



# Bulletin

## Society for the Anthropology of Europe

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### FINAL REPORT SAE Committee on the Crisis in Former Yugoslavia

#### Preface

The Committee on the Crisis in the Former Yugoslavia was formed in the summer of 1993 to make recommendations to the SAE regarding the proper response of the organization to the violence, human misery, and destruction now afflicting large parts of what had been Yugoslavia. We issue this as our final report.

We all follow events in the former Yugoslavia with a feeling of horror and revulsion. In particular, we denounce efforts at "ethnic cleansing," the forced displacement of peoples, their

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### ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN ATLANTA: PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

Thomas M Wilson  
Program Chair

What follows is a list of the proposed panels for our 1994 sessions in Atlanta. Please contact the organizers individually concerning specific panels. You may also contact me should you wish to propose another panel or should you have any questions about the program in general.

1. Dynamics of Medieval Scandinavia:  
Organizers: N. Thomas Hakansson, Dept. of Anthropology, 211 Lafferty Hall, U Kentucky.

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### THE *BULLETIN* NEEDS YOU! Old and New Columns, New Ideas, Your e-mail Address

Pat Gibson  
Bulletin Editor

During the Business Meeting, I indicated that a new goal of the *Bulletin* is to expand its focus and to increase participation of the members in what is hoped will be a relatively painless way. In the past, members have agreed to take on an editorship, but found that the three-times-a-year publication

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**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 two to four 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 \$15 annual subscription fee to AAA, 4350 N Fairfax Dr., Suite 640, Arlington, VA 22203.

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

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All other business with SAE should be addressed to:

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Copies of the *Directory* may be ordered (\$20.00 for members, \$22.00 for non-members) plus postage from:

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Graduate Students Column:

**SAE MEMBERSHIP REPORT**

SAE membership has declined once more from its modest 692 as of September 2, 1993, to 688 at year's end. The current membership is broken down as follows: 688 total, with 561 paid memberships and 127 members that had not paid. Of these figures, 389 regular and 172 student members had paid their dues while 72 regular and 55 student members had not paid their dues for 1993.

**REMINDER!:  
DON'T FORGET  
TO PURCHASE YOUR  
1993 SAE *DIRECTORY***

**MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE  
BOARD**

Katherine C Donahue  
Secretary

The Society for the Anthropology of Europe (SAE),  
November 18, 1993.

Present: J. Dubisch, E. Huseby-Darvas, U. Linke, D.  
Birdwell-Pheasant, D. Kertzner, T. Wilson, P. Gibson, S.

Parman, P. Allen, D. Muncey, H. Kelley, A. Jaffe, K. Donahue.

Jill Dubisch (Northern Arizona), President of the SAE, opened the meeting at 5:45. The minutes of the Executive Board meeting held in San Francisco in 1992 were moved and accepted with the addition of the name of Susan Parman, who was present at the 1992 meeting but whose name was omitted from the minutes.

Dubisch discussed the decision of the AAA Board members not to hold another vote on the reorganization of the AAA (many of the ballots had not been mailed, due to a postal error).

Peter Allen (Rhode Island), Treasurer, reported that the SAE has a \$3,000 running balance. Although the SAE had voted to increase its dues next year, the AAA subsequently voted to increase dues.

David Kertzer (Brown U) asked if we can create an endowment; Peter Allen said that he would bring it up at the next AAA Treasurers' meeting.

Uli Linke (Rutgers) reported on the program for 1993. She said that 15 sessions had been reviewed by the SAE. Nine were individually organized, three were constructed from volunteered papers, each with 4-5 presenters. Four sessions were invited, of which two were co-invited with the Association for Feminist Anthropology and the American Ethnological Society. E. Huseby-Darvas said that Uli be commended for her hard work on the Program.

Thomas Wilson (Queens U-Belfast), Program Chair-elect, discussed the Breakfast Roundtables (four tables).

There were some difficulties with arrangements for the sessions; J. Dubisch suggested that a letter be sent to the AAA Executive Director, co-written with Uli Linke and Tom Wilson, describing the difficulties encountered in organizing this year's AAA/SAE program.

Tom Wilson said that there were already a number of proposed sessions for the 1994 meetings in Atlanta. It was suggested that the Program Chair-elect be on the Program Committee. Alexandra Jaffe (SUNY-Cortland), as Program Chair-elect, will serve, as will Gary McDonogh (Bryn Mawr).

A Distinguished lecturer for next year needs to be chosen; Peter Allen suggested that if there is a theme for the meetings generally, then perhaps a speaker should be asked to observe the same theme. The theme for 1994 is human rights.

Jill Dubisch suggested that the SAE propose a joint meeting with other AAA groups, including the American Ethnological Society.

Donna Birdwell-Pheasant (Lamar U), as Nominations Chair, discussed the nominations process. She said there was no committee, but that there was a "network." E. Huseby-Darvas asked if there were any Eastern Europeans on the list. (None, except for E. Huseby-Darvas, as Member-at-Large, for another year). Those who had been asked had said they did not have the time to serve.

J. Dubisch suggested that one of the two members-at-large will be on the nominations committee.

Susan Parman (U Cal-Fullerton), Publications Chair, discussed the Directory: there are 55 printed copies, 60 diskettes. Apparently, a number of people thought that if they were in the first directory, they would be in the second.

Peter Allen said that we owe a debt of gratitude to Susan Parman for her hard work on publications. He also said that 1995 might be too soon for a new edition of the directory.

Pat Gibson (U of the South), Editor of the *Bulletin* is working on a new format for the *Bulletin*. The University of the South picks up many of the costs of printing the *Bulletin*. The Executive Board unanimously re-elected Pat to a new term as *Bulletin* Editor.

Donna Muncey, as Special Project Committee Chair announced that Sharon Roseman has been selected as the winner of the student prize for best paper written by a graduate student. There had been no papers submitted for the undergraduate student prize. One of the members-at-large and the President-elect of the SAE might read the papers submitted for the student paper prize, as well as other readers.

J. Dubisch suggested that there be a student member of the Executive Board. This student might be a non-voting member until the By-laws are changed to include such a student as a voting member.

The Special Projects committee has added two new slide sets; and syllabi and bibliographic material are available.

Heidi Kelley, the new Special Projects Chair, announced that she is planing to add material on study abroad in Europe.

D. Muncey recommended that the Executive Board authorize her to make 25 copies of the syllabi; P. Allen so moved and J. Dubisch seconded; all were in favor.

D. Kertzer discussed the open session held by the SAE Committee on the Yugoslavian Conflict on Thursday afternoon, November 18. The committee consisted of E. Huseby-Darvas (Michigan), D. Kideckel (Central CT St.), Bette Denich (Boston U), Linda Bennett (Memphis St), Olga Supeck (Zagreb), and Kertzer. The Committee wrote to all those who have worked in the former Yugoslavian that were known to the committee, although there may have been some unwitting omissions. Kertzer said that the committee proposes to make a report which would summarize what had occurred at the meeting, and create an ongoing standing three-member committee for the AAA which would recognize the problems, procedures, and make recommendations to the AAA on issues. The summary of the meeting and suggestions will be made to the general Business meeting to be held on Friday, November 19.

J. Dubisch suggested that members might make donations to support a minority student member to the SAE membership.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:00 p.m. by Jill Dubisch

## REPORT FROM THE AAA BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING November 18, 1993

Jill Dubisch  
SAE President

The AAA Board of Directors met in the morning of November 18 during the annual AAA meeting in Washington, DC. This was a new time slot for the Board, which previously used to meet on Sunday mornings.

There is not much to report from this meeting. The major issue was the problem of the balloting for the AAA reorganization. As I reported at the SAE business meeting, many, if not the majority, of the ballots sent out to AAA members failed to arrive. The fault for this appears to lie with the post office. The AAA Executive Committee had voted to declare the election null and void and to carry out a re-balloting. This then came as a motion before the Board of Directors. Re-balloting, we were informed, would cost the AAA about \$15,000. If the election were allowed to stand, it would mean that reorganization was approved since those ballots which had been received ran heavily in favor of approving the reorganization plan.

There was considerable debate over this issue, with the eventual vote running about two in one in favor of not redoing the election, mostly for reasons of economy. Personally I feel uneasy about beginning the reorganization of the AAA on such a shaky footing, especially when one of the aims of such reorganization was to give members and units a greater voice in the running of the AAA. Legally, however, the election was valid since the AAA bylaws only specify that ballots shall be mailed to all members in good standing (i.e., who have paid their dues!), and does not say that everyone has to receive them. In any case, it looks as if the AAA reorganization will now go forward. I will continue to report as things progress.

Other items covered in the meeting pertained mostly to the various reports from the President, Executive Director and various departments of the AAA. Much of this will be summarized elsewhere and so I will not go over it here. In general, it appears that the AAA is in good shape organizationally and financially, but needs to work on its long-range goals and to make certain that its resources are adequate to attain these goals.

A final note: A memo I just received from the AAA Executive Office outlines some of the new procedures under AAA reorganization. The two categories of AAA units will now be Interest Groups and Sections. The SAE will be designated a Section. All Sections will participate in the Section Assembly, which is somewhat similar in function to the previous Board of Directors. In addition, sections will rotate onto the AAA Executive Board for two year terms. Initial terms have been established by lottery. The SAE will have a member on the Executive Board for a two year term beginning December 5, 1994. At the present time, given the current number of Sections, each Section will have one term on the Executive Board followed by two terms off. This

interval could become longer as the number of AAA Sections increases.

## A NOTE ON MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

Jill Dubisch  
SAE President

There is sometimes confusion regarding motions and resolutions which come before the AAA and the process by which they are reviewed. Motions and resolutions differ in their status and the means by which they are voted upon.

A resolution must be submitted to the AAA in writing in advance of the AAA meeting (by October 15th) and is reviewed by the Legislative Steering Committee. It is then forwarded by the committee for a vote at the business meeting. It must be approved by a majority vote at the business meeting and then by a majority vote from a mail ballot of the entire membership.

A motion may be made from the floor at the business meeting if two-thirds of those present vote to waive the rules in order to permit making motions from the floor. Motions, if approved, are only advisory to the AAA Executive Committee, which will consider whether or not to make the motion an AAA position.

Although units of the AAA are not allowed to pass their own independent resolutions, any member of the AAA may bring either a resolution or a motion before the AAA by the means outlined above.

## PROPOSED BY-LAW AMENDMENT FOR A STUDENT MEMBER

Jill Dubisch  
SAE President

During the annual meeting of the SAE Executive Committee at the AAA meeting in Washington, DC, the committee voted to include a student representative as a regular member of the Executive Committee. Candidates for this position would be put forth through the regular nominating process and would be voted on by the full SAE membership. This requires a change in the SAE by-laws which must be approved by the SAE membership.

Proposed amendment to the SAE by-laws:

ARTICLE VII: Executive Committee

1. There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the officers, the Chairs of the Program, Publications, and Projects Committees (see Article VIII below), two members elected at-

large from the membership of the Society, one student member, elected from the student members of the Society, and any additional representatives elected by the Society to the Board of Directors of the American Anthropological Association.

## PROJECTS COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT

**Donna E. Muncey**  
Outgoing Projects Chair  
**Heidi Kelley**  
Incoming Projects Chair

This summary of the Project Committee's work for 1992-93 will consist of a report of each project's activities, plans for the upcoming year, and name and address of contact person(s) for the project. A final note is included concerning responsibility for projects and transitions from one chair to the next.

1. Student Paper Competition - The first year's announcement yielded three entries in the graduate student competition and none for the undergraduate competition. The review committee, David Kertzer, Eva Huseby-Darvas, and Heidi Kelley, selected Sharon Roseman. We will reprint the prize winning abstract on the back of the announcement for this year's competition and we hope that much will be made of announcing the winner at the annual business meeting. Thanks should also be given to the readers for their careful attention to the task.

(For information concerning next year's competition, please see related article on p. 10.)

2. Slide Sets - Misty Jaffe has agreed to assume responsibility for the slide set project and has added two new sets of slides to our existing ones. The two new sets accompany Susan Carol Rogers' *Shaping Modern Times in Rural France* and Nadia Seremetakis' *Women, Death and Divination in Inner Mani*. (See the October 1993 *Bulletin* for complete information.)
3. Course Design Resource Packets - Requests for syllabi to update the Course Design Resource Packets were mailed out in the general membership mailing that accompanied the *Directory* questionnaire (in March). The deadline for submissions was May 31st. Early in September, Donna mailed copies of syllabi in the existing packets to members who had submitted them back in 1990 and asked for permission to continue including them or for updated syllabi. Finally, in early October, Donna mailed copies of other syllabi that had been submitted in 1990, but that had not been included in the resource packets because their "owners" did not grant permission. She requested that they update materials or grant permission for the inclusion of the older ones in the packet.

The syllabi submitted were compiled into one packet and an index was created. Donna did the index, but recommends that, if further updates are to be done,

authors submit their own key words. (For complete information on packet cost, including postage, see related article on p. 11.)

The issue that we would like to discuss about this (and other projected Resource Packets to be described below) is how many copies to make at one time. Outgoing Chair Donna Muncey recommends that the Society invest in upfront printing of at least 25 copies per "run" because otherwise it is cumbersome to fill orders. For the past three years she or her student assistants have used a master copy and made a copy each time an order came in. This was very time-consuming. Further, when the packets were taken out of circulation, it was noted that some of the pages had gotten out of order. If the packet were mass-produced (25 or more copies), it would mean an outlay of funds by the Society, but a more professional-looking product. These Resource Packets are bound and copied by a printer. The previous ones were stapled and done on an office machine.

4. Bibliography Project - Over the past three years several people have suggested a bibliographic project would be an appropriate and useful task for the committee. Last Spring, when the SAE Directory data was being collected, we agreed to request materials for possible use in a bibliography project. This project (or these projects) would replace the listing of recent publications in the old directory which was not included in the 1993 directory and expand the potential uses of the data collected. Response to the call for information was great: two students have been computerizing entries for this project for the past three months and still have hundreds to enter. These entries will be returned to those who submitted them to allow them to identify four or five key words that will be coded onto the entries to create a comprehensive index. Donna decided that this would make the bibliography more useful, since a long alphabetical list of recently published works is unlikely to stir up much enthusiasm. The first of those entries will be returned to their authors right after Thanksgiving. There will be a two-month turnaround time for replies. Materials that are not returned will be listed in the entries section, but no attempt will be made to create key words for the index. After consultation with Elizabeth Evans and Sarah Uhl (members of the Special Projects Committee), we decided to add a second piece to the bibliography work: short essays summarizing recent publications, themes and trends by specialists in some area (or topic) within Europe. The bibliographic essays will be directed at other Europeanists who are nonspecialists in the specific area or topic. Elizabeth Evans has contacted three scholars and requested that they prepare essays on Spain, France, and Scandinavia. (These were people who exhibited interest during the Spring when they submitted materials to the project.) We plan to contact three or more others at (or before) the AAA meetings and request volunteers at the business meeting. At the moment the goal is to have six completed essays by mid-January to be included in the initial run of this Resource Packet.

The current goal is to complete all the preparatory work on this resource packet (which will include the essays, the entries, and the index) by February 1, 1994 and begin

distributing it by February 15, 1994. Elizabeth Evans has agreed to oversee the distribution of this project and her address is: Elizabeth Evans, Anthropology Program, U New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824-3586; Phone: (603) 862-1884.

5. Filmography and Film Database Project - Donna reports that the project has been split into two sub-projects because it was becoming unwieldy to try to coordinate the two pieces. Donna Muncey remains responsible for the Filmography portion of the project, which consists of data about and a brief abstract of approximately 400 films that could be of use for people teaching courses about Europe or with a European component. Over half of the films are ethnographic or archaeological, the remaining are documentaries and feature foreign films. Only films that are easily accessible in the U.S. (currently) will be included.

To arrive at the list of entries for the Filmography, thousands of films and film reviews have been examined. Donna Souza of Brown U has agreed to assume primary responsibility for the Film Database portion of this project, and will compile the titles, distribution information, and some abstracts of all these materials onto a computer disk for distribution.

Questions or inquiries should be made as follows:  
Filmography: Donna E Muncey, P.O. Box 5035, St. Mary's City, MD 20686; Film Database: Donna Souza, P.O. Box 1921, Dept. of Anthropology, Brown U, Providence, RI 02912.

6. Study Abroad Opportunities Project - Heidi Kelley has decided to initiate a new project -- she will begin preparing a resource packet with information about study abroad programs with European destinations. For more information about this project, contact her at: Heidi Kelley, Dept. of Sociology, U North Caroline-Asheville, One University Heights, Asheville, NC 28804-3299.

A note about the transition process and the accumulation of projects:

Donna has been in contact with Jill and Heidi about the transition process for this committee. Each new Chair arrives to more ongoing projects. It is difficult to assume a new position and be saddled with five or more ongoing projects, especially if the incoming Chair also has ideas about new projects s/he would like to do. To help ease the transition headaches (and because membership on the committee appears to be growing and to have more continuity than in the past), Donna has tried to get current members on the committee to commit to primary responsibility for one or more projects. The previous report makes clear who those people are and what their responsibilities are. A list of these people might be made available through the SAE newsletter so that Heidi does not have to be the central communications point for every piece of correspondence to the committee. Further, when someone decides to end their affiliation with the Special Projects Committee, it probably should occasion discussion about whether that person's responsibilities should shift elsewhere or whether a project might be terminated. There is nothing etched in stone that suggests these projects must all

continue for eternity. To avoid problems from having everything slowly revert to being the responsibility of the Chair, there should be some flexibility for that person to "just say no" to taking responsibility for the running of all of these projects.

## PUBLICATIONS CHAIR REPORT

Susan Parman  
Publications Chair

On March 5, 1993, Donna Muncey (Projects Chair) mailed to SAE members a packet of diverse materials that included the SAE questionnaire (plus an extra copy to share with a colleague), an explanation of the updated format, and a pre-order form by which members could order either a printed version or a diskette. Orders were sent to Peter Allen, the Treasurer; questionnaires were usually returned to me, although some were sent to Peter and Donna, and a few requests were received and returned by e-mail. Data from the questionnaires were entered on the VAX because I had hoped that many might use e-mail as the preferred route of communication (and hence enter their own data instead of my having to do it from written questionnaires). The total number of people who responded by August 31, 1993, was 241.

Both the printed version and the diskette contain the information provided by the 241 respondents. The AAA did not want to handle duplication and sale of the diskettes so I provided this service; but the AAA will handle all sales of the printed copies. The diskette contains the 241 files in ASCII characters, and is accompanied by an explanatory introduction that describes the materials, lists the names of all persons included in the disk, summarizes the most frequent responses, and gives some suggestions about import and search techniques that could be used. The printed copy has a longer introduction that includes an explanation of the cover (St. Jerome from the first edition, a woodcut of Europa, and various type styles), and in addition to the Name Index provides indexes of Education (the names of persons listed in association with the institutions that awarded their highest degrees), Fieldwork Region (who did fieldwork where), Geographic Areas of Research Interest (who wants to work where), Subject Interest (who wants to work on what topics), and Speaker's Bureau (who is willing to speak on what topics) -- information pulled laboriously from the questionnaires (because I had not entered the information using any database program); under "Directory Listings," each person's questionnaire is given a full page, framed with a Celtic design.

Costs to produce the Directory:	
Student labor	200.00
Disks/mailling disks	133.33
200 copies, printed Directory (Custer's est.)	1,600.00
Mailing labels	25.00
Orders: printed copies and disks (est.)	1,403.00

(55 printed copies and 36 disks -- prices varied according to whether the orders were full price [\$20 for printed copy, \$26 if mailed outside the US; \$10 for disk, \$13 if mailed outside the US]). Rick Custer expects that those included in the Directory will want copies and is prepared to duplicate another 200 copies if the requests exceed the existing 200. Two hundred copies was the lowest number that could be ordered, and the spiral binding was the least expensive format.

#### IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS REGARDING FUTURE EDITIONS/DISTRIBUTION:

The introduction in the printed version of the Directory notes (p. 6) that the total number of entries in the 2nd edition (241) is less than the total number of entries in the first edition (340), and constitutes slightly more than a third of current membership in the SAE. Members may have assumed that they would automatically be included in a second edition; but because of major changes in the design of the Directory (especially allowing members to define their own categories), and because of the likelihood that incorrect information would be included if indiscriminate reconstruction of the past were done, this was not possible or advisable. The introduction suggests that the Directory could be updated and distributed by e-mail until enough new entries have been added to warrant publication of a third printed edition. The pros and cons of continuing the VAX method include:

pro: it might encourage more members to use this method; the Directory could be mailed entirely by e-mail, skipping disks altogether, and imported, in ASCII characters, directly into a variety of software programs; this could mean that the Directory could be continuously updated and mailed, on request. Members could be charged a nominal fee for this service (to cover the cost of entering new data).

con: the VAX method of data-entry is clumsy and slow, and is useful only if e-mail is to be a primary mode of distribution; it lacks the advantages of a database program (but is also, as a very simple, unspecialized system, importable to all systems). Tony Galt, who is now on the Directory Committee, is experimenting with converting the existing VAX file into a database program to which new entries could be added; what this means for future distribution I'm not sure. If we want to continue with e-mail as a possible mode of distribution, then we want to stick close to the VAX; but if we are going to bypass e-mail and disks and return to the tried-and-true method of the printed word, then all of this is irrelevant, and I need to convert the existing file into a database program that lends itself to sophisticated analysis and attractive copy (which, because specialized, is less easy to distribute by disk).

Tony Galt is also exploring the possibility of setting up a Europeanist discussion group by e-mail, and has suggested that perhaps updated versions of the Directory could be distributed by this route; but because the Directory needs to be continued as a subscription event (for at least a nominal fee), I'm not sure how we could do this.

I suggest the following: Skip the e-mail route for now (but continue to assess use, perhaps in the context of a Europeanist e-mail discussion group); also eliminate the disks as an option for the current edition (it is time-consuming to prepare them, and they seem to be in low demand). Concentrate on collecting questionnaires for a third printed edition. To this end, questionnaires should be solicited from members of the SAE who have not yet sent them in. The questionnaire could

be mailed, with a revised version of the enclosed letter, to SAE members for whom I have remaining labels (that is, labels that were not used for the disks or sent to Rick Custer to mail out the orders for printed copies), and I will enter the new information into whatever database program I can concoct with Tony's help. At the meetings next year, I will report on the number of new entries received; if the number has increased appreciably (perhaps doubled), we can launch a final request for entries (to be sent in by a certain date) and for pre-orders, and a third edition will be prepared in time for the 1995 meetings (the number of copies and type of format to be determined by the number of pre-orders). Costs for orders for the third edition: for those who ordered the second edition, charge a reduced price (and if we keep updating the directory over the next few years, offer the same arrangement). Note: Will our announcement of these plans affect sale of the current edition? How should this be worded at the Business Meeting?

Additional ideas: Estellie Smith has suggested that the Directory be expanded to include more European Europeanist anthropologists, perhaps listing them as "Associates." We discussed the idea that different individuals be recruited to act as "pivotal nodes" in a network to recruit European members from different regions of Europe -- again, the idea being to improve contacts and communication. Do we want to expand the SAE Directory to "members and associates"?

## BREAKFAST ROUNDTABLE REPORTS

**G. James Patterson**  
Eastern Oregon State College

The SAE Breakfast Roundtable on Images of Europe in the Minds of Immigrants included Laurence Michalak (UC-Berkeley), Margaret Steiner (Indiana U), Lara Tabac (Independent Scholar), Heidi Kelley (U North Carolina-Asheville), A. Jamie Saris (Harvard U) and E.F. Athanassopoulos (U Pennsylvania). The discussion was chaired by G. James Patterson.

We discussed images of Europe held by immigrants and their descendants from Europe in North America, as well as images of Europe held by immigrants to Europe from North Africa and elsewhere. Issues included the relationship between nation building and ethnicity, questions of varying images based on the time of emigration, class, gender and ethnic groups, strategies and techniques for immigration research, homeland-based cultural constructions in the host country, return migration, the role of the media viewed across cultures, and the need for up-to-date theories in ethnicity and especially migration. The exchanges were productive, and resulted in several ideas for collaboration on research and papers for next year's meeting.

**Alexandra Jaffe**  
SUNY-Cortland

The Breakfast Roundtable on Language and Identity (Alexandra Jaffe) was attended by Mark Ingram (NYU), Ellen Marakowitz (Georgetown), Leopold Pospisil (Yale), Christopher Svac

(Pittsburgh) and Barbara Hendry (Georgia), and was visited by Joan Gross (Oregon). The breakfast was the occasion for many interesting discussions on topics ranging from fieldwork and dialectology in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, to the politics of linguistic exclusion in Estonia, to language planning in the French Basque country and theater and performance in Belgium and France.

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**SAE Committee on the Crisis in**  
**Former Yugoslavia**  
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destruction and the wholesale destruction of their homes and the economic resources needed to sustain life, the use of rape and forced birth as instruments of political aggression, interference with humanitarian relief efforts, and the destruction of cultural monuments. We believe that all anthropologists should raise their voice in loud protest against any people engaged in these activities.

While we reject the thesis that the current violence is simply the product of ancient ethnic divisions, we are mindful of the fact that the history of cultural divisions and conflicts among peoples in this part of the world is long and complex. We do not believe it is our duty as a committee to review this history, still less to do so with an eye toward assigning degrees of blame for the current crisis among the various groups involved. Similarly, while we find fault with the inability of other European nations and the United States to anticipate or ameliorate the conflict, we do not believe it is our role as a committee to suggest the steps these nations should have taken or should now take. To critically review this complex history or to make advisory pronouncements would involve the SAE in a kind of political activity that seems inappropriate to us for a scholarly organization.

At the same time, we recognize the need for action beyond that which it is appropriate for a scholarly organization, as such, to take. In the face of the human and cultural devastation still underway in the former Yugoslavia, we urge anthropologists as individuals to do all they can to alleviate the misery and shorten the period of strife. This can be done by individuals organizing themselves politically and by taking various actions on behalf of humanitarian efforts, such as refugee relief.

We also believe it important to note that many of the issues lying behind the current crisis in the former Yugoslavia have parallels elsewhere in Europe (e.g., in some of the states formed in the aftermath of the breakup of the USSR, but also in other parts both of eastern and western Europe). The Yugoslav conflict should be seen in this larger context. Our final recommendation below flows from this observation.

#### Recommendations for SAE Action

1. Anthropological research on issues related to the current conflict in the former Yugoslavia is crucial and should be encouraged. Most pressing here is work by those having ethnographic and historical expertise in this part of the world. However, research on related issues of ethnic

strife in other parts of Europe is crucial as well, and should have high priority.

2. The results of such work should be given broad dissemination not only among other scholars, but to the community of policy makers as well. As teachers we should incorporate study of issues of conflict and the use of ethnicity and nationalism as cultural bases of conflict into our courses. It is, moreover, crucial that anthropological work become more broadly known so that the public and policy debate over appropriate action to take with respect to the Yugoslavian conflict becomes better informed.
3. Everything possible should be done to encourage the exchange of views between scholars from the former Yugoslavia and American scholars. American anthropologists should be encouraged to remain in contact with their counterparts from the former Yugoslavia.
4. Toward this end, we call on the AAA to take a public position against efforts by the U.S. State Department to prevent scholars from parts of the former Yugoslavia from participating in scholarly exchanges in the United States. Denial of visas to such scholars for such purposes must be protested, and the proper authorities approached about changing U.S. policy in this regard.
5. We should do all we can to bring together scholars from different parts of the former Yugoslavia to encourage the exchange of views among them and to thereby encourage mutual understanding.
6. The SAE should encourage its members and other anthropologists to do all possible to help build/rebuild the infrastructure for anthropological teaching and research in the former Yugoslavia. Among other components, this would involve contributing anthropological journals, books, and other materials to appropriate institutions in the former Yugoslavia. Anthropologists should seek waivers of any embargoes in order to provide such materials to their colleagues.
7. The SAE should establish a permanent Committee on Human Rights and Academic Freedom. This Committee will have responsibility for monitoring situations of abuse of human rights in Europe which are directly relevant to the anthropological community and make suggestions as appropriate to the SAE regarding appropriate actions to take to play a positive role in resolving disputes peacefully. The Committee will also have responsibility for investigating cases of alleged infringement of the academic freedom of anthropologists working in Europe, or an intimidation of such anthropologists that is motivated by political considerations. The Committee is to be composed of three members appointed by the SAE Executive Board for staggered, three-year terms. The scope of activity of such a committee and the terms of its operation, including how conflicts between general moral principles and cultural relativism are to be resolved, must first receive full and open discussion.

Respectfully submitted 17 December 1993,

Linda Bennett  
Bette Denich  
E.A. Hammel  
Eva Huseby-Darvas

David I. Kertzer, Chair  
David A. Kideckel  
Olga Supek



## ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN ATLANTA: PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

(continued from page one)

Lexington, KY 40506-0024, and E. Paul Durrenberger, Dept. of Anthropology, 114 Macbride Hall, U Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242, Phone: (319) 335-0522, Fax: (319) 335-0653

2. Ethnicity, Politics, and Migration:

Organizer: Richard Jenkins, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, U College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PP

3. At Home and Homeless in the New Europe:

Organizers: Nigel Rapport, Dept. of Social Anthropology, U St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's, Scotland, and Andrew Dawson, Dept. of Social Anthropology, U Hull, Hull HU78 2UD, United Kingdom

4. Changing Agriculture in the Margins of Europe:

Organizer: Graham McFarlane, Dept. of Social Anthropology, Queen's U Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland, Phone: (44) (232) 245133, Ext. 3701

5. Perspectives in the History of the Anthropology of Europe:

Organizers: William Douglass, Basque Studies Program, U Nevada-Reno, Reno, NV 89557-0012, Phone: (702) 784-4854, Fax: (702) 784-6010, and Susan Parman, Dept. of Anthropology, CSU Fullerton, Fullerton, CA 92634, Phone: (714) 773-3626, Fax: (714) 773-2209, e-mail: sparman@csu.fullerton.edu

6. Household and Family in Greece:

Organizer: Alice James, Population Research Institute, 601 Oswald Tower, Penn State, University Park, PA 16802, Phone: (814) 863-8716, (814) 238-5068, e-mail: james@pop.psu.edu

7. Construction of Nation and Gender in Post-Communist Europe:

Organizer: Eva K. Hauser, Dept. of Anthropology, U Rochester, 214 Meliora Hall, Rochester, NY 14627, Phone: (716) 275-1677, Bitnet: ehsr@troi.cc.rochester.edu

8. Violence, Racism and Xenophobia in Europe:

Organizer: Christoph Wulf, Center for Historical Anthropology, Freie Universität Berlin, Habelschwerdter Allee 45, 14195 Berlin, Germany, Phone: (30) 8132194, Fax: (30) 8386698

9. Ethnic Conflict in Europe:

Organizer: Jeff Sluka, Dept. of Social Anthropology, Massey U, Private Bag 11222, Palmerston North, New Zealand, Phone: (64) (6) 3569099, Ext. 8091, Fax: (64) (6) 3505627, e-mail: j.sluka@massey.ac.nz

10. Performance, Ethnicity and the National-State in the Balkans:

Organizer: Lynn Maners, 3622 Greenfield Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90034, Phone: (310) 836-0776, e-mail: iczy013@mus.oac.ucla.edu

11. The Transformation of Work in Formerly Socialist Countries:

Organizers: Judith-Maria Buechler (Hobart and William Smith C), Hans Buechler (Syracuse), Lisa Anne Gurr (Northwestern); Contact: Lisa Anne Gurr, Dept. of Anthropology, Northwestern U, 1810 Hinman Ave., Evanston, IL 60208, Phone: (312) 274-0716, e-mail: L-gurr@nwu.edu

12. Human Dilemmas of Fieldwork in Disintegrating Post-Socialist States:

Organizers: Hermine G De Soto, Women's Studies Research Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 209 North Brooks St., Madison, WI 53715, Phone: (608) 263-2053, Fax: (608) 265-2409.

## THE BULLETIN NEEDS YOU! Old and New Columns, New Ideas

(continued from page one)

schedule was difficult to meet. Some columns were begun with enthusiasm, but editors exhausted ideas. For all of these reasons, it was decided to try a new approach: joint editorship in the various departments formerly headed by just one individual. Specifically, I am seeking volunteers that would be willing to serve as co-editor (providing material once a year) in the following categories: Features, Center Focus, Grants and Fellowships, the Archaeology Column, and the Graduate Student Column. Volunteers are requested to indicate which issue (February, May or October) they would be willing to cover.

In this issue, two new features that I hope will become regular are included: One reports on summer field schools in Europe; the second features reports by attendees at recent conferences. I encourage any member that has information on either topic to forward this information for publication.

I have also decided to collect e-mail addresses of SAE members and publish an e-mail directory in the May issue. Therefore, those of you on e-mail that wish to share your address, please e-mail it to me at the e-mail address below.

I would also like to include a number of new features that would require members to submit information: brief (ca. 250 words) "Research-in-Progress" reports, abstracts of recent Ph.D. dissertations or Master's theses, for example. If you can think of additional features that you would appreciate seeing in the *Bulletin*, please contact me:

Pat Gibson  
Bulletin Editor  
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Tel: (615) 598-1452  
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## SECOND EDITION OF THE SAE DIRECTORY AVAILABLE!

The second edition of the *SAE Directory* was published in November 1993, and printed copies and/or computer disks were mailed to persons who placed orders. Future orders may be placed through the Book Order department of the AAA (\$20.00 for AAA members, and \$22.00 for non-members and institutions:

AAA Book Order Department  
4350 N Fairfax Dr.  
Suite 640  
Arlington, VA 22203

The *Directory* lists members of the **Society for the Anthropology of Europe** who sent in their questionnaires by the end of August 1993, with information about their fieldwork experience, research interests, topics on which they would be willing to speak, and membership in similar organizations. Useful as a networking tool, the *Directory* lists telephone and fax numbers as well as e-mail addresses.

The indexes and analysis provided by Susan Parman indicate past, present, and future interests in the anthropology of Europe. You can find out:

- \* which universities trained current Europeanist anthropologists (the most frequently listed Ph.D.-granting university was UC Berkeley, followed by Indiana)
- \* where most fieldwork in Europe was done (Spain)
- \* who is doing (or interested in doing) what kind of research today (geographical area and subject topic). Categories were generated by the contributors, so the *Directory* is a cognitive map of current anthropological research interests in Europe (with categories as diverse as "Bardic and Druidic Inventions of Traditions," "European Community," and "Turks in Europe").

## SAE 1994 UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

In 1994, the Society for the Anthropology of Europe will hold its second student paper competition. Two categories of entries will be accepted: graduate and undergraduate students. The following rules apply:

1. Papers must deal with some aspect of European anthropology and/or European anthropology's contribution to the broader field. This rule will be interpreted liberally to include papers of a comparative and/or general theoretical nature.

2. All submissions must follow the standard anthropological format for citations, footnotes, and "References Cited" as outlined in the *American Anthropologist* style guide.
3. All manuscripts must be printed or typed, double-spaced with one inch margins. The smallest allowable type is elite.
4. Maximum length is fifteen typed, double-spaced pages, including tables, notes, and references.
5. The author's name, address, telephone number, university affiliation and status (undergraduate or graduate) should appear typed on a cover sheet separate from the title page of the manuscript. Include an abstract of 100 words or less. The author's name should not appear elsewhere on the manuscript.
6. Entries that do not conform to the above requirements will not be accepted.
7. Four copies of the manuscript and one cover sheet are to be submitted to the student paper competition Chair by **August 15, 1994**. No late entries will be accepted.

A prize of \$100.00 will be given for the best paper in each category (undergraduate and graduate) and abstracts of 100 words for the winning entries will be published in the *SAE Bulletin*. Winning entries may be returned to their authors with suggestions for revisions and possible locations for publication.

Heidi Kelley serves as the Student Paper Competition Chair for the 1993-94 academic year. All entries must be received by **August 15, 1994**. Submit entries to:

Professor Heidi Kelley  
Department of Sociology  
University of North Carolina-Asheville  
One University Heights  
Asheville, NC 28804-3299

## SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE REVIEW OF EAST EUROPEAN ANTHROPOLOGY ON THE YUGOSLAV CONFLICT AVAILABLE TO SAE MEMBERS

Volume 11, Nos. 1-2 of the *Review of East European Anthropology* are devoted to a special issue edited by David Kideckel and Joel Halpern on the Yugoslav conflict. The issue contains an introductory essay by Halpern and fourteen articles, almost entirely by anthropologists with many decades of familiarity with all of the communities concerned. Many of these articles were presented at a special SAE session at the AAA meetings. Any member of SAE can receive a copy for the same price members of the East European Anthropology Group pay, \$15 for faculty, \$10 for students and part-time faculty, \$15 for institutions and others. Please address requests for your copy to:

Robert Rotenberg  
International Studies  
DePaul University

## SYLLABI RESOURCE PACKETS NOW AVAILABLE FOR SALE

A new and updated SAE Resource Packet, entitled "The Syllabi of Members of the Society for the Anthropology of Europe" is now available for sale. The packet contains all syllabi submitted during the past nine months and an index to the more than 200 pages of syllabi. Most of the materials in this edition are new and are for courses given since 1990. Many more materials are included, for example for Eastern Europe, than in the previous resource packets. The cost for this SAE Resource Packet is \$20.00, plus postage. A list of actual costs, depending on the destination is included:

U.S.:	\$20.00 plus \$3.00 postage	\$23.00
Canada:	\$20.00 plus \$5.00 postage	\$25.00
Europe (surface)	\$20.00 plus \$6.55 postage	\$26.55
Europe (air)	\$20.00 plus \$14.25 postage	\$34.25

Prepaid orders only, made payable to SAE, may be sent to:

Elizabeth Evans  
Anthropology Program  
University of New Hampshire  
Durham, NH 03824-3586  
Tel: (603) 862-1884

## ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOURCES ON MODERN GREECE AND CYPRUS 1977-1993

This bibliography was compiled by Roland Moore and has been published as a special issue of *Modern Greek Society: A Social Science Newsletter*. It contains almost 500 references to works in three languages: English, French and Modern Greek. It is available for \$8 (post paid) from:

Modern Greek Society  
P.O. Box 9411  
Providence, RI 02940-9411

## ARCHAEOLOGY COLUMN

Robert P Wheelersburg  
Elizabethtown College

### "Small Islands Produce Knowledge About the Origin of Modern Scandinavia"

Exciting archaeological projects being undertaken throughout Europe are shedding light on the early culture history of

modern ethnic groups in the region. In this issue of the *Bulletin*, I present descriptions of two archaeology projects in Scandinavia, one in Iceland that I visited this summer, and one in Sweden. The Icelandic project is providing information and materials from an important period in the country's history, when the people struggled to gain a cultural identity and independence. Activities of important persons in Icelandic history are being discovered, leading to further documentation and understanding of their significant contributions to the development of a distinctive Icelandic culture and nation. The Swedish project is important because it pushes the accepted beginning of the Viking period farther back in time. Currently, the Viking period is a very important part of Swedish history, especially as the country struggles with large-scale immigration that is changing the face of a formerly homogeneous society.

### A Brief Summary of Archaeological Research on Viðey Island, Iceland: Skia, Archaeologist, Reykjavík Museum

Viðey is an island of approximately 1.7 square kilometers, in the Reykjavík harbor. The earliest surviving document mentioning Viðey is a twelfth century agreement concerning the breeding grounds of the eider duck, once an economically important species on the island. There was a church on Viðey by A.D. 1203 according to a registry compiled by Bishop Páll Jónsson. In 1224, the island was bought by Thorval Gissurarson, one of the foremost men in Iceland at the time. Together, he and Snorri Sturluson founded an Augustine monastery on Viðey which later became one of the richest in all of Iceland, controlling vast tracts of land in what is now Reykjavík. Snorri Sturluson is most famous for his contributions to medieval literature; he wrote the Prose Edda, one of the primary records of pre-Christian Scandinavian mythology, and has several sagas attributed to him.

The monastery thrived until the Reformation. In 1539, it was looted by Danish soldiers and proclaimed a royal property. In 1548, Jón Arason, the last remaining Catholic bishop in Scandinavia, waged a final struggle against the Reformation process. After recapturing Viðey by force, he proceeded to restore the monastery and fortify the island. Later that same year, Bishop Arason was captured by Danish forces and beheaded while awaiting trial. Viðey fell once again into the hands of the Danish monarchy, which increasingly exploited Iceland as a territory for producing poorly compensated exports.

Iceland's first mortared stone building was named Viðeyjarstofa, and it is currently among the oldest standing buildings in the country. Probably the most impressive building in Iceland at that time, Viðeyjarstofa was built as a home by Skúli Magnússon, the first native Icelandic administrator appointed by the Danish government. Skúli Magnússon is known as "the father of Reykjavík." He worked to ease hardships caused by Danish rule and set up workshops in Reykjavík where people from all over Iceland could improve their economic position by learning modern techniques of processing wool and other native goods. Skúli Magnússon's efforts won Reykjavík its city charter and set it on the course towards becoming a major city. His voice was influential in breaking the Danish trade monopoly and Skúli Magnússon is seen as among the first to lay the groundwork for the long chain of events that led ultimately to Iceland's independence. After Skúli Magnússon's death, Viðeyjarstofa became the

home of a succession of other important officials, including Magnús Stephensen, who brought the country's first printing press to the island in 1817.

A church stands beside Viðeyjarstofa built approximately twenty years later than the home. While not the oldest church in Iceland, it does boast the oldest surviving interior. The government presented both Viðeyjarstofa and the church to Reykjavík in celebration of the 200th anniversary of its city charter on August 18, 1988 and it was in conjunction with the restoration of these buildings that excavations on the island started. Plans to restore Viðeyjarstofa and convert it to a restaurant required repair and extension of the basement structures. Documents from the house's construction described a turf house nearby constructed on the monastic ruins. The ruins of a turf house were apparent behind Viðeyjarstofa, and in 1987 the city sponsored an archaeological investigation to explore the site.

The site has proven to be incredibly rich, with numerous domestic finds spanning the entire history of the island. Among them was a leather case containing five wood-framed wax tablets inscribed with religious texts in Icelandic, Dutch, and Latin. The tablets indicated that the excavation had uncovered a building associated with the old monastery. Musical notation on one of the tablets was of a type common in the early sixteenth century, while the analysis of spelling and lettering placed the tablets in the fifteenth or early sixteenth century. During the fifteenth century, a Dutchman by the name of Gozewijn Comhaer served as bishop of the diocese.

In light of the finds from 1987, the excavation continued under the direction of the Reykjavík Museum. To date, approximately 14,000 finds have been registered and the museum has undertaken various types of research on the artifacts, including analysis of bones, ceramics, glass, clay pipes, and textiles. Other important discoveries include the ruins of an old church found projecting from underneath the eighteenth century church, which has now been restored. Nearby, a group of approximately 100 graves dating from the thirteenth to the mid-sixteenth centuries were excavated. Under the ruins of the large turf house was a complex of turf and stone buildings consisting of numerous floor layers and building phases.

Last summer, a small carved cross of bone or ivory was found in one of the lower floor layers. Based on volcanic ash layers exposed in turf used in the house construction, the layer probably dates from the thirteenth century, a time early in the monastery's history. Beneath it was another complete floor interrupted only by a circle of burnt stones filled with peat ash. Under the floor was a thick layer of bright red peat ash. When the red peat ash was removed, a classic stonelined long fire was found. Approximately a meter to the west were two fire pits dug directly into the rocky sub-soil. Further west in the same room there were small remnants of two more thin floor layers. There were few finds in these layers, but in the top layer was a small rectangle of wood carved with runic letters on both sides. The runes on one side were badly damaged by a layer of small sharp stones that were pressed into the floor; thus far they are illegible. The runes on the other side were extremely well preserved. The piece was broken on both ends and only one complete word survived in the middle "fir," which may be short for the Old Norse word "fyrr," a common preposition.

Stylistic analysis of the inscription has not been undertaken, but the ruins contain interesting curved elements. Laboratory analysis of radiocarbon and volcanic ash samples associated with these finds is still pending, but the excavations exposed a house that pre-dates the monastic period, perhaps extending the island's first settlement date. Stray finds, such as a typical Viking brooch, also indicate an earlier inhabitation; however, these were found out of context during the early rescue phase of the excavations.

#### Archaeologists Place the Beginning of the Viking Period 50 Years Earlier: Marianne Fricke, *Dagens Nyheter*

Since 1990, excavations of the Viking city of Birka have been conducted on the Little Björk Island in Lake Malaren outside of Stockholm. The main goal of the excavations, led by Mathias Back of the State Antiquities Office, is to establish when Birka was built and when the Viking period began. According to the archaeological work, the period did not start in the ninth century, as was commonly believed, but around the year A.D. 750. Other goals include determining whether Birka was a planned city, and connecting the artifacts to the different time periods.

Birka was an important Viking trading center, with a large, dense population between 700 to 1000 people living on a surface area of 250 by 300 meters. Besides the residents, many others came to the trading center to conduct business. Little Björk Island, which was even smaller during Birka's occupation, could not support even a fraction of that population. Consequently, everything had to be imported. In addition to a small resource base, excavations reveal that the city created its own shortages through environmental pollution and resource degradation. Evidence indicates that pigs and dogs ran loose in the narrow alleyways, which were also filled with human waste; both humans and domesticated animals polluted the water around the island. No wood has been found in the excavations, even though wood was used to construct almost everything during that period, including boats, houses, and tools. The absence of wood suggests that the damage from reckless cutting was great, resulting in a treeless island at an early period.

The archaeological work has produced some spectacular artifacts, primarily bronze jewelry. The ornamental jewelry contain typical Viking patterns of stylized animals that are intertwined. The artifacts identify Birka as a Viking city; not dating from the Vendel period (Sweden's Iron Age), which began about A.D. 550 and lasted until the Viking Age. The jewelry, such as brooches were found primarily in graves, indicating inheritance from mother to daughter extending over generations

Archaeologists also discovered the remains of a foundry during the 1993 summer field season, along with between 4,000 and 5,000 pieces of the ceramic molds used to produce decorative and utilitarian metal objects, like swords. The molds are important, since they were used only one time and were broken to retrieve the object. The broken molds were discarded among the refuse, which built thin layers that are dated by stratigraphic association. In the black earth of Birka, these layers can be seen easily, and each centimeter-thick layer represents one year. Artifacts in datable layers assists the archaeologists in reconstructing the activities of the Viking city's residents.

The Birka foundry is unique, with the only comparable site being Ribe, in Denmark. Unlike Ribe, however, the Birka foundry was situated among domestic structures, showing the importance of bronze manufacture to the residents. Yet the foundry was a work place only and no one lived there. The remains of walls are present, as is the casting hearth and the remains of many unused molds and defective bronze castings. These help illustrate methods of manufacture and problems with the process. Large ash piles raked out of the foundry and into the living areas suggest that the important economic activity also contributed to the city's pollution.

There is also evidence that Birka was a planned community. The houses were oriented in the same direction and other structures such as the foundry were situated in the same manner. All the graves pointed toward the lake, and the streets and alleys, ditches and bridges were built in the same direction throughout the city's different periods of occupation.

## CONFERENCE REPORTS

Hermine G De Soto (U Wisconsin-Madison) received two travel conference grants (AAA, and Women's Studies Program, U Wisconsin-Madison) to participate at the 13th International Congress of Ethnological and Anthropological Sciences in Mexico City, July 29-August 5, 1993. She was invited to present her new research during a day-long session on urban anthropology which was organized by the IUAES Vice-President, Professor P J M Nas of the University of Leiden, The Netherlands, and the IUAES Chairman, Professor Ghaus Ansari of the University of Vienna, Austria. De Soto's presentation was very well received, and the session was a stunning success. For the first time and as a surprise, the participants were joined by a special delegation of the newly founded Chinese Association on Urban Anthropology.

## CALL FOR PAPERS

### \* EUROPEAN STUDIES CONFERENCE

The 19th annual European Studies Conference, sponsored by the University of Nebraska will be held at Omaha, Nebraska, October 6 to 8, 1994. The conference brings together individuals of diverse disciplines, but united in their interest in the area between the Atlantic and the Urals. Interdisciplinary panels, workshops, and plenaries bring perspectives and insights that have earned the conference a reputation for the "unity of being" it composes. The deadline for submission of an abstract of a proposed paper, together with curriculum vitae and application form is **April 1, 1994**.

Those people interested in presenting a paper, serving as chair of a session, organizing a panel, or participating in any other way should contact:

Mary Macchietto  
Conference Manager

College of Continuing Studies  
University of Nebraska at Omaha  
Omaha, NE 68182  
Tel: (402) 595-2355

## MEMBERSHIP NEWS

\* **HERMINE G DE SOTO** (U Wisconsin-Madison) has been invited by the Commission on Urban Anthropology to present a new part of her ongoing research "Symbolic Production in the New East Side of Berlin, 1990-1994," at the upcoming conference "City: Today, Yesterday and the Day Before" which will be hosted by the Institute of Ethnology of the University of Lodz, Poland, June 23-25, 1994. Additionally, the prorector for international relations, Professor Grzegorz Malinowski of the University of Lodz, has invited De Soto to come for three weeks in June to the university and to participate in three conferences. De Soto was also invited by Professors Emilia Staitschewa of St. Kiment-Oderidski University, Sofia, Bulgaria, and Penka Angelova, University of Timovo, to participate in the invited international conference on "Nation-Kultur-Geschlechterverhältnisse" which will be held in Timovo, Bulgaria, in February 1994. De Soto was asked to present her research on "Between Two Cultures: East German Women in the Process of Nation-Rebuilding."

## SUMMER FIELD SCHOOLS

### \* SUMMER ETHNOGRAPHIC FIELD SCHOOL IN EASTERN EUROPE - HUNGARY ANTHROPOLOGY OF TOURISM

Hungary, uniquely situated between Western and Eastern Europe, is experiencing difficulties in its adoption of a free market economy. The recently ended Soviet era has left many social, cultural and economic problems. The traditional farm and industrial economy is changing. Many farm families are on the verge of bankruptcy and despair due to the loss of traditional farm markets. Currently, tourism is seen as one of the solutions, at least in the short run, to economic development. But one of the consequences of mass tourism in the Lake Balaton region is lake pollution, destruction of wetlands and over-construction of housing at the expense of scenic vistas and the traditional wine agriculture.

In this summer's field school we will investigate the growing pains of tourism development in the Western area of Lake Balaton near the cultural center of Keszthely and near the villages surrounding the Kis-Balaton wetlands reserve. The principal goal is to learn what possibilities there are for developing sustainable tourism near the Kis-Balaton Wetlands and how to better manage the preservation of Keszthely's cultural and architectural uniqueness. The participants in this program will spend part of their time studying how tourists spend their time and money. The other part of the time will be spent studying the villager response to agricultural change and their interests in developing tourist attractions.

To reserve a place (there is a maximum enrollment of 20), send a registration fee of \$100 and a letter introducing yourself and presenting your special interests. Include your full name, university address (and until when), permanent mailing address, university telephone (and until when), home telephone, university attending (or last one attended), your major, year of graduation and degree. The check for the registration fee (\$50 of which is non-refundable) should be made payable to NCSU and sent to:

Summer Field School in Hungary  
Box 7344  
North Carolina State University  
Raleigh, NC 27695-7344  
Tel: (919) 515-2087

**\* FIELD SCHOOL IN ANTHROPOLOGY -  
BRUNNENBURG CASTLE, ITALY**

The University of New Orleans and the University of Florida announce the eighth annual summer study program in the Merano Valley of Northern Italy. The field school will be conducted in a renovated 17th-century farm house within the complex of Brunnenburg Castle, owned by anthropologist Dr. Siegfried de Rachewiltz, the grandson of Ezra Pound. The program's focus will be the historic and contemporary cultural ecology of the Tyrolian Alpine region. Included in the course of study are trips to markets, castles, cathedral towns, and a three day visit to Venice. Hiking, local festivals, folk dancing, traditional bread-baking, haying, and much more are on the agenda. Italian and German are the native languages in this bilingual region, but the course of instruction is in English.

To register, an application form must be completed together with a brief essay explaining why you would like to participate, and returned with a \$100.00 deposit payable to UNO (fully refunded if not accepted into the program). Final payment will be due **April 15, 1994**. For further information, please call:

Dr. Margaret Davidson  
Office of International Study Programs  
P.O. Box 1315  
University of New Orleans  
New Orleans, LA 70148  
Tel: (504) 286-7116.

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

**\* DEBATTE: REVIEW OF CONTEMPORARY  
GERMAN AFFAIRS**

The collapse of Soviet and East European communism, and the reunification of Germany, have thrown Europe into turmoil. The demise of the "socialist camp" has released the forces of nationalism, ethnic conflict and civil war as the institutions of the Western alliance -- NATO, the EC, GATT -- struggle to redefine their identity and purpose. In the heart of the continent, a new colossus has arisen: 80 million

Germans united in one state of enormous economic and political weight.

The re-emergence of Germany as the key central European power with vital interests in both the West and the East arouses fears of a hegemonic "Fourth Reich" as well as hopes of a prosperous and peaceful new Europe overcoming the divisions of the Cold War. *Debatte* is a new type of journal, combining scholarly analysis by leading specialists in the field of German Studies with documentation of German sources in translation -- covering the entire field from foreign policy to media studies, from cultural trends to economics. As the name of the journal suggests, *Debatte* focuses on the controversial issues. It is independent of any German government agencies or sponsors, and provides a platform for wide-ranging views from Germany, maintaining high scholarly standards and a historical perspective on contemporary affairs.

The first two issues will carry articles including: "The Bundesbank: Unelected Government of Germany and Europe?" "East German Women: Paying the Price of Unity?" "The New Germany: Fears and Hopes -- an International Round Table," "Unification and Political Culture," "Multi-cultural Germany: Immigration, Racism and the New Nationalism," and "Abwicklung" Purging East Germany's Intelligentsia."

Costs for this twice-yearly publication are £15.00/\$25.00 for individuals or £30.00/\$50.00 for institutions. For ordering and other information, please contact:

Berg Publishers, Inc.  
*Debatte*  
165 Taber Avenue  
Providence, RI 02906

**BOOK MARKS**

**Gary McDonogh**  
Book Review Editor

**\* CROATIA IN CRISIS**

**Regina Bendix**  
University of Pennsylvania

Lada Cale Feldman, Ines Prica and Reana Senjkovic, eds., *Fear, Death and Resistance. An Ethnography of War: Croatia 1991-1992*. Zagreb: Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, 1992. Pp. 257, 37 plates.

This volume assembles a collection of research papers and collages in English translation on the ongoing war experience in the former Yugoslavia by young women ethnobiologists and folklorists from Croatia. The editors are extremely self-conscious of what they call the "scientific-intellectual-human dilemma that followed and undermined the writing of these articles." As professionals one of their responses to the war was to study it, but at the same time, studying "the war as a cultural situation (could) lend unintentional legitimacy to a catastrophic human state" (p. 1). Driven to the extremes of reflexivity, the papers avoid this pitfall. The perspective on the war remains a Croatian one, in particular in the Appendix

that lists "important events in Croatian history." But the volume offers both moving and insightful paths toward understanding the attempts to deal with the chaos of this particular war.

Almost all contributions combine ethnographic data with sophisticated analyses. Most of the authors are conversant in recent American, French, or German ethnological theory. They bring to this the theoretically and ethnographically strong tradition of the Zagreb Institute for Ethnology and Folklore, and the mixture of perspectives and data at once disturbing and fascinating makes for compelling reading. The three editors co-authored the longest piece in the collection, entitled "Poetics of Resistance." Cale examines the theatricalization of reality in political ritual, Senjkovic traces the emergence of new semantic fields for old symbols, and Prica offers notes on the paradoxes of "ordinary life in war." Maja Povrzanovic continues on that theme with an essay on "culture and fear," where she juxtaposes the "collective war neurosis" with attempts to control it through ritual and routinization. Lela Rocenovic looks at the burial of war dead in a particular village, and Nives Ritig-Feljak intends to contribute to the ethnology of refugees with her paper "war lunch." Renata Jambresic combines ethno-psychoanalysis and linguistic analysis in an effort to understand how the ideology of ethnic language contributes to the polarizations underlying the war. The volume concludes with the voices of nine individuals displaced by the war -- people of all walks of life, from elderly peasant to middle aged hospital employee. These texts are also provided in the Croatian original.

The color plates illustrating the topics covered add the visual drama that words alone cannot communicate. Although a slender book, *Fear, Death and Resistance* is a compelling testimony of difficult times for a people and the ethnologists among it. The volume can be ordered directly from the Institute for Ethnology and Folklore, Zvonimirova 17, 41000 Zagreb, Croatia; fax: 011-38-41-440-880; cost: \$24.00.

#### \* EAST GERMAN GAYS

Elizabeth A Ten Dyke  
City University of New York

Jürgen Lemke, *Gay Voices from East Germany*. John Borneman, ed., Steven Stoltenberg, et al., trans. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1991. 197 pp.

The publication of *Protokolle* (collections of transcribed interviews) constitutes a trend in German social-scientific literature. Subjects for these collections are chosen because they share specific experiences, and the collections themselves often document the lives of men and women whose voices and histories previously have been silenced, excluded or ignored. Thus *Gay Voices from East Germany*, originally published in 1989 as *Ganz normal anders*, is a collection of interviews with fourteen gay men recorded in the German Democratic Republic by Jürgen Lemke from 1981 to 1988. In this English-language edition the interviews are introduced by their translators -- social scientists and literary scholars -- who bring a variety of perspectives to their discussions of aspects of German history, homosexuality under East German socialism, and issues in documentation and translation. The volume is introduced by its general editor, John Borneman, who tells Lemke's story, chronicles the oral history project, and offers

thoughts on differences in the production and manipulation of "erotic codes" in the (capitalist) West and (socialist) East.

Lemke's questions have been edited out of the men's narratives. Except where comments such as "You ask such odd questions!" remind the reader of the context in which the stories were collected, the men, whose ages range from thirty to ninety, relate almost seamless accounts of the travails of being gay (or "homosexual," or "homophilic," depending on how they define their sexual identity) in Germany from the Weimar period through the final years of socialist East Germany. Many of the men are working class, employed in factories, restaurants and agricultural collectives. An economist, an artist and a museum curator are some of the notable exceptions. One of the men is married to a woman and engages in secret homosexual affairs. Others practice gay serial monogamy, living with male partners in long-term relationships; still others are decidedly single and seek out social contact and erotic satisfaction at gay bars. Some are at peace with their homosexuality; others loathe it; others struggle to understand it. In other words the interviews disclose that diversity, rather than uniformity, characterized gay life in East Germany.

The men do have much in common. Almost all of them have engaged in difficult struggles over their gay identity fought out with themselves, their friends and families and, in some cases, mental health professionals. In their daily lives they have encountered and dealt in different ways with ignorance, prejudice and discrimination. They have contended with East Germany's bureaucracy which doled out access to education, housing and employment according to intricate regulations and sometimes inscrutable priorities. Although male homosexuality was legalized in East Germany in 1968, this nation remained fixed on the idea that the heterosexual, nuclear family was the "smallest cell" of socialist society and should be protected and encouraged through a variety of government interventions. Gay relationships did not receive the same consideration.

As with other *Protokolle*, the collection's most fascinating features are also its greatest drawbacks. One is granted minimally mediated encounters with individuals whose recollections depict worlds at once foreign and familiar, enhancing our understanding of the variety of "homosexualities," as Borneman puts it. Yet the absence of comprehensive information about daily life in socialist Germany, such as the organization of social relations at home and work, makes it difficult for readers unfamiliar with East German history or culture to appreciate the ways being gay was influenced by pressures and opportunities unique to this society.

Additionally, the translators refrain from indulging in extensive interpretation in their introductions to each section; this gives readers the opportunity to draw their own conclusions about the men's narratives and experiences. However, as a result, the introductions provide little guidance for readers not already steeped in critical literature in gay studies.

#### \* RITUAL RENAISSANCE IN EUROPE

Robert Roy Reed  
The Ohio State University

Jeremy Boissevain, ed., *Revitalizing European Rituals*. London: Routledge, Chapman and Hall, 1992. 204 pp. Index.

"The starting point for this book," writes Jeremy Boissevain in its opening sentence, "was a growing awareness that, contrary to received wisdom, public celebrations in Europe are expanding." The nine essays collected in this small volume address why and how festivals are being recreated and what distinguishes them from other public celebrations.

Susan Wright examines several English villages whose efforts to recreate traditional mining festivals soon become mired in local politics as organizers and politicians struggle for control. The organizers want to present 'critical history,' the story of contested meanings in a heterogeneous society, while politicians (an important source of funding) want to emphasize 'heritage,' "the permanence, endurance, and continuity of a homogeneous nation" (p. 20). Zdzislaw Mach examines the evolution of Poland's May Day celebration from pre-war "working-class celebration and a public expression of protest" (p. 43), to an official ceremony glorifying the communist state, to political discomfort for post-communist officials as May Day popular celebrations revert to their pre-war character.

Spain is represented by three different essays. Francisco Cruces and Agel Días de Rada focus on why villagers choose specific elements to be incorporated into different festivals in a Spanish valley. Henk Driessen's essay points out that many festivals are being resurrected because the Spanish can better afford them today, and, furthermore, it is predominantly the ludic, not religious, elements of popular festivals that are revived. Mary Crain presents an interesting investigation of a minor religious procession in the throes of becoming a major media event in Spain. This situation results in sharp conflict between the traditional festival participants (predominantly villagers), publicity-seeking media personalities, and the media itself over festival presentations and, ultimately, its meaning.

Cesare Poppi reports on the diverse efforts of various villages in the Italian Dolomites to revive/create a Ladin identity through the observance of festivals deemed to be traditionally Ladin. Ironically, the more traditional a festival is considered, the more popular it becomes with ethnic tourists, and consequently the harder it becomes for residents to maintain its local character.

Jeremy Boissevain's offering (besides the Introduction which is a tidy summary and explication of the volume) is a continuation of his Maltese festival studies and argues that a change in the "texture" (p. 147) of village interaction has led to a change in festival enactment. Margaret Kenna's essay about a patron saint's festival on a small Greek island examines how this celebration is being expropriated from village residents by village emigrants so emigrants can demonstrate the success they have achieved far from home. Jane Cowan reports on changes in a Greek village festival as it becomes an object for attention by government agencies, tourist boards, political parties, and academic researchers. While this festival is neither revived nor invented, Cowan traces how its evolution is intimately linked with contemporary society.

Several themes link these essays and give the volume coherence; the tendency to revive ludic festival elements and not religious ones (Boissevain, Cowan, Driessen), and the impact of ethnic tourism (Crain, Poppi, and Cowan). Finally, while an historical dimension is inherent to all these essays, several of them report on festivals observed over a protracted period (Boissevain and Kenna notably), which gives the volume a longitudinal depth. These later essays are particularly interesting and a happy dividend to anthropology's continuing interest in this area.

#### \* ARABS, ASIANS, AMERICANS AND OTHERS IN EUROPE: LEXICAL CHANGE

Gary W McDonogh  
Bryn Mawr

Gus Extra and Ludo Vernoeven, eds., *Immigrant Languages in Europe*. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters, 1993. vi + 326.

The sixteen essays in this volume come from a colloquium at Gilze-Rijen, the Netherlands, in December 1990. Turks and Arabs in the Netherlands and Germany provide primary cases, augmented by work on Finns and Americans in Sweden, Gypsies, languages of the former Yugoslavia, and South Asians in Britain. Four sub-sections treat language varieties, first language acquisition, code-switching, and language maintenance and loss. Contributions vary in their sophistication, data and focus on linguistic issues, including both research reports and innovative work on code-switching. This collection omits materials from other Asian, sub-Saharan African and Latin American populations, however, as well as the comparative framework of immigrants in European nations of the South. The format also may have foreclosed comparative/general issues of power, race and colonialism amid the extension of meanings of a European community. More surprising is lack of consideration of mass media in language shift and maintenance. Nonetheless, the book provides the foundations for exciting challenges to our analysis of processes and changes in national identity and an accessible, interesting volume for those exploring new dialectics of language and society in a global Europe.

#### \* ROMANO-CELTIC RELIGIOUS ART

Laura Barrett Silsbee  
UCLA

Miranda Green, *Symbol and Image in Celtic Religious Art*. Routledge, 1992.

Green's recent text is a must-have for scholars of Romano-Celtic art and iconography; few other works even approach its breadth of study. Artistic themes are discussed clearly to allow the attentive reader to grasp abstract concepts with relative ease. *Symbol and Image* encapsulates what might otherwise be a lifetime's research on Celtic statuary, votive objects, reliefs and carvings. To the betterment of Celticists everywhere, Miranda Green has managed to illuminate a portion of the ancient Celtic mind-set as manifested in the physical reality of religious artistic representation.

The title is somewhat misleading. Though not to its detriment, Green focused her study most directly on the



naturalistic images which emerged in areas of Roman contact and conquest. Geometric symbols were not included, as evidenced in the absence of the *triskele* motif in her chapter on the importance of triplism. Later period works such as high crosses and manuscript illuminations are also excluded. It is, however, this disciplined direction -- Green's ability to "stick to the point" -- which makes this work such a success. Though literally hundreds of unages were discussed, not one could be considered extraneous to the argument at hand.

This text will not be useful to the uninitiated student or the armchair Celticist. People without a background in Celtic studies will be unable to appreciate the magnitude of Green's accomplishment and will probably find it an unrewarding read. Celtic archaeologists might find fault with the handful of assumptions Green makes about the material culture, such as the "fact" that all cauldrons and Late Bronze Age metal buckets were used for wine mixing. Furthermore, relative dating of the various manifestations of particular images is not addressed, and the find context -- shrine, house, votive deposit, etc. -- of most pieces is left out. These problems are largely rectified by the author's extensive citations and comprehensive bibliography. If something seems missing, or your curiosity is piqued, you will be able to find an appropriate reference without difficulty.

*Symbol and Image in Celtic Religious Art* is a well-planned, reader-friendly reference work of import to scholars of Celtic -- and to some extent Roman -- art, archaeology, mythology and literature. Any library catering to such studies will be incomplete without it.

\* \* \* \* \*

For review copies, please contact:

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## CALENDAR

### March 31-April 2, 1994

CES 9th International Conference of Europeanists, Chicago, IL.

### April 13-17, 1994

Society for Applied Anthropology Annual Meetings, Cancun, Mexico.

### October 6-8, 1994

European Studies Conference, Omaha, NE.

### November 30-December 4, 1994

AAA Annual Meetings, Atlanta, GA.

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