



Bulletin

Society for the Anthropology of Europe

October 1989

Volume 3, Number 3

Copyright © 1989
by the Society for the
Anthropology of Europe,
a unit of the American Anthropological Assn.,
Washington, DC 20009. All rights reserved

Published by:
The University of the South
Sewanee, Tennessee 37375

SAE SPONSORS DISTINGUISHED LECTURE AT ANNUAL MEETINGS Ernest Gellner to Speak

The Society for the Anthropology of Europe (SAE) is sponsoring a distinguished lecture to be given by Ernest Gellner at the American Anthropological Association (AAA) Annual Meetings in Washington, DC on Saturday, November 18, at 5:30 p.m. His presentation, "The European Roots of British Anthropology," will be followed by a reception to honor Professor Gellner, the William Wyse Professor of Social Anthropology at the University of Cambridge.

IMPRESSIVE SAE PROGRAM at AAA MEETINGS in WASHINGTON

SAE Program Chair Linda Bennett, with the able assistance of Caroline Brettell (SMU) and Frank Dubinkas (Boston C), has put together an impressive program this year for the AAA Annual Meetings in Washington, DC. In addition to the distinguished lecture by Ernest Gellner with reception following (see above story), SAE is the sponsor of one and the co-sponsor of two invited sessions. The third annual Breakfast Roundtable and an additional ten regularly-sponsored SAE programs complete the SAE sponsored events in Washington. Two invited sessions featuring the anthropology of the Netherlands are also on the program, as three additional panels with a European focus.

(Continued on Page Three)

GUEST EDITORIAL

Anthropology in Europe

Oriol Pi-Sunyer
Department of Anthropology
University of Massachusetts at Amherst

I have read with interest the two recent guest editorials by Sam Beck (Vol. 3, No. 1) and David Gilmore (Vol. 3, No. 2) on the problems of Europeanist anthropology. In their very different ways, these commentaries evidence a profound anxiety as to the role, function, and place of anthropology in Europe. My suggestion is that a good deal of this apprehension has little to do with the societies and places in which we actually (Continued on Page Four)

GUEST EDITORIAL

The Anthropological power of work in Europe

Hervé Varenne
Teachers College
Columbia University

David Gilmore's response (Vol. 3, No. 2) to Sam Beck's original complaint about the fate of anthropologists who have specialized in Europe does focus the issue that should indeed concern "Europeanists" when they think about their place in anthropology. I would agree that such Europeanists must accept, and indeed work to ensure, that anthropology as a whole will maintain the position that it had to struggle so

(Continued on Page Five)

**SOCIETY FOR THE
ANTHROPOLOGY OF EUROPE**

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:

Winter	January 1
Spring	April 1
Fall	September 1

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 Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20009

All *Bulletin* submissions except those handled by the editors below should be sent to:

Pat Gibson
SAE Publications Chair
Department 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 Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20009

Copies of the *Directory* may be ordered (\$4.50 for members, \$6.00 for non-members) from:

AAA
1703 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20009

Bulletin Staff:

Book Review Editor:

Jill Dubisch
Department of Sociology/Anthropology
University of North Carolina-Charlotte
Charlotte, NC 28223
(704) 547-2252

Center Focus Editor

John W Sheets
Department of History and Anthropology
Central Missouri State University

Warrensburg, MO 64093-5060
(816) 429-4404

Features Editor:

Deborah Reed-Danahay
Department of Anthropology
Emory University
Atlanta, GA 30322

Grants and Fellowships Editor:

Susan Parman
Department of Anthropology
California State University, Fullerton
Fullerton, CA 92634
(714) 773-2284 or (714) 993-5802

Archaeology Column:

Judith Rasson
Department of Anthropology
Pacific Lutheran University
Tacoma, WA 98447
(206) 535-7298
BITNET_RASSON_J@PLU=

Graduate Students Column:

Mary J Fechner
1507 A Southwind Dr.
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561

Center Focus Editor

John Sheets
Department of History and Anthropology
Central Missouri State University
Warrensburg, MO 64093-5060

SAE MEMBERSHIP PASSES 500 MARK!

As of September 15, 1989, there were a total of 547 members. Of this total, 494 members had already paid their dues: 161 students and 332 regular members. Only 35 regular members and 18 students have failed to pay their dues

**IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT!
DON'T FORGET TO VOTE
IN THE FALL ELECTIONS
BALLOTS MUST BE RETURNED
BY OCTOBER 20**

Gwen Kennedy Neville, Member-at-Large and Nominations Chair encourages everyone to vote promptly in the forthcoming elections. She hopes for a strong turnout this year. Any member who would like to place a name in nomination for the 1990 elections is reminded that they may contact any member of the Executive Board now or at the meetings with names of possible nominees.

SAE IN WASHINGTON
(Continued from page one)

The Breakfast Roundtable, scheduled for Saturday, November 18, from 8:00 to 10:00 a.m., was organized by Frank Dubinskas, and features the following participants and topics: Stanley Brandes - The Cultural Construction of Social Identity; Jane Collier - Perspectives on 'Modernization' in the Mediterranean; St. Clair Drake - Race, Ethnicity, and Class in Europe; Eugene A. Hammel - The Articulation of History and Ethnography in Europe; Michael Herzfeld - Nationalism and Bureaucracy in Europe; Gail Kligman - The Politics of Identity; Jane Schneider - New Social Movements.

The following panels and events will focus primarily on Europe, or feature European anthropologists:

Wednesday, November 15:

- * Europe in Dynamic Perspective: Migration, Refugee Resettlement, Jane Conrad, Chair (12:00 - 2:45)
- * Religious Anthropology: Dutch Contributions, Andre Droogers, Organizer/Chair (2:15 - 4:00) (AAA Invited Session)
- * Pilgrimage in the European Tradition, Jill Dubisch, Organizer/Chair
- * Issues in Education of Ethnic and Minority Children: European and American Perspectives, Mary Jo M Brown and Lotty van den Berg-Eldering, Organizers/Chairs (4:30 - 6:00) (Council on Anthropology and Education, Committee 4 Invited Session)

Thursday, November 16:

- * Anthropological Perspectives on European Politics: Political Rituals and Party Dynamics in the East and West, Jan Kubik, Jim McLeod and Tom Wilson, Organizers, M J Aronoff, Chair (8:00 - 10:35)
- * Village Dynamics: Reconstructing Social, Economic and Political Life in Prehistoric Europe, Judith Rasson, Organizer/Chair (8:00 - 10:45)
- * Invited Session: Theorizing Europe: Anthropological Modernities, David G Horn and Michael Herzfeld, Organizers/Chairs (2:00 - 5:00) (Society of Cultural Anthropology)

Friday, November 17:

- * Nordic Individualism and Society, Part I, Frederic M Roberts and Karen Larson, Organizers/Chairs (8:00 - 10:00)
- * Town and Countryside, Peter J M Nas, Organizer, Robert Troffer, Chair (8:00 - 10:30) (AAA Invited Session)
- * Current Challenges to Europe's Left Traditions, Jane Schneider and Katherine Verdery, Organizers, Jane Schneider, Chair (8:00 - 11:00)
- * Invited Session: In Honor of Bela Maday: Politics and Symbolism in European Anthropology, Susan Gal and Eva Huseby-Darvas, Organizers, Susan Gal, Chair (2:00 - 4:35)
- * Nordic Individualism and Society, Part II, Frederic M Roberts and Karen Larson, Organizers/Chairs (2:00 - 4:45)
- * SAE Business Meeting, John Cole, Chair (5:30 - 7:00)

Saturday, November 18:

- * SAE Breakfast Roundtable, Frank Dubinskas, Organizer (8:00 - 10:00)

- * European Island Cultures and Communities, Marie I. Bouté, Organizer/Chair (8:00 - 11:00)
- * Reconstructing Gender and the Family, Susan C Rogers, Chair (1:30 - 3:15)
- * Invited Session: The Meaning of Monuments (with the Archaeology Section). Peter S Wells and Carole L Crumley, Organizers/Chairs (2:00 - 4:30)
- * Ethnic Minorities in the Netherlands: Participation or Marginalization?, Lotty van den Berg-Eldering, Organizer/Chair (3:00 - 5:15)
- * Distinguished Lecture and Reception: Ernest Gellner, The European Roots of British Anthropology (5:30 - 7:00)

Sunday, November 19:

- * Gender, Power and Community in Mediterranean Europe, Gary W McDonogh and Teresa Del Valle, Organizers/Chairs (8:00 - 10:30)
- * Invited Session: European Studies in the Netherlands, Heidi Dahles, Organizer/Chair

DIRECTORY UPDATES

Our third annual update of the *Directory of Europeanist Anthropologists in North America* will appear in the February, 1990, issue of the *Bulletin*. If you or any Europeanist colleagues have not yet submitted this information, we would appreciate your doing so at this time. One does not have to be a member of the SAE to appear in the *Directory*. However, the *Directory* is limited to those anthropologists currently based in North America who are working toward or have obtained an advanced degree in anthropology and who have a research interest in Europe. To facilitate the response, a questionnaire form is provided at the end of this issue. Extra questionnaires may be obtained from Pat Gibson, Publications Chair. We will need any questionnaires by **December 1** for the forthcoming update. Questionnaires received after that date will appear in the February, 1990, issue. Please remember that all questionnaires are to be typewritten and only three topical specialties and four most important or recent works are to be listed.

**COUNCIL FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES
PREDISSENTATION
FELLOWSHIP UPDATE**

Ioannis Sinanoglou, Executive Director of the Council for European Studies (CES) has announced that a second anthropologist has received a CES Predissertation Fellowship for 1989. David Sutton (U Chicago) received the award for "Memory and History on Nisyros: An Analysis of Uses of the Past in the Present on a Greek Island through Oral Histories at the Personal, Local, Regional and National Levels." Dr. Sinanoglou also informed us that the address in the May *Bulletin* for the Predissertation Fellowships, which are for short-term exploratory research in Western Europe, was incorrect. Individuals who are U.S. or Canadian citizens, and have completed two years of graduate study who wish to

determine the viability of doing doctoral research in a given field should apply to the address below. The deadline for next year is **February 1, 1990**.

Council for European Studies
Box 44, Schermerhorn
Columbia University
New York, NY 10025
Tel. (212) 854-4172 or 854-4727

GUEST EDITORIAL
Anthropology in Europe
(Continued from page one)

conduct research, but does reflect received models of enquiry, including some enduring cultural myths, that should not go unexamined.

Both authors stress that anthropology has been conceived of as the study of the non-Western other, Beck noting "the role of Europe and its hegemonic forces" in defining relations of power, Gilmore wondering what we can offer to compete with the "exotic." This, it seems to me, is a rather outdated perception of the discipline indebted to an earlier generation of anglophone scholarship. What I miss from observations of this type is the corrective that there are other anthropologies, other intellectual traditions -- including several in Europe -- that do not define themselves in this way and whose professionals have not felt impelled to link their legitimacy to work in distant and exotic lands.

Our first priority, I would suggest, is to educate our academic colleagues, including Gilmore's hypothetical dean, to a broader and less parochial understanding of anthropology. Undoubtedly, part of the problem we labor under is that "Europe," particularly in this country, continues to carry associations of power and elite styles of life. One consequence of this particular cultural construction of reality is that fieldwork in European locations may be viewed by some as the modern equivalent of the grand tour: a pleasant interlude, but hardly "real" anthropology. Much more serious, in my opinion, is that perceptions of this type badly distort the social and cultural reality of contemporary Europe. Such biases are unlikely to help focus attention on the diversity and vitality of European microstructures, the dynamism of contemporary social and political movements, and the complexity of the links that join Europe to the rest of the world.

The case for anthropology in Europe can be argued from several positions. One of these, to borrow a phrase of E.P. Thompson's, is that it helps us to rescue extensive segments of the European population -- peasants, the working class, ethnic minorities, and others -- "from the enormous condescension of posterity." Such an approach allows us to understand, among other things, that systems of domination are just as capable of constructing alterity at home as of discovering it abroad. By the same token, when we discuss modern hegemonic forces, it behooves us to remember that they were not simply fashioned in the West, but were first applied there, with brutal consequences.

A Europe observed from this perspective ceases to be a hermetic entity separated from other fields of enquiry and concern. It allows us to treat this western appendage of the Eurasian landmass as it always has been: part bridge, part barrier. The "real" Europe has elements and features that are commonly overlooked, such as extensive populations and communities of non-European origin, groups that in the main make up a new European underclass. Also, a more open -- and more accurate -- agenda on what constitutes Europeanist research emancipates us from some of the constraints of the disciplinary division of labor. Latin America, for example, is generally categorized as "Third World," although it is not only poor, but also essentially Western. To treat Latin American societies as more akin to those of, say, South Asia than Mediterranean Europe is, it strikes me, a particularly North American academic conceit.

I have titled this comment "Anthropology *in* Europe," to draw attention to a field or area in which all manner of anthropological work can be conducted. My point, I should stress, is not that Europe can compete with the Third World in degrees of poverty and dependency, but rather that both in the past and in the present we find there conditions and situations that are in *some respects* comparable to those in many other societies.

To fail to recognize this cultural diversity and structural complexity is to engage in a reverse Orientalism that defines Europe as beyond the anthropological pale. Furthermore, such a position is historically inaccurate in the extreme: if we grant that Europe has been the testing ground for virtually every modern system of repression, it is equally true that it has functioned as the mainspring of revolution and the crucible for countless emancipatory movements. In this respect, it detracts nothing from their achievement to note that the students who recently mobilized in Tiananmen Square made conscious use of a set of powerful symbols ultimately of European derivation: they sang the "internationale" and erected a "Goddess of Democracy" inspired -- Phrygian cap and all -- by the iconography of the French Revolution. It would surprise me if they did not also, at some level, link their attempt to confront the forces of reaction to such episodes of popular action as the Paris Commune.

In one form or another, I have been arguing for the relevance of anthropology in Europe. The test of this relevance is not whether it meets the approval of a dean, or even satisfies the prejudices of our own colleagues. Of much greater pertinence is whether a given anthropological approach does much to aid our understanding of a world that is becoming increasingly complex and interrelated. North American anthropology, as presently constituted, is only of limited utility in this respect, primarily because its theory and methodology, its image, and indeed its ideology, are linked to a particular disciplinary tradition: the study of "primitives" and "exotics" abroad and of sundry "problems" at home. Given such antecedents, it does not surprise me that Beck differentiates between the "truly authentic" indigenous people of the world, and all other societies; or that Gilmore asks, "What use are our training and our particular methods and perspectives in Europe?" What both authors are telling us is that anthropology in this country is closely related to the social formations that gave rise to it. What I would suggest -- and here I return to an earlier point -- is that Europeanist anthropologists, if they so desire, are in a particularly good position to liberate the discipline from the

assumption that the true anthropological paradigm is made in America. We can do this in various ways, most obviously by working within the systems of meaning of other national anthropologies, and in cooperation with our European colleagues. I can think of no better way to help decolonize American anthropology.

GUEST EDITORIAL

The Anthropological Power of Work in Europe (Continued from page one)

mightily to establish: the position that allows for the voices of the most alien to the Euro-American peoples to be heard in their own terms--to the best of our analytic and interpretive abilities--, for their sake, and for ours too. There is not much room in our institutions for people who have taken this task upon themselves and Europeanists may not complain too loudly if they are passed over.

I say this as an anthropologist who has worked on contemporary middle class United States, as an "Americanist," who has now started to work on Ireland. As such I am obviously convinced that the work that Americanists and Europeanists conduct as anthropologists has something to contribute to the discipline, first, and to the social sciences in general, second. I have also repeatedly experienced the more or less overt skepticism of colleagues wondering why I should claim a place in anthropology. From their point of view, "America," particularly at its centers, is even less legitimate than Europe. And yet, I would also agree that the onus will, indeed *should*, remain on us to justify the claim that we have something to contribute.

I think we have contributed and can continue doing so, even though we may not have been as good at it as we should. That most work in Europe could be subsumed under "rural sociology," and that it has not often contributed to grand theory may be true, but this has nothing to do with the site as such. Think, for example, about Geertz's famous quip: "Anthropologists study *in* villages, they do not study villages." In a few words he summarized a major theoretical development which is as much the product of the strengths and weaknesses of Arensberg and Kimball's work in Ireland as it is of Redfield's, Lewis's and others in other parts of the world.

Work on the centers of America is generally justified in terms of the need to demonstrate how anthropology can help "us" understand US better. This, however, is more of a humanistic than a technical argument and, in any event, American anthropologists working in Europe do not quite have this excuse: they generally write to an American audience and there is little evidence that Europeans themselves are very sensitive to the argument.

There are, however, other justifications. They will be more powerful in the long run since they emphasize how work in America and Europe can indeed directly contribute to anthropological theory. I would start with something that is well known by those who do such work, a fact that is a practical "problem," but is actually an opportunity, the fact that the "natives" can directly address anthropological work *in*

its own terms. The natives are sociologically sophisticated. They can, and do, present a challenge that all good work must confront. Those who work on the very alien can get away with methodological murder since no one will come and challenge them in their own professional enclaves. For example, it is only in Euro-American contexts that one cannot escape having to deal concretely with the totalizing aspects of certain phrasings of the concept of culture. One can read the Rosaldos work on the Ilongot and not chafe too much about sentences like "Ilongots explain themselves [...] by reference to a symbol..." (M. Rosaldo 1980: 36), or "Ilongots more generally view the taunting of children as ..." (R. Rosaldo 1984: 22). Change the word "Ilongot" and replace it with the word "French" and you will see what I mean. Arguably, the work on culture and personality collapsed when the theory was applied to Euro-America and Japan and few would not write "the French explain..." or "the French view...". In fact, recent work on "culture" has been at its best when it has tackled altogether the "complex" ideologies in India, Indonesia or the Arab world. But even there the resistance to anthropological analyses from native scholars has not had anywhere the same impact as this resistance has on work done in the United States or Europe.

Anthropological work on America is at its best when it deliberately confronts this resistance and demonstrates the superiority of its own analyses. This is generally done through a methodological critique which re-establishes the power of "naturalistic," ethnographic, observations over hypothetico-deductive sampling. While there is a certain smugness in anthropology about this, what anthropologists that are not systematically confronted with critics from their own traditions may not be aware of is that the most powerful developments in these ethnographic techniques which are our strength are being made in the encounter with the most familiar, with everyday scenes in American settings. When these developments have been integrated within anthropology, the power of its work, wherever it is conducted, will be greatly enhanced. There is no reason why work in Europe could not construct itself and participate in this exploration at the edges of social scientific theory and methodology, and thus be the source of further advances at the very core of anthropology.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL ANNOUNCES WESTERN EUROPE AWARDS, 1989

Cora Lynn Davis, of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC), has announced that this year four of eleven awards have been given to the following anthropologists: Donald Carter (U Chicago), for research in Italy on contemporary conceptions of class and new immigrants in a northern metropolitan industrial center in Turin; Julie Hunter (Indiana U), for research in Greece on the way in which the efforts of Greek feminist organizations are perceived and experienced by women and men in rural Greece; Jeanne Lawrence (Yale U), for research in Scotland on the significance of the department store as an urban institution in Britain and America; and Suzanne Marchand (U Chicago), for research in West Germany and Austria on the origins of our twentieth-century "ethnographic sensibility" in German ethnography and prehistorical

archaeology. Two of the nine alternates were also anthropologists: Gail Rosecrance (Indiana U) and Peter Armade (SUNY Binghamton). Other research of potential interest to anthropologists include: Janis Bergman-Carton, Art History (U Texas) - The representation of the "woman of ideas" in French art, 1830-1848; Lisa Graham, History (Johns Hopkins) - Popular perceptions of authority in Parisian *mauvais discours*, 1748-1788; Janet Lambertz, History (Rutgers) - Compensation policies and citizenship in the making of the Federal Republic of Germany, 1945-1960; Jonah Levy, Political Science (MIT) - Regional politics and the creation of dynamic small-scale enterprise; Kathleen Stuart, History (Yale U) - The phenomenon of *Unehrllichkeit* or "dishonor," a form of marginality peculiar to late medieval and early modern Germany. For further information, please contact:

Cora Lynn Davis
Social Science Research Council
605 Third Avenue
New York, NY

ETHNOGRAPHY OF EUROPE SLIDE SETS AVAILABLE FOR TEACHING PURPOSES

George Saunders
Projects Chair

The Society for the Anthropology of Europe is assembling sets of slides to accompany ethnographies in teaching about European communities. So far we have two sets available. Each consists of 15 slides taken by the author of the ethnography, and is accompanied by a brief description of the slides. We hope to have additional sets available in the near future. (Note that the authors have provided these slides to the SAE without compensation, and that they are offered for use for teaching purposes only. They may not be further reproduced without the author's permission.) The following two sets may be ordered immediately:

Set 1: To accompany Stanley Brandes, *Metaphors of Masculinity: Sex and Status in Andalusian Folklore*.

Set 2: To accompany Joel M Halpern and Barbara Kerewsky-Halpern, *A Serbian Village in Historical Perspective*.

To order, send a check for \$15.00 (made out to the Society for the Anthropology of Europe) for each set to:

George Saunders
Department of Anthropology and Sociology
Lawrence University
P.O. Box 599
Appleton, WI 54912

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

* **MICHAEL HERZFELD** (Indiana U/Bloomington), Professor and Chair of the Department of Anthropology, has been awarded the 1989 J.B. Donne Essay Prize on the Anthropology of Art by the Royal Anthropological Institute (London) for his essay, "Icons and Identity: Religious Orthodoxy and Social Practice in Modern Greece." The prize, which is offered biennially, was established in memory of J B Donne, art historian, anthropologist, and bibliophile. Herzfeld is the second recipient of this award.

* Herzfeld's book, *Anthropology through the Looking-Glass: Critical Ethnography in the Margins of Europe*, will now be available in a new, paperback edition by Cambridge University Press. The book deals with current issues in the anthropology of Europe and the ways in which research in that area -- for which the Indiana University, Bloomington department is internationally distinguished -- might affect the development of anthropological research in general. Described in an editorial of *Anthropology Today* as "a book which may be one of those few which change a landscape," it has already been the subject of several extensive reviews (see *Bulletin* review in Vol. 3, No. 2).

CONFERENCE NEWS

* BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

"De Gaulle and the Construction of Europe," a conference being sponsored by the Indiana University West European Studies Center; the Office of International Programs, Indiana University; the Council of European Studies; and the Institut Charles de Gaulle, Paris, will be held in Bloomington, Indiana on October 12-14, 1989. Under the sponsorship of the Institut Charles de Gaulle, five hundred conferences, colloquia and individual research projects in sixty countries were launched for 1989-1990 to mark the centenary of the birth of Charles de Gaulle in 1900. A week long international conference will be held in Paris November 19-24, 1990, at the UNESCO, providing a synthesis of these preceding events.

This conference on the campus of Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana, is one of two major conferences to be held in the United States. The other one will be in New York City, April 6-8, 1990, and devoted to De Gaulle and the United States. Information on the latter conference, sponsored by Columbia University, Harvard University and New York University, may be obtained from the Institute of French Studies, New York University, 15 Washington Mews, New York, NY 10003. The Bloomington, Indiana conference will include presentations by scholars from the United States and Europe on such topics as "De Gaulle and the European Idea Before 1958," "German Neo-Gaullism and European Construction," and "European Agricultural Policy and De Gaulle." For more information about the Indiana conference, please contact:

West European Studies Center
Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47405

**WHILE YOU'RE UP,
GET ME A GRANT**

*** MINNEAPOLIS**

The Modern Greece Studies Association will sponsor a symposium, "Politics, Social Life, and the Arts in Modern Greece" at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, in the fall of 1989. The symposium will address the interplay of authoritarianism and freedom in politics, social life, and the arts in modern Greece, with a special emphasis on the post-1922 period. For further information, please contact

John O Latrides
Executive Director
Modern Greek Studies Association

*** NEW YORK**

"Postwar Italy: A Reassessment, 1945-1963" will be held at Columbia University, October 19-21, 1989, under the joint sponsorship of the Casa Italiana/Center for Italian Studies of Columbia University and the Italian Institute of Culture, New York. The conference will be structured in two parts. Part one will focus on institutional rebuilding, from a variety of perspectives, such as those of Christian Democracy and organized Catholics; the Socialists; the Communists; and the parties and groups of liberal-democratic orientation. In the second part, the conference will concentrate on questions which are of particular relevance for the story of postwar Italian society such as choices in matters of economic reconstruction; the introduction of universal suffrage and mass political participation (with special attention to women and to organized labor); problems of administration and of the bureaucratic system; the judiciary, its organization, functioning and culture. The conference will conclude with a roundtable discussion. For further information, please contact:

Margherita Repetto Alaia
612 Casa Italiana
Columbia University
New York, NY 10027

*** CONFERENCE GROUP ON ITALIAN
POLITICS AND SOCIETY (CONGRIPS)**

For the Seventh International Conference of Europeanists in Washington, DC, March 23-25, 1990 (see May Bulletin for details), CONGRIPS plans to offer a comparative panel on "The Decline of Communism in Italy and France." Interested persons should contact:

Miriam Golden
Department of Political Science
UCLA
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Susan Parman
California State University, Fullerton

This column was established to describe grants and fellowships available to Europeanist anthropologists at all academic levels, from pre-doctoral students to full professors. The column does not duplicate the information provided by each agency's program announcement; for a complete description, write or call the agency. The programs singled out for special attention are starred.

The column for February, 1989, described various programs offered by IREX, focusing on Developmental Fellowships and Short-Term Travel Grants. The column for May, 1989, had a topical focus (the study of peace). This column describes the various programs supported by the German Marshall Fund, and how they might be of relevance to anthropologists of Europe.

**THE GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED
STATES**

11 Dupont Circle, NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 745-3950
Fax: (202) 265-1662

Contact names: Director of programs is **Peter Weitz**;
Assistant to the Director is **Diana Fazzari**.

The American foundation which manages the German Marshall Fund and its programs was established in 1972 with a gift from the Federal Republic of Germany to the United States as a form of thanks for the postwar recovery aid provided by the Marshall Plan, and to encourage continued relations, mutual understanding, and problem-solving between Europe and the United States. Its primary focus is specific, applied problem-solving (especially in the areas of employment, environment, and immigration) and dissemination of information rather than general research, and its goal is to support projects that benefit both the United States and Europe. However, research proposals that are relevant to the organizational goals will be considered, and the foundation welcomes applications from anthropologists of Europe.

The Fund supports many programs, from fellowships for Europeans trying to understand the political, social, and cultural institutions of the United States (such as the Marshall Memorial Fellowships and GMF Campus Fellowships), to support for the Council of European Studies. It funds organizations as well as individuals, travel grants as well as research projects. Readers of the *Bulletin* are encouraged to become familiar with this multifaceted organization. Write for explanatory brochures as well as its newsletter/journal, *transAtlantic Perspectives*, which is published three times a year, includes information about grants and articles by grantees describing the results of their work, and is sent free of charge (write to the above address). The following two programs appear to be particularly useful to anthropologists of Europe:

1. Research Fellowship Program (applicants must have completed Ph.D. requirements and one or more research projects which have been critically reviewed) funds about a dozen U.S. scholars doing research that leads to understanding of economic, political, and social developments involving the United States and Western Europe (comparative domestic or international issues). **APPLICATION DEADLINE November 15** (results announced on March 15). The maximum stipend is \$30,000 plus \$2,000 for travel; the recipient is expected to do research full time for an academic term or up to one year (three months or less not eligible). Ten scholars were awarded support for U.S.-European research in 1989, thirteen in 1988 (none were anthropologists). Some examples: "Americanizing Europe: The Impact of U.S. Marketing Technologies and Consumer Culture in Interwar Europe" (History); "Nationalism: The Origins of Modern Reality" (Sociology); "The End of Wars and Social Protest: A Paired Comparison of Italy and France" (Government). Write for application forms to the address above.

2. Fellowships for Younger U.S. Scholars (those with recent PhDs) is a recently developed program intended to attract young social science scholars to the study of subjects involving Germany and U.S.-German relations. Previous work in or on Germany is *not* required, and acceptance depends largely on evidence of excellence in graduate study and dissertation work. The Fellowship may be used to support either a research project or a more general study of Germany. All applicants must be prepared to learn German and to live in Germany for most of the research period. Faculty should be on the lookout for promising graduate students (the program is being administered "flexibly," meaning that graduate students could conceivably apply now for projects that would not begin until after they receive their PhDs); and newly minted Ph.D.s, even those who have studied other countries and topics, may apply by writing a letter and sending a description of their proposed project, a vitae, and names of 3-5 people familiar with the applicant's accomplishments. **APPLICATION DEADLINE:** Applications are reviewed twice a year by an interdisciplinary panel chaired by Peter Katzenstein of Cornell University. The Fund provides 12 to 18 months of support, and includes a monthly stipend of \$1800, tuition reimbursement for language study, and up to \$3000 for travel.

CENTER FOCUS

John W. Sheets
Central Missouri State University

The following European Studies Centers/Programs in North America appeared in the May, 1989, *European Studies Newsletter* of the Council for European Studies (Vol. XVIII, No. 5, pp. 14-15), and have not yet been featured in the *Bulletin*. Future columns will provide more specific information about the individual organizations. Please send the Center Focus Editor other addresses for as complete a list as possible.

Interuniversity Centre for European Studies
B.P. 8892, Succ. A

Montreal, Quebec H3C 3P3
Guy Bouthillier, Director

Institute on Western Europe
1303 International Affairs
Columbia University
New York, NY 10027
Elliot Zupnick, Director

Center for European Studies
Harvard University
5 Bryant Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
Stanley Hoffman, Chair

Committee for European Studies
Princeton University
230 Palmer Hall
Princeton, NJ 08544
Ezra Suleiman, Director

Center for European Studies
Stanford University
Building 160
Stanford, CA 94305
Philippe Schmitter, Director

Center for Western European Studies
Institute of International Studies
University of California
215 Moses Hall
Berkeley, CA 94720
Richard Buxbaum, Director

Western European Area Studies
University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Area Studies Office
South College
Amherst, MA 01003
Eric S. Einhorn, Director

Center for European Studies
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, PA 19174
Thomas Childers (Dept. of History), Director

Western European Studies Program
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260
Alberta Sbragia, Director

Western European Studies Committee
University of Wisconsin
Department of History
Humanities Building
Madison, WI 53706
Sterling Fishman, Director

Center for European Studies
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, TN 37235
M. Donald Hancock, Director

European Studies Program
Washington University
St. Louis, MO 63130
Paul M. Lutzeler, Director

Council on Western European Studies
Yale University
Box 13A Yale Station
New Haven, CT 06520
William Parker, Director

Western European Studies Committee
Jackson School of International Studies
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195
John T.S. Keeler, Chair

STUDENTS' CORNER

Mary J Fechner
1507A Southwind Drive
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561

The last issue of the *Bulletin* indicated a total of 467 SAE members, 116 students and 257 "regular" paid members (ed. note: the current numbers are 161 and 332, respectively). This distinction caused me to reflect on my student status and needs, especially in light of my SAE membership and this *Bulletin*.

My intention for this article is to provide 1) a source for information about us as a student body within the Society, and 2) a forum for our concerns. But, I need help from you. For the next issue, I thought it would be of interest to compile a profile on the student membership. To this end, I ask each of you to send me a postcard with your name and address, school affiliation, status in school, academic and geographic interests. This will give us some idea of who and where we are and what we're (interested in) doing.

Apart from the profile information, maybe you have other concerns/questions you wish to raise. For example, perhaps you have a health concern which you are attempting to handle with regard to doing fieldwork. How do you find out whether that concern can be attended to adequately in "the field?" Raising such a question through this column might generate helpful responses from the membership. Keep in mind that within the context of SAE and this *Bulletin*, we not only have one another as resources, but 300+ "regular" members and their experiences to reference as well.

You may wish to raise an issue of a different order. For example, I notice that much of the current anthropological literature continues to ignore gender inclusive language. What is a useful way to go about addressing this concern?

Please send a postcard with the information requested. I'll introduce concerns and encourage responses in a manner appropriate to the scope, length, and philosophy of the *Bulletin*. (Please indicate if you do not want me to mention your name in a column.) Please send mail to:

Mary J Fechner
1507A Southwind Drive
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561

JOURNALS...JOURNALS...JOURNALS...

* CONTEMPORARY EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Contemporary European Affairs is a new review of the major issues facing European society in the 1980s and 1990s. Initiated as a truly European venture, and published simultaneously in several different language editions, its aim is to encourage research into the development of Europe as a political, social and intercultural entity as well as a strategic, monetary and economic organization. The journal recognizes the importance of cooperation between theorists and practitioners to the success of 'Europe' after 1992 and the Single European Market. Through the publication of major research trends, *Contemporary European Affairs* will provide a forum for debate on key issues and offer studies and policies aimed at dealing effectively and positively with such developments on a Europe-wide basis.

The English Language Edition of *Contemporary European Affairs* is published by Pergamon Press. Most issues will be thematic, with papers concentrating on one specific issue debated from a wide range of viewpoints, but the journal will also publish issues which will comprise the most up-to-date research on a variety of topics. A regular book review section will also be featured. The first two volumes, to be published in 1989, are Vol. 1, No. 1/2, "1992 and After," which examines the prospect of the European Single Market of 1992, and includes papers by Jacques Delors, Enrique Baron Crespo, and Bill Jordan. Volume 2 (4 issues) will look at such topics as the provision of health care in Europe, defence, and Europe and the USA.

Volumes 1 and 2 (6 issues) will cost \$63.00 (individuals) or \$140.00 (institutional). The two-year institutional rate is \$266.00. For more information, please contact:

Pergamon Press, Inc.
Maxwell House
Fairview Park
Elmsford, NY 10523

CALL FOR PAPERS

* JOURNAL OF THE HISTORY OF SEXUALITY

This new English-language scholarly journal illuminates the history of human sexuality in all its expressions, recognizing various differences of class, culture, gender, race, and sexual preference. Spanning geographic and temporal boundaries -- from ancient to contemporary history, from North America, South American, and Europe, to Africa and Asia -- the *Journal* provides a much-needed forum for historical, critical, and

theoretical research in this emerging field. Its cross-cultural and cross-disciplinary character encourages the publication of essays and reviews by historians of various specialties (political, social, cultural, gay/lesbian, and women's history) as well as anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists, and literary scholars.

Journal of the History of Sexuality seeks to explore the full range of issues related to the history of sexuality, including but not limited to gender studies, homosexuality, and feminist studies. Examples might include studies of sexual politics in 19th-century England or post-1945 America; sex in early 20th-century British films; prostitution in Germany, Italy, China, or England; the medicalization of sexuality; nationalism, respectability, and sexuality; the abortion debate in Weimar Germany; sexual politics under the Nazis; friendship in the 18th century; representations of the body in the 19th century; or sexual politics in colonial Africa.

The *Journal* is published quarterly by the University of Chicago Press with the support of Bard College. Articles appearing in *JHS* will be peer-reviewed. Original articles, review essays, primary sources, and book reviews will be featured. Each issue will be approximately 160 pages, with the first issue appearing in Summer 1990.

Subscriptions will be \$24.50 (individuals) and \$49.00 (institutions). Students receive a special rate of \$17.00. For information about subscriptions and a *JHS* Style sheet for submission of articles, please write to:

John C. Fout, Editor
Journal of the History of Sexuality
Bard College
Annandale-on-Hudson, NY 12504

* 1990 BERKSHIRE CONFERENCE

The eighth Berkshire Conference on the History of Women, "Crossing Boundaries in Feminist History," will be held on June 7-10, 1990, at Douglass College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ. The Program Committee especially welcomes proposals addressing the relations between feminist history and social and political practice, or conjoining the discipline of history with other feminist studies, or taking a comparative approach crossing national, cultural, racial or ethnic lines.

Submissions of proposals for complete panels (to include a minimum of two papers, one commentator and a moderator) or roundtables is preferred. Individual papers will also be considered. The Program Committee may rearrange panels, and submission of a proposal will be taken as agreement with this proviso.

Proposals should be submitted in triplicate and include: panel title; title and one-page abstract of each paper; and one-page vitae for each participant. Proposals should be sent to

Jane Caplan
Department of History
Bryn Mawr College
Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTES

* FINNISH INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

An Institute for European Studies has been founded in Turku, Finland. The Institute is a private, non-profit organization whose aims are:

- * to assist industry and commerce, public institutions, trade unions and professional organizations, as well as academic research and teaching; and to generate and stimulate cooperation between them,
- * to carry out and coordinate interdisciplinary research, and the training of researchers, on European questions,
- * to issue publications
- * to plan and conduct post-graduate and extension studies, and
- * to establish contacts with international institutions and researchers in similar fields.

The research and training program will start in 1989. The Institute will conduct both academic research and endeavor to meet the needs of public institutions as well as the demands of the private sector. For further information, please contact:

Esko Antola, Chair
Institute for European Studies
P.O. Box 652
20701 Turku
Finland

* UNIVERSITY OF MAINZ RESEARCH GROUP ON EUROPE

The Institute of Political Science at the University of Mainz has been carrying out intensive research on European issues for more than a decade, under the direction of Werner Weidenfeld. The structures, processes and politics of European integration have been in the foreground. The results of this research have been made available, subjected to review and developed further in numerous publications, study groups, conferences, and colloquia. The Institute puts out two publication series that reflect the current state of research on European policy matters: *Jahrbuch der Europäischen Integration* and *Mainzer Beiträge zur Europäischen Einigung*.

Currently, the Research Group on Europe is undertaking work on the project entitled "Strategies and Options for the Future of Europe" in collaboration with the Bertelsmann Foundation. For further information on this project, write to:

H D Weger
Bertelsmann Stiftung
Postfach 5555
4830 Gütersloh 1
West Germany

BOOK MARKS

Jill Dubisch
Book Review Editor

* COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

The Committee, which is affiliated with both the International Sociological Association and the International Political Science Association, organizes its activities through Work Groups, whose convenors are listed below. Those interested in further details should write directly to the appropriate convenor.

- * Breakdown & Consolidation of Regimes. Juan J. Linz, Sociology Department, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520
- * Elections and Parties. Kay Lawson, Political Science Department, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94132
- * Elites and Opinion-Makers. Bogdan Denitch, Sociology Department, CUNY, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036
- * Fascism and Authoritarianism. Stein Ugelvik Larsen, Institute of Comparative Politics, Bergen University, Christiesgate 15, 5000 Bergen, Norway
- * Interest Mediation. Philippe C. Schmitter, Political Science Dept., Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305
- * Public Policy. Richard Rose, CSPP, Strathclyde University, 26 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XH, Scotland, UK

The Committee is interested in expanding its Work Group activity. Anyone interested in establishing a new Work Group should write in the first instance to the Secretary, indicating the rationale of the proposal, along with suggestions about a possible convenor and the names of possible participants. For further information, please contact:

Derek Urwin
Department of Politics
University of Warwick
Coventry
England CV4 7AL

* CENTRE D'INVESTIGACIO HISTORICA DE LA DONA: UNIVERSIDAD DE BARCELONA

The C.I.H.D. (Center for Research on Women's History) is offering a Master's Degree in Women's Studies. This M.A. is a Post-Graduate Course addressed to graduates in the Humanities and Social Sciences. It is a two year program. Students who finish the program will receive a Master's Degree in Women's Studies from the University of Barcelona. For more information, please contact:

CIHD
Center d'Estudis Histories Internacionals
Universitat de Barcelona
08006 Barcelona

ARCHAEOLOGY AND GREECE

Charles Stewart
Department of the Classics
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA 02138

Erika Simon, *Festivals of Attica: An Archaeological Commentary*. Madison and London: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1983. xx, 122 pp., 4 indexes.

In *Festivals of Attica*, Erika Simon, Professor of Classical Archeology at the University of Göttingen, presents a succinct summary of knowledge about the calendrical festivals celebrated in and around Athens in honor of the various Olympian gods. This work does not study the festivals chronologically, as H.W. Parke did in his *Festivals of the Athenians*, rather, it examines the full range of festivals devoted to each particular deity. Parke's is the more interesting and accessible book, but Simon supplements, corrects and updates that work, often by making ingenious use of iconographic evidence.

In former times a book such as this might have held greater interest for researchers interested in contemporary societies. Nowadays, partly for reasons laid out by Johannes Fabian (*Time and the Other*), most anthropologists tend to steer well clear of survivalism.

Oddly, Simon's book, which deals strictly with Classical Greece, manages itself to be survivalistic. Perhaps it is the author's archaeological training which leads her to search for "neolithic" or "stone age" survivals in the festivals of the classical period. That women were associated with crops and livestock in the Thesmophoria (a festival of Demeter), for example, is seen as indicative of a survival from the neolithic period when women actually did oversee such tasks. Likewise, the sacrifice of a bull to Zeus during the *dipolieia* festival is taken, following Walter Burkert (*Homo Necans*), to be a survival from the practices of prehistoric hunters who expiated their guilt by dedicating a part of the prey back to the gods. This kind of discovery points to the historical priority of certain gods (surprisingly not Athena) who always remained, but who ceded religious ground or else amalgamated to some extent with other gods as they appeared on the scene. The confidence which the author shows regarding our knowledge of the practices and emotional states of prehistoric peoples is surprisingly great and it contrasts with her carefulness when dealing with evidence from the classical period.

Birgitte Ginge

The University Museum, Mediterranean Section
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6324

Richard Stoneman, *Land of the Lost Gods: The Search for Classical Greece*. University of Oklahoma Press, 1987. XVII + 346 pages, 8 plates. \$24.95

Anyone with an interest in the art and archaeology of ancient Greece is familiar with the history of Lord Elgin's marbles and Heinrich Schliemann's excavations at Troy. But who has heard of Ciriaco Pizzicolti or Lady Montagu? Richard Stoneman's recent volume deals with many of these lesser known personalities who devoted their lives to the quest for Classical Greece. The book covers the period of western intrusions in the Aegean area from the Fourth Crusade, and the destruction of Constantinople in 1203, to the end of the Greek revival in the late 19th century.

In twelve annotated chapters Stoneman provides a wealth of biographical data on nobility, laity, and clergy, united by a common urge to explore -- and sometimes exploit -- the land which was seen as the cradle of western civilization. Many of these early travelers walked in the footsteps of Pausanias, the Roman Baedeker of ancient Greece, with the intent of identifying sites or monument that had been forgotten for centuries. Of considerable significance is that Cyriac of Ancona, the first Renaissance scholar to visit Greece, directed his passion for Classical ideals towards Sparta, while Athens was not to receive scholarly recognition for several centuries. The major value of these early accounts, published promptly and often lavishly illustrated, is that they record many sites and monuments which have since been destroyed.

Most of the early connoisseurs and patrons, as well as their agents, were English or French. Usually the emissaries were charged with a specific task, such as collecting inscriptions or statuary or coins, at low cost and generally regardless of the methods of acquisition. With few exceptions, German activities in classical Greece did not appear until the early 1800s. The German approach was more nationalistic and primarily directed towards excavation, leading to the foundation of the German Archaeological Institute in Athens which was soon to be followed by the American and British schools.

Stoneman's volume appears to be aimed at a learned lay audience. His narrative style and few notes make the book well suited for leisure reading. The illustrations reflect the discoveries as seen through the eyes of these little known figures in the history of classical studies.

REGIONAL DIVERSITY

*** Germany**

Nandani Lynton
4000 Düsseldorf 1
F.R. Germany

Benno Müller-Hill, *Murderous science: Elimination by Scientific Selection of Jews, Gypsies, and Others, Germany*

1933-1945. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 1988 (Original German edition 1984). 208 pages.

This book is an odd mixture of clear and persuasive historical reporting and a psychological analysis of the German scientific establishment and the general German population. I preferred the former section that makes up the body of the work. Müller-Hill traces the path by which German academics, especially biological anthropologists, geneticists, physicians and psychiatrists, became embroiled in a dreadful sybosis with the politics and politicians of the Third Reich. Antisemitism is naturally a main theme, but Müller-Hill also demonstrates the relationship of general euthanasia and sterilization laws, the ideology of the healthy "national body," and views of the mentally ill, the handicapped, gypsies and Jews to the extermination camps.

Perhaps the most terrifying is Müller-Hill's cool description of how scientists, while acting in accordance with academic life, struggling for research money, jobs, and publishable material, contributed to and fed on Nazi ideology. In other words, it was academic work as usual but carried out within an unimaginably horrible cultural logic. Müller-Hill repeatedly makes the point that the sciences in question were flattered to receive both practical and moral support from the regime. The individual researchers were unconcerned with where their samples originated or how they were obtained: the specialist thought no further than his current project. According to the scientists interviewed, none of them were aware of the political realities.

Müller-Hill's concluding psychological analysis was the only part of the book with which I had difficulty. While the questions are interesting, the answers confuse a number of analytic levels. Müller-Hill anticipated the objection that his answers were "too speculative" and some of them are intriguing as speculation, but I would have asked for more analytic rigor and depth in the leading questions.

*** Ireland**

Joan Vincent
Barnard College
Columbia University
New York, NY 10027

John F. Galliher and Jerry L. De Gregory, *Violence in Northern Ireland: Understanding Protestant Perspectives*. Dublin: Gill and Macmillan. 1985. 208 pages.

This study by two University of Missouri-Columbia sociologists is based on a survey of Protestant leaders in Northern Ireland in 1980. It would be already out-of-date were it not for the tone of many of the direct quotations and the continuity of office-holding in the province. The investigators framed their questions around newspapers accounts of events in 1971-72 and, although they do not themselves see it as such, their account is most valuable today as evidence of cultural perspectives on the first three years on "the troubles."

The analysis is somewhat mechanistic. An opening chapter sketches a history of conflict in Ireland from 1169, glissading from Irish resistance to English control to Catholic resistance to Protestant hegemony. A chapter on the recent conflict follows. Three inquiry-derived chapters on Protestant

perceptions of Catholicism, the government and security forces, and Irish Protestants as a publicly-maligned, insecure minority are followed by a discussion of "the Problem of Paisley" for other Protestant politicians. Finding him "outrageous" (p. 184) yet powerful, the authors' views on the future are not cheerful. There is a need for an anthropological study of popular grass-roots Protestant perspectives on all these well chosen issues.

* Romania

G. James Patterson

Department of Anthropology and Sociology
Eastern Oregon State College
La Grande, OR 97850

Elemér Illyés, *Ethnic Continuity in the Carpatho-Danubian Area*. New York: Columbia University Press. 1988. 439 pages.

Cross-cultural research in the Balkans is difficult. It is fraught with ethnic, linguistic, and political pitfalls, and requires considerable erudition and skill and much ambition. This work generally avoids these pitfalls, reveals an impressive breadth of knowledge, and reaches further than most Western anthropologists would presume to attempt.

The author tries, in one 400 page volume, to study the entire ethnic and linguistic history of the various peoples of the Carpatho-Danubian area (Southeastern Europe), focusing on Romania, from the end of the Thracian and Illyrian eras in the 8th century BC to the contemporary nationalistic Communist state under Nicolae Ceausescu.

In the process, he raises a recurrent question: what is the ethnogenesis of the Romanian people, and has a Romanized population lived north of the lower Danube and maintained ethnic and linguistic continuity since Roman times? He cites works of Romanian historians, archaeologists and linguists from the rise of nationalism at the beginning of the 18th century to the 1980s to show that Romanian scholars are constantly trying to prove a cultural continuum from Roman and Dacian times to the present. He attempts, point by point and scholar by scholar, to refute or modify this. He is relatively convincing, demonstrating that most Romanian researchers when discussing this point, have been unscholarly, sometimes grossly so. The author doesn't deny the Romanians their heritage; rather, he effectively illustrates that they overstate it.

The book is too arcane, ponderous and learned for most American undergraduate students, though it might be used in graduate level courses which require background in the history of the Balkans. It nevertheless could serve as a useful, if anti-Romanian, reference on this complicated, fragmented and politicized part of the world.

* Scotland

Wendy Joy Darby
New York City

Ian Morrison, *Landscape with Lake Dwellings: The Crannogs of Scotland*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press. 1988. \$6.50 (paper).

A dry wit unexpectedly surfaces in this highly readable book concerning the amphibious investigation, and interpretation, of man-made or partially man-made islets. Growing out of a symposium marking the centenary of the publication of Robert Munro's *Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings* (1882), Morrison's book reviews the work of early investigators and, placing it in the context of Morrison's own field work, dismantles earlier assumptions, reveals biases and poses a set of questions both as to the form and function of crannogs. Even the definition of what a crannog actually *is* gets put through the wringer.

Part I, amply illustrated by aerial and underwater photography and computed-aided graphics, discusses the wide range of problems associated with investigating multi-period sites which are of inter-disciplinary interest. As the title reflects, crannogs cannot be understood in isolation from their landscape setting. In the Loch Tay survey, radiocarbon dating places some of its crannogs in the prehistoric period, while 18th century estate surveys show early land divisions on the southfacing lochside terrain which indicate a definite relationship between those early land divisions and the crannogs. The juxtaposition of boundary lines and sites appears to go beyond mere coincidence, and speaks to human intervention. Given the remarkable continuity over time of land divisions, Morrison posits the possibility that these crannogs may be elements in the organization of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age landscapes.

Part II details the investigative techniques used in the underwater surveys of Lochs Awe and Tay and the excavation of the latter's Oakbank crannog. The technical information runs the gamut from high-tech side-scan sonar imagery to no-tech wetsuit warming devices requiring little or no hardware. In recounting this large amount of detailed information, Morrison hopes to encourage others to participate in the vast amount of systematic mapping still to be done. Given the field's limited research resources, Morrison argues for well thought-out priorities, particularly as they apply to the sampling and conservation of wetland site material. One awaits with interest the published results of the Oakbank dig.

* Sweden

Karen V. Armstrong
Longwood College
Farmville, VA 23901

Ingvar Svanberg and Mattias Tyden, eds., *Multiethnic Studies in Uppsala. Essays Presented in Honour of Sven Gustavsson, June 1, 1988*. (Uppsala Multiethnic Papers, 131). English, Swedish and English summaries. Uppsala: Centre for Multiethnic Research, 1988. 159 pages. ISBN 91-86624-22-9.

This collection of short essays is a good introduction to the work of the Centre for Multiethnic Research at Sweden's Uppsala University, focusing primarily on the immigrant experiences of Slavic peoples in such diverse places as Canada, Sweden and China. The goal of the Centre is to study "the

linguistic, historical, anthropological, and aesthetic dimensions of cultural encounters" and these essays do that in various ways. Five articles, four of them written in Swedish, focus on ethnic minorities in Sweden, covering Slavic populations, the Jewish minority, and the Finnish speaking minority in the north.

Turning away from Sweden, one article, in English, discusses the research on Swedish immigrants to the United States being done by Uppsala scholars. This article, along with one on Slavs in Toronto and one on Russians in China, develops a theoretical focus for future research. In comparing Swedish and German immigrants in Moline, Illinois, the author concludes that one must assume ethnicity is contextual, that it varies from time to time and from circumstance to circumstance. A similar conclusion is found in the discussion of political discourse among Toronto's Slavic populations. In this case, however, the ethnic discourse of the Slavic groups was often focused on a lost nationalism or repressed ethnic identity in the homeland, now acted out in the politics of the new land. The essay on Russians in China contains a few paragraphs of interest to feminists concerning Russian prostitutes in China. And again, ethnicity is contextual, with the situation of the now small group of Russians in China depending directly on the political relationship between the two governments.

The essays presented here emphasize a concern with cultural interaction and interdisciplinary approaches. By looking at the contextual nature of ethnicity, the contributors show how culture can be manipulated and changed for various religious, economic or political reasons.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

Nandani Lynton
4000 Düsseldorf 1
F.R. Germany

S.N. Eisenstadt, ed., *Patterns of Modernity. Volume 1. The West*. New York: New York University Press, 1987. 185 pages.

In the past few years modernization theory has shifted from emphasizing modernity as an evolutionary stage to viewing it as a particular civilization that developed in Western Europe and spread around the globe. Modernization is thus seen as a process of acculturation which may provoke cultural responses such as incrementalism, the transformation of traditional cultural symbols and systems to accommodate the economics of modern capitalism, and personal and social compromise. Such reactions have produced a plurality of modernities. The early papers in this volume examine the emergence of particular strains of modernist thought in Europe while the later essays present case studies from non-European cultures.

Eisenstadt's introduction presents a theoretical overview while sketching the development of modern thought in Europe and its exportation. Borricaud discusses modernity as tied to the notion of universal reference, while Daalder traces notions of individual and personal rights as opposed to the equally recent ideas of state and group rights to understand the forces which led to different versions of modernity even within Europe. Pocock examines the importance of a notion of contingency

and a juxtaposition with ancient modes, noting that a modern consciousness or ideology often precedes modernity itself.

The non-European material begins with Lipset's comparison of value systems in Canada and the U.S., and Encel's critique of the underplaying of economics therein based on his material from Australia.

The bulk of the case studies concern the Jewish and Israeli accommodation to modernity. These are fascinating reflections on the dynamics of identity formation since Jewish identity draws on a variety of bases. Katz, Schnapper and Eisen each discuss how the Jewish community experimented with various responses to modernity, alternately emphasizing their religious affiliation, their ethnic and historical basis for identity, or making that identity a purely private concern. Shapira, Lissak and Ben-Parath examine different aspects of the shift in Israel from a revolutionary and religious identity to a strong national identity which must encompass non-Jewish citizens as well. The essays impart a good sense of the way this concatenation of national, religious and ethnic identity has shaped Israeli culture.

This is a very readable collection of essays, one recommended for all social scientists interested in culture change, modernity and the process of ideological change.

The following books have been submitted for review:

Ellen Badone (1989). *The Appointed Hour: Death, Worldview and Social Change in Brittany*, University of California Press.

S.T. Driscoll & M.R. Nieke, eds. (1988), *Power & Politics in Early Medieval Britain and Ireland*, Columbia University Press.

Phyllis Grosskurth (1988), *Margaret Mead: A Life of Controversy*, Penguin Books.

Richard Hodges (1989), *The Anglo-Saxon Achievement*, Cornell University Press.

Valerie Maret (1989) *Immigrants Settling in the City*, Columbia University Press, for: Pinter Publishers.

Jill Dubisch, Book Review Editor
Department of Sociology/Anthropology
University of North Carolina-Charlotte
Charlotte, NC 28223
(704) 547-2252

**SAE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MEMBERS**

1988—1989

President

John W. Cole
Department of Anthropology
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, MA 01003
(413) 545-2221

Secretary/AN Section Editor

Carole Counihan
Dept. of Sociology—Anthropology
Millersville Univ. of Pennsylvania
Millersville, PA 17551
(717) 872-3575

Program Chair

(sessions & events at meetings)

Linda A. Bennett
Department of Anthropology
Memphis State University
Memphis, TN 38152
(901) 678-2958

Publications Chair

(newsletter, directory updates)

Patricia Gibson
Dept. of Anthropology
The University of the South
Sewanee, TN 37375
(615) 598-1452

Member-at-Large

William G. Lockwood
Dept. of Anthropology
1054 LSA Building
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
(313) 764-7153

President-Elect

Michael Herzfeld
Department of Anthropology
Indiana University
Bloomington, IN 47405
(812) 335-1203

Treasurer

Peter S. Allen
Dept. of Anthropology
Rhode Island College
Providence, RI 02908
(401) 456-8005

Projects Chair

(innovative projects)

George Saunders
Dept. of Anthropology
Lawrence University
Appleton, WI 54912
(414) 739-3681

**Member-at-Large/
Nominations Chair**

Gwen Kennedy Neville
Department of Sociology and
Anthropology
Southwestern University
Georgetown, TX 78626
(512) 863-1937

CALENDAR

Fall, 1989

Modern Greece Studies Association, Minneapolis, MN.

October, 1989

14th Annual European Studies Conference, Omaha, NE.

October 5-8, 1989

German Studies Association Annual Conference, Milwaukee, WI.

October 12-14, 1989

De Gaulle and the Construction of Reality, Bloomington, IN.

October 19-21, 1989

Postwar Italy: A Reassessment, 1945-1963, New York, NY.

November 2-5, 1989

American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies
National Convention, Chicago, IL.

November 15-19, 1989

American Anthropological Association (AAA) Annual
Meetings, Washington, DC.

March 23-25, 1990

Seventh International Conference of Europeanists, the Council
for European Studies (CES), Washington, DC.

April 4-6, 1990

De Gaulle and the United States, New York, NY.

June 7-10, 1990

Eighth Berkshire Conference on the History of Women, New
Brunswick, NJ.

August 19-24, 1990

International Economic History Tenth Conference, Leuven,
Belgium.

APPENDIX: DIRECTORY QUESTIONNAIRE

Name: _____
(Last)

IX. List up to four most important or most recent works you have completed on Europe (published, accepted or recent dissertation). Please give full citation using AA format.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

(Please print or type)

I. Name:

II. Primary Institutional Affiliation:

III. Title:

IV. Mailing Address:

V. PhD (year awarded or expected, institution):

VI. Country Specialty(ies) in Europe:

VII. Wider Area Specialty (circle the letter which best fits each of your field sites)

- a. ALPINE EUROPE
- b. BALKANS
- c. BRITISH ISLES
- d. MEDITERRANEAN
- e. SCANDINAVIA
- f. CENTRAL EUROPE
- g. EASTERN EUROPE
- h. WESTERN EUROPE
- i. OTHER (specify) _____

VIII. Topical Specialty (circle up to 2 letters best describing your main specialties)

- a. *AGING
- b. *AGRARIAN SYSTEMS
- c. *ARCHAEOLOGY, PREHISTORY
- d. CLASS
- e. *DEMOGRAPHY
- f. ECOLOGY
- g. ECONOMICS
- h. *EDUCATION
- i. ETHNICITY, Regionalism
- j. FAMILY AND KINSHIP
- k. FOLKLORE
- l. *FOOD AND FOODWAYS
- m. *HISTORY
- n. LANGUAGE
- o. MEDICINE
- p. *MIGRATION
- q. PERSONALITY, PSYCHOLOGY
- r. *POLITICAL ECONOMY
- s. POLITICS
- t. RELIGION
- u. RITUAL
- v. SEX AND GENDER
- w. SOCIAL, CULTURAL CHANGE
- x. SYMBOLISM
- y. URBAN CULTURE
- z. OTHER (specify) _____

X. Area(s) outside of Europe in which you have done research (circle appropriate letter(s))

- a. NATIVE NORTH AMERICA
- b. HISPANIC NORTH AMERICA
- c. U.S. OR CANADA
- d. MIDDLE AMERICA
- e. CENTRAL AMERICA
- f. SOUTH AMERICA
- g. CARIBBEAN
- h. MIDDLE EAST
- i. NORTH AFRICA
- j. SUBSAHARAN AFRICA
- k. SOUTH ASIA
- l. SOUTHEAST ASIA
- m. EAST ASIA
- n. OCEANIA
- o. AUSTRALIA
- p. OTHER (specify) _____

XI. List the place name you have used _____ in your European fieldwork if it is a pseudonym. Also list relevant location names (e.g., name of parish, province, state, etc.) using quotation marks.

Place name _____ Location name(s) _____

XIII. Additional information, comments, etc.:

Please return to:

Patricia R. Gibson
SAE Publications Chair
Dept. of Anthropology
University of the South
Sewanee, TN 37375

[* categories not included on original questionnaire]



ORDER FORM

ANTHROPOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WOMEN IN EUROPE

Published and Distributed by the Society for the Anthropology of Europe,
a unit of the American Anthropological Association

Copies \$3.00 (AAA members), \$3.75 (non-members).
Make check payable to SAE/AAA.

I have enclosed a check for: _____ . Please send _____ copies to:

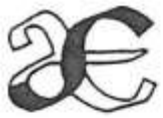
(name)

(street)

(city) (state) (zip)

Mail this order form to:

SAE Publications
Attn: Patricia Gibson
Dept. of Anthropology
University of the South
Sewanee, TN 37375



SUBSCRIBE TO THE SAE *BULLETIN*!*

Send \$10.00 to:
AAA Publications
1703 New Hampshire Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20009

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Country: _____

* A subscription to the *Bulletin* is covered by SAE/AAA membership fees. Non-members of SAE/AAA may receive the *Bulletin* by returning this form.

I/We wish to order ____ copies of *Directory of Europeanist Anthropologists in North America* at \$4.50 (AAA members) or \$6.00 (non-members) per copy. My/Our check for \$_____ (U.S. funds) is enclosed. Address the order as follows:

Name: _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____ Country _____

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



Bulletin

Society for the Anthropology of Europe

Copyright © 1989 by the
Society for the Anthropology of Europe, a unit of
the American Anthropological Association,
1703 New Hampshire Ave., NW,
Washington, DC 20009.
All rights reserved.