

The image shows the front cover of a book. The cover is dark blue with a lighter blue border. The title 'EUROPE IN THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL IMAGINATION' is printed in a light blue, serif font. Below the title, the author's name 'SUSAN PARMAN' is visible in a smaller, lighter font. The book is centered on a black background.

EUROPE
IN THE
ANTHROPOLOGICAL
IMAGINATION

A Note on

Anthropology *in* Europe

or

Anthropology *of* Europe ?

. . . Some Trends

After Susan Parman, [*Europe in the Anthropological Imagination*](#), pp. 11 - 14

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- in the 1970s anthropologists became caught up in a surge of interest in **world systems**, processes that could be described independent of particular “culture areas”

- **urbanism**
- **transnationalism**
- **gender issues**
- **migration**

- these were ***universal processes***, and anthropology was conceived of as **a universal science of humankind**
 - not just of the exotic, non-Western, savage “Other”

- as Caroline B. Brettell notes,
urban anthropology began to appear as a distinct subdiscipline in the early 1970s, as indicated by the appearance of a new journal in 1972, and the publication of edited collections

another topic of interest was
migration

- William A. Douglass argues that despite the appearance of the isolated peasant community as the typical focus of early Europeanist anthropology, **the theme of migration was a constant thread . . .**

- Caroline Brettell notes that the 1970s also saw the beginning not only of urban anthropology but also of **gender studies**
 - e.g., Rosaldo and Lamphere 1974

today issues of **gender in Europe** vary from

- **honor and shame in the Mediterranean to . . .**
 - **general issues of the status of women**
 - **their power**
 - **their role in migration**
 - **the construction of gender identity**
 - **the poetics of genders**

- processes were **universal**
- where they took place was of interest only in providing additional evidence about the **nature of the processes themselves**

- on the other hand, **going to Europe** was essential in the “anthropological imagination” because it **validated the universality of anthropological models**
 - thus separating it from its image as a discipline relevant only to the study of the exotic, the “primitive,” and the non-West

- in choosing to go to Europe,
Susanna Hoffman,
producer of the film
***Kypseli*, was testing the**
question of universality
of anthropological
models

- the “point of anthropology,” she said, was “to roll like a juggernaut across all landscapes toward the goal of **describing the cross-cultural process of humankind**”

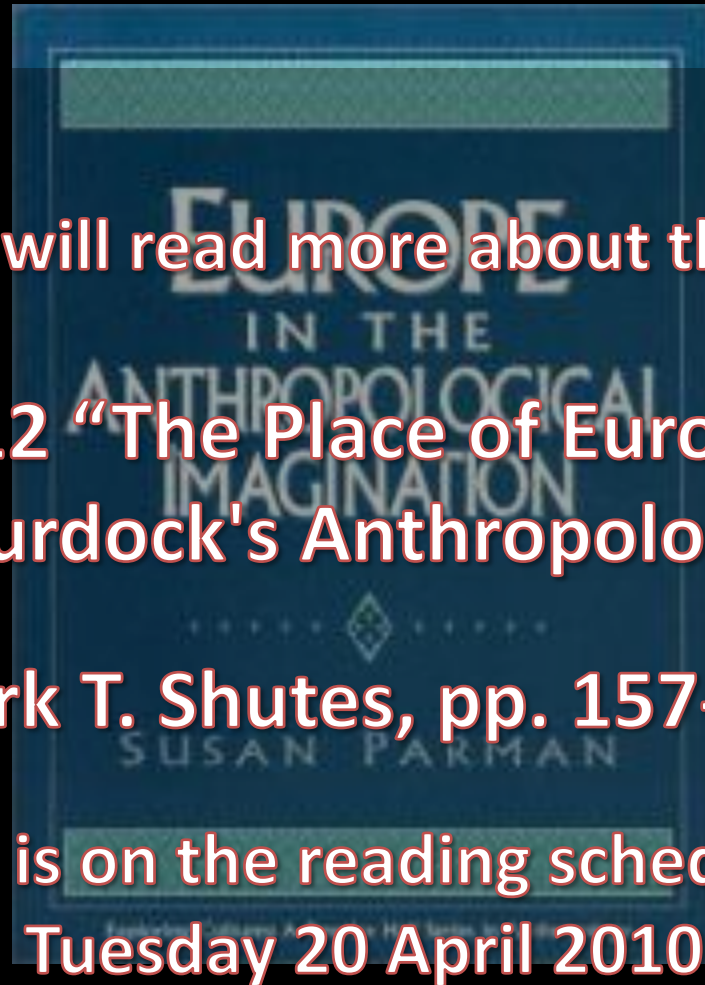
- according to Mark T. Shutes, this same motivation lay behind George Peter Murdock attempting to add more European material to the **Human Relations Area Files**, so as to expand the scope of ethnographic examples

You will read more about this in

**Ch. 12 “The Place of Europe in
George P. Murdock's Anthropological Theory”**

Mark T. Shutes, pp. 157-168

**Which is on the reading schedule for
Tuesday 20 April 2010**



- we sometimes include Europe in anthropology as a “Culture Area” specifically because we want

to test the universality of anthropological models

- Hoffman
- Shutes

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Human Relations Area Files (HRAF)

[World Ethnographic Sample \(WES\)](#)

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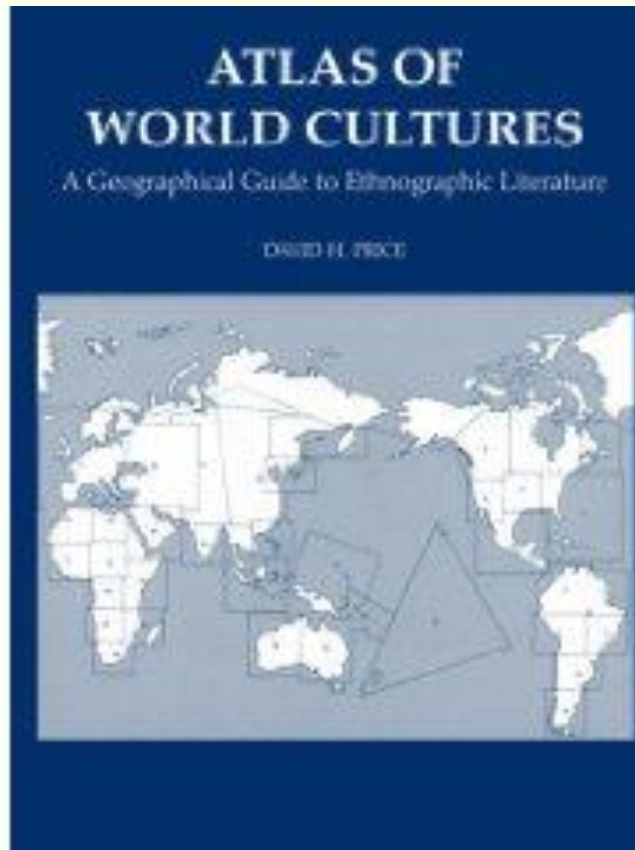
"A collection of full-text primary source materials on ca. 400 different cultural, ethnic, religious and national groups in the following regions of the world: Asia, Europe, Africa, Middle East, North America, Oceania, Eurasia and South America. Access is via keyword, as well as through geographic (OWC) codes and a topical (OCM) classification scheme."

Ethnographic Atlas by George P. Murdock



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better-described societies in the atlas, classified in 150 more

linguistically-based clusters



AUTHOR'S TRAINING (Ethnologist) SOURCE EVALUATION (Original Field Work by Trained Researcher) OUTLINE OF WORLD CULTURES (OWC) CODE (Indicating Location of Text Category)

SOURCE NUMBER AUTHOR'S LAST NAME DATE OF FIELD WORK DATE OF PUBLICATION NAME OF CULTURAL UNIT OWC CODE (Indicating Location of Category Pages)

2: Lewis E-5 (1956-1957) 1958 MO4 Somali MO4

MODERN POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN SOMALILAND 251

chiefs and a new élite—although there is something of this especially among the Sab of Somalia. The real struggle is between the ideal of national unity as opposed to the reality of the values of clanship and sectional kinship interests in the lineage system.

As a whole, the Somalilands, because of their poverty in natural resources, have been little affected economically by European colonization. Pastoral nomadism remains the basic economy; carrying with it for the majority of the population the traditional political structure and kinship values described above. There has been no general local industrial revolution¹ and correspondingly little large-scale urbanization. The main towns in the Somali territories are tabulated here for comparison with estimates of their population.

French Somaliland
British Protectorate
Harar Province of Ethiopia
Somalia

Jibuti, new town, population *c.* 30,000 (15,000 Somali).²
Hargeisa, new town, population³ *c.* 30,000 Somali.
Harar, ancient city, population⁴ *c.* 60,000 (2,000? Somali).
Mogadishu, ancient city,⁵ population *c.* 110,000.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS
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ACCULTURATION
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SETTLEMENT PATTERNS
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COMPOSITION OF POPULATION
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Ethnographic Atlas Crosstabulations

Select Row Category

ea number
gathering
hunting
fishing
animal husbandry
agriculture

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region
area
ea number
gathering
hunting

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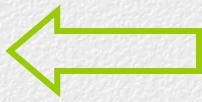
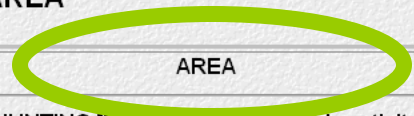
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Ethnographic Atlas Crosstabulations

Crosstabulation for:
HUNTING [Proportion of economic activity]
by
AREA

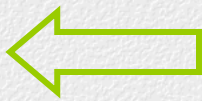
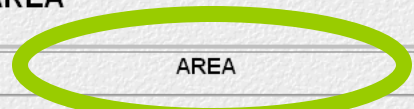
AREA	1	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals
HUNTING [Proportion of economic activity]											
0 - 5%	7	6	9	2	8	4	8	6	5	9	64
6 - 15%	4	6	7	3	5	7	5	5	2	3	47
16 - 25%	4	4	3	7	1	3	1	3	2	5	33
26 - 35%	2	3	2	5	4	0	0	1	1	1	19
36 - 45%	5	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	11
46 - 55%	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
56 - 65%	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
66 - 75%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
76 - 85%	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
86 - 100%	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	26	21	21	18	18	18	16	13	18	18	186



Ethnographic Atlas Crosstabulations

Crosstabulation for:
HUNTING [Proportion of economic activity]
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AREA	1	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals
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26 - 35%	2	3	2	5	4	0	0	1	1	1	19
36 - 45%	5	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	11
46 - 55%	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
56 - 65%	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
66 - 75%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
76 - 85%	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
86 - 100%	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	26	21	21	18	19	18	16	16	13	18	186





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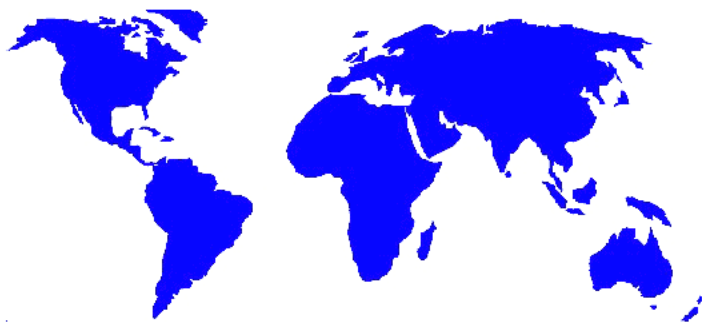
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Europe

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
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Africa

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Mesoamerica

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 - thus separating it from its image as a discipline relevant only to the study of the exotic, the “primitive,” and the non-West

- according to Mark T. Shutes, this same motivation lay behind **George Peter Murdock attempting to add more European material to the Human Relations Area Files**, so as to expand the scope of ethnographic examples

- one can argue that studying Europe was a byproduct of the **expanding interest of anthropologists in *all* cultures**, including those of the West

- but it is also important to point out that the very fact of **studying Europe made it easier to ask certain kinds of questions . . .**

- for example, given assumptions about Westerners, it may be easier to pose **research problems emphasizing decision-making individuals . . .**

- it is also possible that **new areas of interest** can be more easily explored in Europe
- the European Union (EU) for example**
as an acceptable, fully authentic, legitimate place for an anthropologist to do anthropological fieldwork ...

- therefore, **if an anthropologist works in Europe, it is more likely that s/he would borrow from other disciplines**

- through their work on Europe, anthropologists have become **more interdisciplinary**, drawing on ...
 - **history** (Brettell, Rogers; Kertzer ...)
 - **political economy** (Brettell, Kertzer)
 - **political science** (Wilson)
 - **demography** (Douglass)

- ... many of the authors make a good case for anthropology to **move out of the exotic margins and into the familiar centers of power, complexity, and hugeness**
 - to use Rogers's example, to 'move from Vasilika to Versailles'

- ... many of the authors make a good case for anthropology to move out of the exotic margins and into the familiar centers of power, complexity, and hugeness
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to 'move from Vasilika to Versailles'

- Susan Parman, however, suggests that “wherever we pitch our tents (in small island peasant communities or in the back offices of high-powered Eurocrats), we should do our best **to preserve the sense of the strange in the heart of the familiar — to disorient (not to Orient)” . . .**

“The ability of anthropologists to . . .

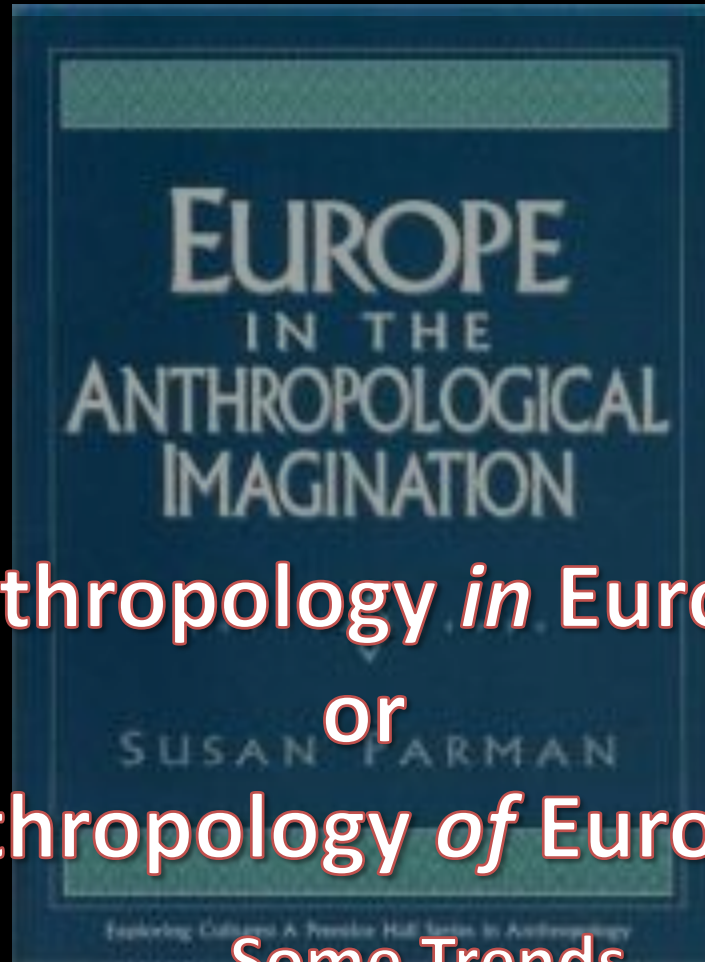
**. . . is what will make or break a
successful anthropology of
Europe”**

“The ability of anthropologists to . . .

- apply a cross-cultural perspective**
- turn the familiar on edge**
- develop a sense of distance from and cultural critique of what we take for granted**

. . . is what will make or break a successful anthropology of Europe”

“... by studying Europe,
anthropologists are in a position to
dissolve the binary opposition of
“Us” / “Other”
with which anthropology has been
engaged as part of its cultural
heritage”



**Anthropology *in* Europe
or
Anthropology *of* Europe?
... Some Trends**

... Noted