

Resources

The 1983 issue, number 12, of Annual Review in Anthropology is just out and among the bibliographic essays is one especially for us: Anthropology in Eastern Europe, by Joel Martin Halpern and David A. Kideckl, pp. 377-402. This should prove to be both a valuable resource for our own use and a significant demonstration to other anthropologists of the importance of anthropology in Eastern Europe.

Soviet Anthropology and Archeology is a journal of unabridged: translations from various periodical sources in the Soviet Union: Sovetskaia etnografiia (Soviet Ethnography); Sovetskaia arkheologiia (Soviet Archeology); Trudy Instituta etnografii (Publications of the Institute of Ethnography); Kratkie soobshchenia Instituta etnografii (Brief Reports of the Institute of Ethnography); Sbornik Muzei antropologii i etnografii Collection of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography); Voprosy filosofii (Problems of Philosophy); Voprosy istorii (Problems of History); Istoriia SSSR (History of the USSR). An attempt is made to select materials which best reflect developments in Soviet anthropology and archeology and which are of most interest to those professionally concerned with these fields. The editor is ethnologist Stephen P. Dunn. The publisher is M. E. Sharpe, 80 Business Park Drive, Armonk, NY 10504. Unfortunately, subscription fees are even higher than for most journals; for four issues per year, the annual rate is \$158.00 for institutions and \$41.00 for individuals associated with subscribing institutions.

In order to keep Newsletter readers apprised of this important publication, we will list the contents of each issue as it appears. The most recent issue, Spring 1983 (Volume XXI, number 4), contained the following articles:

- O. N. Grechina and M. V. Osorina, "Contemporary Children's Folk Prose" from (Russkii fol'klor, vol. XX, 1981)
- Iu. V. Ivanova, "Problems of Ethnography of the Bulgarians in the Works of Soviet Scholars from (Sovetskaia etnografiia, 1982, no. 2)

- A. K. Baiburn, "The Problem of the "Individual and tradition" in the works of J. Pentikkainen" from (Sovetskaiia etnografiia, 1982 no. 2)
 - S. A. Arutinov, "Processes and- Regularities of the Incorporation of Innovations into the Culture of an Ethnos" (Sovetskaiia etnografiia, 1982, no. 1)
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Book Notes

The Balkan City, 1400-1900, by Nikolai Todorov. Publications on Russian and Eastern Europe of the School of International Relations, Number 12. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press. 641 +xxvii pp., 25 plates, 6 figures, 103 tables, 6 appendices, bibliography, glossary. \$30.00.

The appearance in English of The Balkan City, 1400-1900 is an event of some importance for East Europeanists in America.

Todorov is currently vice president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and has served as Bulgaria's ambassador to Greece and to UNESCO and as director of historical research section of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His book, previously published in Russian, Bulgarian and French, is one of the most important economic histories to appear in the field of Balkan studies, presenting an extraordinarily rich and detailed description of cities and city life in Ottoman Europe. The analysis centers on the emergence of class differentiation between merchants and artisans in Balkan towns during centuries under discussion. This is a massive and highly comprehensive work resulting from many years of research in a wide variety of primary sources in several languages, including Ottoman Turkish, Greek, Serbian and Bulgarian. Presented in the course of the analysis is a wealth of previously unpublished data recovered from censuses, tax rolls, property deeds, wills, court records and other documents. It will be a valuable resource for both historical anthropologists and anthropological historians working in the area.

The Dynamics of East European Ethnicity Outside of Eastern Europe, edited by Irene Portis Winner and Rudolph M. Susel. Cambridge: Schenkman, 1983. XIV + 224 pp., tables, maps, figures (all unnumbered), index. \$22.95 (cloth), \$13.95 (paper).

This collection of papers was originally prepared for a conference at Bellagio, Italy, in 1977. The authors are a particularly heterogeneous lot, representing the fields of anthropology, sociology, folklore, history, linguistics and poetics and coming from Poland (two), Hungary (one), Israel (one), and America (five, of which three are of East European background). The nine papers are grouped in four sections: Hungary (immigration history and intra-community conflict among Hungarian-Americans); Poland (immigration history and intracommunity conflict among Polish-Americans); Yugoslavia (Slovene-Americans and Burgenland Croats); and ethnic identity as an aspect of polysystems (Jewish/Russian interaction in the arts, Czech vernacular and literary language, and the structural position of East European immigrants in the United States). Each section has a 2-3 page introduction and there is one final chapter, also brief, which attempts to pull together the disparate pieces. It is not surprising, given the heterogeneity of the participants and their topics and the lack of a narrowly focused theme overall, that the chief problem of the book is cohesion.

Armenian Village Life Before 1914, by Susie Hoogasian Villa and Mary Kilbourne Matossian. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1982. 197 pp., 1 map, 14 photographs, biographies of informants, glossary, bibliography, index. \$15.95 (cloth).

Susie Hoogasian Villa was a second generation immigrant whose parents and maternal grandmother were refugees from the Turkish massacre of Armenians during World War I. She grew up in an Armenian neighborhood of Detroit, attending the local Armenian Schools, listening to her family and their friends reminisce about "the good old days."* She went on to study folklore, and to publish a collection of folktales recorded among relatives and neighbors (One Hundred Armenian Tales and Their Folkloristic Relevance). It was during the : course of this collecting that she became fascinated by the Armenian village life of her ancestors. She spent the rest of her own life accumulating the data for this book In all, she interviewed 48 Detroit Armenians before her premature death in 1978. The incompletd manuscript was given Armenian historian Mary Kilbourne Matossian to prepare for publication. The result is unabashedly an ethnography, usually unanalytic, often over-generalized, and sometimes suspect. Nevertheless, it is a valuable contribution, not only for present and future generations of Armenian-Americans but for anthropologists as well. Prior to its publication, there was virtually nothing in print in English on rural Armenian society and culture. And, given the circumstances,

there was no way to obtain such information except by such a reconstruction from oral sources as this. There is good description here, detailed, interesting, often conveying a sense of the insider's perspective. It is organized in seven chapters, each chock full: The Village Community Clan and household; Daily Life; Betrothal and Marriage; Married Life and Childbirth; Child Rearing; Rituals, Beliefs and Omens; and .Folk Medicine, Illness, and Death