

Eva V. Huseby  
University of Michigan

## Meetings

### Croatian Studies Conference

Vladimir Markotic (University of Calgary) announces that a conference, hoped to be the first in a continuing series on the Croatian diaphora, will be held in Calgary, Canada, July 6-8, 1984. It will serve to commemorate both the opening of the Croatian Hall (*Hrvatske Dom*) and the 80th anniversary of the founding of the Croatian Peasant Party by brothers Ante and Stefan Radic. The conference, which Markotic promises will be scholarly and non-political, will focus on Croatian emigration and Croatian identity outside Croatia. Papers will be in English and limited

to 20-25 minutes each. It is intended that the proceedings will be published. For further information, contact Dr. Markotic, Department of Archeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2N 1N4.

### The Danube in Prehistory, Revisited

During the 1983 annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, a symposium was held which proved of interest to Europeanists, archeologists and anthropologists alike. The symposium, entitled "The Danube in Prehisto-

ry, Revisited," was organized by Timothy Kaiser and Barbara Voytek (both of University of California, Berkeley). Inspiration for the symposium developed from the renewed interest among archeologists in the work of V. Gordon Childe, as evidenced by a number of recent books and articles. In addition, the organizers felt that the timing was appropriate for a new look at Childe's theory as well as the European data base which has grown in quantity and quality since Childe's death some 25 years ago.

The specific aim of the symposium was to critique and evaluate Childe's practical and theoretical contributions to the archaeology of the Danube Basin in light of recent research there. The participants had been asked to address one or more topics, including, for example, evidence for different forms of social and economic change in Danubian prehistory as they relate to Childe's ideas and the relevance of Childe's specific and general ideas regarding Danube prehistory and future research in the area. The participants responded positively to the suggestions and in general the effort was a great success. Tim Kaiser opened and chaired the first half which began with Barbara Voytek's paper, "Mesolithic/Neolithic Interaction in the Danube Basin -- Completing Childe's Study." As suggested by the title, this work dealt with evaluating the nature of the contact between indigenous hunting-gathering populations in the Iron Gates Gorge area (for example, at the site of Lepanski Vir) and the intrusive food-producers represented by the archaeological culture known as Starcevo. The paper reflects an historical materialist approach and combines an analysis of the effects of external influence on a population which faced internal contradictions and a changing social structure. The author concluded that Childe's interests in uniting anthropology and history may suggest the best means of understanding the dynamics of socio-economic change in this situation.

Judith Rasson (Wilkes College) presented a paper entitled "V. Gordon

Childe's Model for the Spread of the Neolithic in Europe." She examined closely Childe's ideas on the development of the Neolithic in Europe. Her work presents much of the historical background to Childe's thought and writings, including the general intellectual climate of the early 20th century. Dr. Rasson also compared Childe's view with some more recent models for the spread of the Neolithic, indicating that the most significant differences between Childe and recent researchers is the fact that the latter group includes a more anthropological orientation than had Childe.

The third paper was a contribution by Peter Bogucki (Princeton University) entitled, "The Social Archeology of the Danubian Farmers." This presentation dealt with two recurring themes in Childe's work, namely, the "precarious" nature of neolithic agriculture and the egalitarian nature of neolithic social organization. Discussing recent treatments of the Central European Neolithic, which have tried to argue against Childe, Dr. Boguski indicated how the available data from an ecological perspective shows that Childe's hypotheses, after all, have considerable theoretical and empirical support.

Haskell Greenfield (Graduate Center, CUNY), presented a paper entitled "V. Gordon Childe and the Palaeoeconomy of the Central Balkans." This work focuses on recently derived data from Yugoslavia in an effort to evaluate Childe's conceptions of the economic foundations of the prehistoric inhabitants. His analysis of faunal remains from the site of Ljuljaci suggests that no single set of economic activities should be postulated for the Neolithic or Bronze Age settlements. This paper clearly emphasized the need for, and value of, paleoeconomic data from this region which can confirm or improve the syntheses which Childe had proposed.

Ruth Tringham (University of California, Berkeley) closed the series of papers with her contribution, "Social Transformation or Diffusion? Childe's

View of the Danube." In this work, she questions the reasons why Childe's models of change in European prehistory should be so "simplistic and uninspiring" in comparison with those advanced for the Near East. Dr. Tringham then examined the bases for Childe's syntheses, their weaknesses and strengths. She pointed out that there was never any question of the existence of some relationship between prehistoric European developments and those in the Near East. The question is actually of the nature of that relationship and the answer can be achieved with the use of dynamic models to explain the social transformation of precapitalist societies.

Barbara Voytek chaired the second half of the symposium which began with the contribution of Timothy Kaiser, entitled, "Technology and Production in the Vinca Culture." Taking its cue from Childe's interest in technology as embedded in socioeconomic contexts, this paper discussed technological analyses of ceramics and metal artifacts from sites of the Vinca culture. Evidence presented in the paper suggests that a domestic mode of production characterized Vinca nonsubsistence production. However, the same analyses show that far-reaching changes occurred, notably in the area of pyrotechnology; these changes were linked to evolving forms of social relations within and between Vinca communities.

With his paper, "Gordon Childe and the Study of Metallurgy," Peter Glumac (University of California, Berkeley) moved the focus of the symposium away from the Neolithic and into the Metal Ages. The institution of metallurgy was considered by Childe as one of the variables directly responsible for social and economic development in European society. Since Childe's death, significant advances have been made in archaeometallurgy, field and laboratory methods, as well as in the relevant ethnographic study. This paper re-examined the role of metallurgy according to Childe and his successors and in the light of the new data.

A joint contribution was made by Arthur Bankoff and Fred Winter (Brooklyn College, CUNY), entitled, "V. Gordon Childe and the Age of Metals." The authors point out that the Bronze-Iron Ages encompass a period of time for which no satisfactory historical synthesis yet exists and thus proposed to fill this void with a "dialectical synthesis" in "hommage" to Childe. Their paper indicates how one might effectively use economic data by modeling and then testing the effects of foreign trade in social structure and stratification.

Upon completion of the papers, a relatively lively discussion was initiated by Professor Bernard Wailes (University of Pennsylvania); questions and comments suggested that the topic of the symposium had been provocative, not to mention the papers themselves. Efforts are currently underway to finalize the publication plans of the papers, along with other contributions, within one volume dedicated to the memory of V. Gordon Childe. As this review suggests, the symposium managed to combine a number of themes within its framework, including assessments of Childe's models of diffusion and migration, his conceptions of the economic basis of European prehistoric society, of his theoretical interests and his intellectual background. It would be safe to say that all the participants and many in the audience believed the symposium provided valuable insights into this great man's works and ideas, as well as argued effectively for the importance of archaeological research in Europe. Improvements in recovery techniques are being employed along with ever stronger and more elegant models of socioeconomic change in prehistory. The symposium on Gordon Childe represented more than a nostalgic look toward the intellectual background of European prehistorians. It also represented a chance for open discussion and communication and an attempt to build on the foundations which Childe left us.

Timothy Kaiser and Barbara Voytek  
University of California, Berkeley

## Resources

### Dissertations

*Identity Selection in Rural Hungary: Cultural and Organizational Adaptation to Directed Social Change*, by Eva Veronika Huseby. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Michigan, 1984.

### Journals

The Summer 1983 (Volume XXII, Number 1) issue of *Soviet Anthropology and Archeology* is out and includes the following articles:

A. I. Pershits, "The Problem of Axiological Comparisons in Culture".

L. M. Drobizheva and L. A. Tul'tseva, "The Wedding Ritual in Public Opinion (Based on Ethnosociological Research on Peoples of the USSR)".

A. I. Fedorov, "The Contemporary Linguistic Situation in the Non-Russian Regions of Siberia and Its Investigation".

T. V. Gamkrelidze and V. V. Ivanov, "The Ancient Near East and the Indo-European Problem: Temporal and Territorial Characteristics of Proto-Indo-European Based on Linguistic and Historico-Cultural Data".

Subscriptions should be sent to M.E. Sharpe, Inc., 80 Business Park Drive, Armonk, NY 10504. Annual rates are \$44.00 (individual) and \$170.00 (institutional). Publication is currently several issues behind but we are assured by the publisher that they will soon be back on schedule.

Stephen Dunn, editor of *Soviet Anthropology and Archeology* and director of the Highgate Road Social

Science Research Station (32 Highgate Road, Berkeley, CA 94704) writes to say that the station can supply copies of many articles from the journal for classroom use "at a cheaper price than M.E. Sharpe is prepared to offer." Write the Station for a list of those available.

### Book Notes

*Folk Poetry of Modern Greece*, by Roderick Beaton. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1980. xiii + 299 pp., 2 maps, glossary, bibliography, index. \$32.50 (cloth).

An exploration, based on literary, historic, and ethnographic evidence, of folk poetry in Greece from the Byzantine Empire to the present day. This is a scholarly discussion of the subject rather than a collection, although there are many examples, all of which are published in both Greek and English.

*Karl Marx Collective: Economy, Society, and Religion in a Siberian Collective Farm*, by Caroline Humphrey. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, and Paris: Editions de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, 1983. xviii + 522 pp., 3 maps, 16 figures, 53 tables, glossary, index. \$59.50 (hardcover), \$17.50 (paper).

This is, apparently, the first published study of a Soviet (or, for that matter, East European) collective farm by a Western Anthropologist. The fieldwork was done on two farms (both named Karl Marx) in the Buryat ASSR and so this is also a rare study of Buryat ethnography and of interethnic relations in the USSR. But it is primarily about collectivized agriculture, these Buryat

farms standing as an example for a whole principle of organization. The study is based on the two months' fieldwork in 1967, another short visit seven years later, and extensive use of a wide variety of published materials, including both statistics and the works of Soviet ethnographers. Though limited in time, the author's fieldwork was apparently aided by an exceptional degree of cooperation both from local authorities and the Buryat kolhozniiks themselves. Although the focus of the study is on the collective farm as an economic institution and its role as an instrument of political and cultural integration, there are other sections which treat ethnic identity, ritual, kinship, and the family, and the division of labor.

*The Urge to Mobilize: Agrarian Reform in Russia, 1961-1930*, by George Yaney. xi + 599 pp., map, glossary, bibliography, index. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1982. \$24.95 (cloth).

A big book in every sense of the word, and a valuable resource for those of us interested in economic change in peasant society. Historian George Yaney, despite the ponderousness of the subject and the careful detail with which he deals with it, has produced an interesting, readable, sometimes audacious and opinionated book. His focus is on the roots, implementation, and aftermath of the Stolypin Land Reforms, the very first state-initiated agrarian reforms. Anthropologists will be particularly interested in his critique of Chianov.

*West of Warsaw*, by Frank Serafino. Hamtramck: Avenue Publishing Co., 1983. viii + 236 pp., maps, photographs, bibliography. \$13.95 (hardcover).

This is a journalistic yet sensitive and insightful study set in the predominantly Polish-American City of Hamtramck, Michigan. It is not social science, nor does it pretend to be, yet the social scientist interested in East European-American communities will find much of interest here. Hamtramck is completely enclosed within the city of Detroit and, throughout most of its existence, has consisted largely of small working-class homes and substantial Catholic churches clustered around the Dodge Main automotive plant. The central topic of the book, after a bit of immigrant and ethnic history, is a comparison of events in 1980-81 in Hamtramck (where Polish-Americans waged a losing battle with General Motors and the City of Detroit to protect one neighborhood - Poletown - from conversion to a bigger-and-better, and largely automated, automotive plant) and Poland (where Polish workers were engaged in their own battle for self-determination).

*Recueilli*. Etudes et Documents Balkaniques et Mediterraneens, 6, edited by Paul H. Stahl. Paris 1983. 184 pp., figures. (paper).

Unlike the five earlier volumes in the series, all monographs, this is a collection of ten papers, most by students in Stahl's seminar on the ethnology of Southeast Europe, supplemented by several shorter notes and seven reviews of books on Eastern European ethnology. Topics include festivals, life cycles, the zadruga, vernacular architecture and peasant economics in communities ranging from Jews in Istanbul to the villages of Crete and Croatia. We draw your attention especially to the article by EEAG member Steve Sampson (which happens to be the only article in English rather than French) "Capitalist Penetration into the Romanian Periphery: The Work of Professor Henri H. Stahl." Like others in Paul Stahl's series, this book is not for sale but is sent free of charge to appropriate institutions. For further information, contact Paul H. Stahl, LAS-11, Place Marcelin Berthelot, 75005 Paris, France.

*Transylvanian Villagers: Three Centuries of Political, Economic, and Ethnic Change*, by Katherine Verdery. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1983. xvii + 436 pp., map, tables, 4 line drawings, 6 half tones, index. \$29.95 (cloth).

This is a major contribution to East European anthropology by an active member of EEAG and a frequent contributor to the Newsletter. It is about political, economic and social change over three centuries of Transylvanian peasantry. Although based in part on fieldwork conducted in a particular village, German speaking Bintlinti, the book is much, much more than that. Nor is its importance limited to Transylvania or even the Hapsburg Empire as a whole. This excellent study of ethnic processes and how these are impacted upon by economic and political factors should be read by all those interested in multi-ethnic peasant societies, wherever they may be. It should be absolutely required for all those interested in Transylvania, no matter what their political persuasion.

*Migration, Nation, Kultur: Jugoslavien, En Bibliografi*, by Kjell Magnusson. Uppsala Multiethnic Papers, 2. Uppsala: Committee for Multiethnic Research, Uppsala University, 1984. vii + 67 pp. n.p. (paper).

This is a bibliography on migration and minorities, as exemplified by Yugoslavia. Specifically, it is an attempt to prepare a guide to literature relevant to an understanding of the large population of Yugoslav workers now living in Sweden. Each section of the bibliography is introduced by a short bibliographical essay, unfortunately for us in Swedish. The American publications cited will be already familiar to most readers of the *Newsletter*. And most of us will not be able to read the Swedish-

language publications referred to. But there are enough other materials - British and German materials, Swedish articles published in English, etc., - to make the bibliography well worth our while.

*The Soviet Rural Economy*, edited by Robert C. Stuart. Totowa: Rowman and Allanheld, 1983. 324 pp., figures and tables galore, appendices, index. \$48.50 (cloth).

Rural Russia dehumanized as only economists can.

## Book Reviews

*Peasants in Socialist Transition. Life in a Collectivized Hungarian Village*, by Peter D. Bell. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1984. ix + 303 pp., 2 maps, 9 photographs, 3 figures, 8 tables, glossary, bibliography, index. \$27.50 (hardcover).

This well-written, carefully researched and usefully focused revision of the author's doctoral dissertation (*Social Change and Social Perception in a Rural Hungarian Village*. University of California at San Diego, 1979) is an important contribution not only to students of contemporary East European rural society and culture, but also to scholars interested in the more general topics of peasantry, directed social change, interethnic relationships, the formation and maintenance of group stereotypes, and various other dimensions of rural social perceptions.

Bell, who is presently engaged in research on occupational health and safety in Southern California, conducted ethnographic field work in a north-east Hungarian village for 13 months in 1975-1976. His methodology in the small





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(population 900) village included participant observation, structured and unstructured interviews, life histories, and a number of formal elicitation tasks intended to obtain specific data on such social perceptions as power, prestige, income, work, upward mobility, interpersonal behavior, sociability, and so on.

After a brief discussion of the earlier social history of the village, Bell describes and interprets the centrally directed political, economic, and social changes that have taken

place in Hungary since World War Two. He then explores and analyzes the various effects of these processes in the lives and perceptions of rural individuals and on village social institutions. Bell finds that, even though the economic role of the family has diminished as a unit of production, the family and a smaller circle of kin and fictive kin remain central to a dynamic system of social interaction and relationship. Themes of social inequality and hierarchy still loom large in

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the village, despite greater social and material equality. Bell carefully analyzes the contradictions between current official egalitarian ideology and some ways in which the collective farm organization actually has encouraged the perpetuation of some pre-World War Two notions of hierarchy, patron-client ties, and other forms of inequality. Bell contends that "much of the continuity observed in [the village's] social organization and in the concerns of its villagers is a result of two main factors: 1) the preadaptive nature of some social and cultural elements of the

past for the new, changed conditions of collectivization...and 2) the explicit building of the new social organization on elements and groups of the old social order" (Bell, 1984:297).

The author's description and analysis of the sudden influx of some 100 gypsies into the small community of self-ascribed "pure Magyars" adds an important and exciting side note to the study which should be of considerable interest to students of ethnicity.

Eva V. Huseby  
University of Michigan

## Teaching East European Anthropology

*We continue the attempt, begun in Volume 3, Number 1 of the Newsletter, to encourage and improve courses on East European anthropology by reprinting course syllabi. The following notes and reading list were contributed by Steve Sampson (University of Copenhagen).*

I am currently teaching a course for upper level students at the University of Copenhagen called "Political Anthropology of Actual Socialism." The course reflects my own interests in the interaction between formal and informal social structures and my desire to construct an anthropology of socialist cultures. Hence, much traditional East European Ethnography is left out, while literature from Political Science and Sociology is included. As a course in Comparative Socialism, readings also include China, Cuba and Tanzania. My own view is to see these societies as specific types of "mobilization regimes." The course tries to examine the conse-

quences of mobilization at the local level. Of particular value are the older studies done by the Harvard Project on the USSR, as well as the insights offered by Budapest sociologists such as Hazarti and Kenedi. A useful recent monograph is Mosher's *Broken Earth* (China). Humphrey's *Karl Marx Collective* and Verdery's *Transylvanian Villagers* were unavailable to me, however.

The course meets 3 hours, once a week. The first 2-3 readings for each topic are read by all students. One more is presented by a student, and remaining readings are listed for reference. Students selected the 13 topics here from a much longer list of topics (see last page). I am in the process of preparing a much more comprehensive bibliography for teaching use. References, suggestions, and comments are most welcome. I am also interested in exchanging publications/manuscripts with interested colleagues writing on similar themes.

Course Outline and Reading List  
Spring 1984

THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF ACTUALLY  
EXISTING SOCIALISM

1. OVERVIEW OF THE FIELD
  - P. Hollander, *Sociological studies of Marxist societies. Ann. Review of Sociology* 1982.
  - J. Halpern and D. Kideckel, *Anthropology of Eastern Europe. Annual Review of Anthropology* 1983.
2. THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO SOCIALIST SOCIETIES: TOTALITARIANISM AND CONVERGENCE THEORIES; NEO-MARXIST CRITIQUES.
  - C. Friedrich and Z. Brezezinski, *Totalitarian Dictatorship and Autocracy* (New York, Praeger, 1965, 2nd edition): Ch. 2,7,22 on "General Characteristics of Totalitarian Dictatorship", "The Nature of Total Ideology: Its Symbols and Myths", and "Islands of Separateness: The Family".
  - Chalmers Johnson, "Comparing Communist Systems" in Johnson (ed.) *Change in Communist Systems* (Palo Alto: Stanford, 1970), pp. 1-33.
  - David Lane, *The Socialist Industrial State* (London: Allen and Unwin, 1976), Ch. 2 and 3: "Marxist Approaches", "Non-Marxist Metatheories of Socialist States, pp. 19-43, 44-65.
3. THE LENINIST PARTY AS MOBILIZING ORGANIZATION
  - K. Jowitt, *The Leninist Response to National Dependency* (Berkeley: Inst. for International Studies, 1978), Ch. 3 "The Leninist Response"
  - F. Schurmann, *Ideology and Organization in Communist China* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1968), "Chinese and Soviet Views of the Party", pp. 105-117.
  - A. Inkeles, *Public Opinion in Soviet Russia* (Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, Russ. Research Center, 1950), Part II: Personal Oral Agitation, Ch. 5: "The Bolshevik Agitator", Ch. 8: "Oral Agitation and the Soviet System", pp. 67-94, 121-131.
4. PLANNED SOCIETY OR SOCIETY WITH A PLAN?
  - S. Sampson, *The Planners and the Peasants: An Anthropological Study of Urban Development in Romania* (Esbjerg, Denmark: Sydjysk Universitetsforlag, 1982, 96pp.
  - R. Bauer, A. Inkeles and C. Kluckhohn, *How the Soviet System Works* (Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press, 1956), Ch. 4,5,8,9, pp. 40-59, 85-89. "Planning and Controlling", "Problem Solving, Overcommitment of Resources, and 'Storming'", "Informal Adjustive Mechanisms", and "Rigidity-Flexibility".
  - M. Hirzowicz, *The Bureaucratic Leviathan: A Sociological Study of Communism* (New York: NYU Press, 1980), Ch. 4: "The Limits of Rationality in a Planning Society", pp. 127-167.
  - S. Sampson, "The culture of the planners". *Papers, Tenth Meeting of Nordic Ethnographers* (Copenhagen, Inst. for Etnologi og Antropologi, 1983, 15pp.)
  - S. Sampson, "Planning in the Socialist Countries", Ch. 3 from *National Integration through Socialist Planning: An Anthropological Study of a Romanian New Town* (Boulder: East European Monographs, distributed by Columbia Univ. Press. May 1984).

5. VILLAGE AND STATE: COLLECTIVIZATION

- M. Fainsod, *Smolensk under Soviet Rule* (Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, 1958), Ch. 7,12, 13: "The Outposts of Authority in the Villages," "The Story of Collectivization", "Life on the Kolkhozes-- Extracts from Reports", pp. 138-152, 238-280.
- D. Kideckel, Collectivization and response in a Romanian Commune. *American Ethnologist* 10(3), 1982.
- P. Nolan, Collectivization in China: some comparisons with the USSR. *Journal of Peasant Studies* 1976, pp. 192-218.

6. VILLAGE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

- S. Mosher, *Broken Earth: The Rural Chinese* (New York: The Free Press, 1983), Ch. 2; "The Chinese Peasant at Home", pp. 28-52.
- J. Cole, Patterns of daily life in southeastern Europe, ms. and *IREX Occasional Papers*, no. 1.
- B. Parrish and M.K. Whyte, *Village and Family in Contemporary China* (Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1978), Ch. 7,8,12,13.
- A. Yanov, "The tribulations of the Smolensk Countryside" *International Journal of Sociology* 6(2-3) 1976, pp 24-42.
- S. Sampson, Feldioara: the city comes to the peasant: *Dialectical Anthropology* 1(4): 321-347, 1976.

7. THE WORKER AND THE STATE

- M. Haraszi, *Worker in a Worker's State*, (New York: Universe, 1978), 178 pp.
- M. Rueschemeyer, The worker' collective in East Germany. *Dialectical Anthropology*, 1981.

8. BUREAUCRACY AND CORRUPTION UNDER SOCIALISM

- S. Mosher, *Broken Earth: The Rural Chinese*, Ch. 3,4: The System: The Iron Cage of Bureaucracy", "Corruption: The Art of Going in the Back Door", pp. 53-104.
- J. Turnowski, Poland: Patrons and Clients in a PLanned Economy. In S.N. Eisenstadt and R. Lemarchand (eds.) *Political Clientelism, Patronage and Development* (Beverly Hills: Sage, 1981) pp. 174-188.
- S. Sampson, Bureaucracy and corruption as anthropological problems: a case study from Romania. *Folk* 24, in press.
- M.K. Whyte, Bureaucracy and anti-bureaucracy in the People's Republic of China. In R Cohen and G. Britan, *Hierarchy and Society: Anthropological Perspectives on Bureaucracy*. (Philadelphia: ISHI Press, 1980), pp. 123-142.
- C.M. Hann, Administration in a Polish Village, chapter manuscript, 25 pp.

9. ELITES AND MASSES

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As stated, this course outline is a preliminary version of a longer bibliography now in preparation. Each of the above topics can be expanded. Topics to be included in the final version and not mentioned here include: corporatist models of socialism, marxist visions of utopia and marxist self-understanding, intelligentsia, peasantry, peasant economy, household and family structure under socialism, the nature of ideology under socialism, socialization and child-rearing, women, ethnic groups, migration and urbanization, Western intellectuals' travels to socialist countries, persistence of "folk traditions", 'we' and 'they' (class structures), patron-client relations, informal communication

systems, use of literary sources for study of socialist societies, the anthropology of the control and security apparatus, African socialism or socialism in Africa, techniques of citizen mobilization and participation, fieldwork in socialist countries, perceptions of socialist countries in Western Journalism, etc. References, suggestions, comments would be greatly appreciated. I am willing to send out some of my own articles in exchange for others. Steve Sampson, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, University of Copenhagen, Frederiksholms Kanal 4, 1220 Copenhagen K, Denmark.

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