

# **The Unofficial Guide for Graduate Students in Anthropology at Boston University**

**Produced by the B.U. Anthropology Graduate Students Association (AGSA)**

**July, 2001**

Welcome to the Boston University Department of Anthropology, and congratulations! We, the graduate students, are excited about the department. In the last few years, we've seen the expansion of the faculty in sociocultural anthropology, as well as the beginning of a new graduate program in biological anthropology. We've also seen rising numbers of graduate students entering the department and fewer leaving. We've prepared this guide to give you a students' eye view on what to expect during your pre-fieldwork years in Boston.

AGSA was established in 1995 to provide a forum for Boston University anthropology graduate students to present works in progress, to represent graduate students' interests to the department and to facilitate the sharing of practical information among students in the department. We meet as needed through the semester. In past meetings, students have presented proposals, conference papers, and dissertation chapters. Faculty have also presented their work and discussed their current projects in a less formal setting than the classroom.

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### **I. Surviving Your First Year**

Your first year at B.U. will be exhausting. The Proseminar (henceforth "prosem") and Prof. Shipton's Social Anthropology (if you take it in your first year) are enough to keep anyone maniacally busy, but you'll need to take two other courses at the same time. Some pieces of advice from those who've survived:

"As early as possible in your first semester, resolve to dedicate your life to school work. It is impossible to maintain much of a life outside of school (at least for the first two semesters)."

"Professor Weller gave me this advice, and it really helped: graduate school helps to prepare you for the real world, in which there is never enough time to produce the ambitious papers you dream of writing. The best thing is to learn how to do the best you can in a relatively short amount of time."

"It really helps to talk to people, because only then do you realize that everyone is experiencing pretty much the same feelings, and you are not alone."

"It is common to feel that you really don't know as much as you thought you did, or you don't write as well as you thought you did. It helps to know that most people experience the sense that they're not good enough at first, but it will fade because it is probably not true. It's just a beginning student syndrome, I think."

## **Prosem**

In the first seminar of prosem, you will read two or three ethnographies a week, write a paper every weekend, and prepare presentations on back issues of journals for class. In class, you'll be asked about the tiniest details of the ethnographies. You'll see much of the conventional wisdom and typical criticisms of anthropological schools of thought held up to fierce scrutiny. You won't need to read every page of every book, but you probably can't get away with skipping any altogether. When you're taking the course, prosem will overwhelm you and make you miserable. It will also transform the way you approach anthropology.

"Above all, prosem--the seminars and the way Peter commented on my papers--forced me to read ethnographies carefully and critically enough that I could reinterpret the authors' field data. It gave me an unexpected respect for the richly detailed ethnographies of the early twentieth century. It also trained me to analyze other authors' material in a way that I think is essential for any kind of comparative or theoretical work in anthropology."

## **Field Methods**

Although not a mandatory part of this required course, practicing fieldwork skills among immigrants/refugees/international students from your intended field site is a great idea. The basic insights you gain will make your future proposal writing not only much easier, but more convincing of your ability and commitment. Final research papers in other courses related to your theoretical or ethnographic area are also great opportunities to try a small-scale ethnographic project.

## **Resources**

For students interested in religion, the department library has a copy of the Boston Church Directory, published by the Emmanuel Gospel Center at 2 San Juan Street, P.O. Box 18245, Boston, MA 02118, (617) 262-4567 (in the South End) can be a useful starting point. The directory lists hundreds of churches, with indexes by denomination, neighborhood, languages spoken, and ethnic groups represented. Even if you're not interested in religion, browsing the directory gives an idea of where different groups in the city live and congregate, and makes you wonder what the Zion Fire Baptized Holiness Church of God of the Americas, the Eglise Haitienne du Nazaréen Amis de la Sagesse, and the Preachers-N-Concert Christian Center are up to. How did Boston end up with an Arabic-speaking Southern Baptist congregation?

## **Contemporary Ethnography**

If you are feeling the need for more exposure to current thinking about ethnographic writing, here are some suggestions taken from a course on "Contemporary Classics in Ethnographic Writing," taught by Graham McFarlane at Queen's University, Belfast, in 1999:

Barth, F., *Cosmologies in the Making: A Generative Approach to Cultural Variations in Inner New Guinea* (Cambridge UP 1987).

Bloch, M., *From Blessing to Violence: History and Ideology in the Circumcision Ritual of*

*the Merina of Madagascar* (Cambridge UP 1986).

Cohen, A.P., *Whalsay: Symbol, Segment and Boundary in a Shetland Island Community* (Manchester UP 1987).

Gudeman, S., and Rivera, A., *Conversations in Colombia. The Domestic Economy in Life and Text* (Cambridge UP 1990).

Herzfeld, M., *The Poetics of Manhood: Contest and Identity in a Cretan Mountain Village* (Princeton UP 1985).

Panougia, N., *Fragments of Death, Fables of Identity: an Athenian Anthropography* (U Wisconsin Press 1995).

Taussig, M., *The Devil and Commodity Fetishism in South America* (UNC Press 1980).

de Castro, E.V., *From the Enemy's Point of View: Humanity and Divinity in an Amazonian Society* (U Chicago Press 1992).

### **Grant Applications** (for first year only)

All Ph.D. or M.A./Ph.D. students who are U.S. citizens or permanent residents should apply to the **NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Program** during the fall of their first year. This grant offers three years of funding, including fieldwork and language training. In the past this fellowship was only open to college seniors and first-year graduate students with no other previous graduate work; however, the qualifying criteria have relaxed in the last year and it is recommended that you contact the program directors to see if you may be eligible.

### **NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Program**

Oak Ridge Associated Universities

P.O. Box 3010

Oak Ridge, TN 37831-3010

(615) 241-4300

<http://www.nsf.gov/>

Deadline in late October; notification: March-April. The application is only 4 pages single spaced, and examples that won honorable mentions and fellowships are on file with the department. Be sure to have your advisor read over your application.

The **Javits Fellowship** sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education awards grants similar to those of NSF to students who have not yet finished their first year of graduate study.

<http://www.ed.gov/office/OPE/HEP/iegps/javitts.html>

email for application package: [melissa\\_burton@ed.gov](mailto:melissa_burton@ed.gov)

The deadline for Javits is in March.

### **Language Study**

Almost all graduate students will need to take some language courses prior to their fieldwork. Fortunately, the department lets you use your field language to fulfill the university's foreign language requirement for Ph.D. students, so you won't need to take

another scholarly language. If English is second language, your native language will serve to fulfill this requirement. Note that according to the University, the level required is only fourth semester level.

As of Spring, 2000, the departmental policy is for students to take a language proficiency exam. The two-hour exam requires you to translate into English (with the aid of a foreign language-English dictionary) a page or so of a scholarly journal article in your foreign language (either your anticipated fieldwork language or another language of foreign scholarship (e.g. French, German, Spanish). If there is no professor in the department who can administer the exam in your language, you must make arrangements with the Department of Modern Foreign Languages. The Department of Modern Foreign Languages also routinely offers reading courses in Spanish, German and French that are specifically designed to help grad students in all departments pass the language reading exams (e.g. LS 621 is the Spanish reading course). These classes are zero credit courses, and in some cases, the department may allow students to use the final exam as their language proficiency exam. Advance departmental approval is necessary. A final possibility to explore is that current intermediate level course work in a foreign language may be used to satisfy the language requirement. Again, check with the department.

**N.B.** Because most language courses are offered as undergraduate courses, you should see the department about getting permission to enroll. Graduate courses in French and German are also offered. Credits earned for language courses do not count toward degree requirements.

### ***Other Resources***

#### ***FLAS***

The Foreign Language Area Studies (FLAS) Program of the U.S. Department of Education provides tuition and stipends to U.S. citizens or permanent residents for summer and/or full-time language study.

For **Africanists**, the B.U. African Studies Center offers FLAS fellowships in a number of African languages offered here at B.U. Prof. John Hutchinson and Michelle Brooks at the African Studies Center (353-3673) or the African Studies Center's web site under <http://www.bu.edu/afr> have B.U. FLAS information and deadlines.

Each summer FLAS sponsors a **Summer African Language Institute** held at a different university, where 8-10 different African languages at various levels are offered. Besides offering language training, these are a great way to meet grad. students at other universities and in other disciplines who are working in your geographical area. B.U. offers FLAS money to students to study at other universities, and the universities that host the summer institutes usually have FLAS money available for outside students, but deadlines and availability vary from year to year. If you're interested in summer FLAS study, talk to John or Michelle by January at the latest.

Africanists can also make arrangements to use FLAS funds for full-time individual language study elsewhere, including overseas. This requires pre-approval from the U.S. Dept. of Education, so details of the proposed program should be submitted to Michelle at

least a month before the program begins. FLAS funds will only cover tuition and a living stipend, not travel costs.

For **non-Africanists**, FLAS money is often available for summer language study at other schools. You'll need to apply directly to the school offering the language, and may be at a disadvantage relative to students from that school. (At Harvard, non-Harvard students are told they basically have no chance.) Some schools in the northeast that have offered summer FLAS funding to outside students in the past are Yale (Swahili, Yoruba, Arabic, Zulu, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Russian, Chinese, and Japanese), the University of Virginia Center for South Asian Studies (Hindi, Urdu, Persian, Tibetan and Sanskrit), U. Pennsylvania (Arabic, Hebrew, Persian and Turkish), Middlebury (Chinese, Arabic, Italian, Spanish, French, German, Japanese, Russian) and Cornell (Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Quechua, Burmese, Khmer, Cebuano, Indonesian, Javanese, Tagalog, Thai, Vietnamese, Swedish, and Greek).

### *Other Options*

The Boston Language Institute in Kenmore Square (636 Beacon St.; (617) 262-3500; <http://www.boslang.com>) offers a range of language courses. Thirty-hour courses range in price from \$395 for common languages to \$695 for less-frequently taught ones, and longer and/or more intensive courses are available. Less expensive courses in common languages are also often available from the Cambridge, Brookline and Boston Centers for Adult Education.

For self-study and course materials, Schoenhof's Foreign Language Bookstore in Cambridge (76 Mt. Auburn St.; (617) 547-8855) has one of the best (but expensive) selections in the U.S.

The NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Program, open to first-year students and covering three years of graduate education, will cover language funding.

Boston is a great place for language study because it attracts international students and immigrants. If you can't find a course in your language at an area school, you can almost always find a native speaker.

### **Libraries**

#### *Mugar*

If an article you want is in a journal BU doesn't have, you can request a copy through inter-library loan. It is possible to request an inter-library loan either by filling out a form at any of the BU libraries or by using the online form at <http://www.bu.edu/library/>. It takes a couple weeks, but you get a free photocopy out of the deal! There are other research resources on the first floor of the library. The **Dissertation Abstracts International** CD-ROM set has its own dedicated terminal -- the one by itself, closest to the bathrooms. Do searches on this, then ask a reference librarian for a form to request a copy through inter-library loan. Copies of abstracts can be purchased for \$35 from **UMI Dissertation Express**, web address [wwwlib.umi.com/dxweb/gateway](http://wwwlib.umi.com/dxweb/gateway) Phone for order forms 1-800-521-0600 ext. 3736 Order form D (copies are available in Mugar). Other

searches that can be run from the main group of computers nearest the tall reference shelves include SOCIO-FILE and MEDLINE.

One way to save money on fines is to not pay them right away. You are not required to pay them until you graduate, so save time and money by letting them ride. The library has a policy of reducing fines over \$30 to half, with the exception of replacement fees for lost books . . . Besides doing on-line searches, you can now renew books on-line either by telnetting to **library** or at <http://www.bu.edu/library/>. To do so, however, you will first need to get a library password; you can do this at the circulation desk at either the Science and Engineering Library or at Mugar. You can only renew **twice** before you have to bring books in, and you can't renew by phone. Overdue books have to be renewed at the library, in person, but you don't have to bring the book with you. Web address for circulation: [web.bu.edu/library/circulation.html](http://web.bu.edu/library/circulation.html)

Some people have reported that the library has given them overdue warnings and fines for books that have already been returned. In some cases, the book is actually sitting on the shelf but library staff have checked only computer records. You may want to make sure that staff are recording books as 'returned.'

### *Science and Engineering Library*

Biological anthropologists, as well as sociocultural and medical anthropologists researching biological topics will become familiar with the **Science and Engineering Library** on Cummington Ave near the biological anthropology laboratory. B.U.'s **Medical School Library** is another valuable resource. Links to both of these libraries are at <http://www.bu.edu/library/> .

### *Anthropology Department Library*

The Anthropology Department has a small collection of books and journals that have recently been updated.

### **Resources at other Schools and Universities**

As a graduate student at B.U., you can enroll in graduate courses in any of B.U.'s schools (e.g. Public Health, Law, Education) and at Tufts, Boston College, and Brandeis. Africanists can also enroll in courses on Africa at Harvard. Through the Boston Theological Institute, one may register for courses in a number of area divinity schools, including Harvard's, through the BU School of Theology. Unofficially, students have been able to enroll in Harvard courses by taking a directed study with a B.U. professor, attending the Harvard course, and having the Harvard professor submit the grade to the B.U. professor (not all Harvard professors have been willing to agree to this system). Outside professors can also serve on your dissertation committee with permission from the department and GRS.

The basic challenge is finding out about faculty, courses, and meeting times at other universities. Fortunately the World Wide Web has made this process much easier, as most universities list their catalogs, faculty, and meeting times on the web.

There are also many seminars, lectures and conferences around the city. Notices about many of these are posted in the B.U. anthropology department. The anthropology departments at Harvard, M.I.T. and Brandeis all have regular seminars. For Africanists, Harvard's small African Studies program publishes an occasional newsletter listing events. These events are often as useful for the networking as for the talks themselves.

Finally, you're officially allowed to visit the Tozzer Anthropological Library at Harvard (the world's largest anthropology library) six times per calendar year. The Tozzer catalog is published as *Anthropological Literature*, and is available at <http://www.bu.edu/library/indexes.html> (choose "Anthropological Literature" or Anthropological Index online") or alternatively on the CD-ROMs at B.U.'s Mugar library. Note that this includes articles in journals as well as books. Searching Harvard's on-line catalog by telnetting to **hollis.harvard.edu** or at <http://hollisweb.harvard.edu/> will give you a more complete listing of books on any topic.

## **Staying Healthy**

### ***Dental Care***

For \$165 a year or \$125 for spring semester you (and spouses, dependents) can get dental care from B.U. dental students. This program is more time-consuming, but a lot cheaper than professional dental treatment or an individual dental insurance policy (B.U.'s health insurance doesn't cover dental care), and is highly recommended by students who have used it. The whole plan however, may only be worth it for those with a regular need for fillings. For example, off the plan, but still at BUGSDM, rates for a cleaning are \$50 (as of spring 1999), and for simple (one face of the tooth) fillings about \$43. There is a free shuttle bus between the School of Education entrance (on Sherborn St., between Bay State Road and Comm. Ave. Schedules are available in the **Useful Info folder**) and BUGSDM about once every hour. A brochure called "Fuzzy Teeth" is available at BU clinic or contact the Goldman School of Graduate Dentistry for details:

The Student Dental Plan

Boston University Goldman School of Graduate Dentistry

100 E. Newton St., Room 401

Boston, MA 02118

(617) 638-4701

<http://dentalschool.bu.edu>

### ***Immunizations and Health while Traveling***

If you're traveling internationally, you'll need immunizations. Those traveling to the field should look into this more than three months before they leave, because some inoculations (e.g. hepatitis A) come in a series of two or three shots. For the ones that they have, the BU clinic is generally cheapest. They don't have rabies vaccine, which is expensive (\$45/shot) but advisable if you're going to be near animals and is available at Medical Care Affiliates (listed below).

The **U.S. Dept. of State Bureau of Consular Affairs website** at <http://travel.state.gov> has the State Department's latest recommendations for immunizations, as well as security



advice and information on regions that are closed to outsiders, etc.

### **Other Boston Area Immunization Clinics    Tel    Hours**

Mt Auburn Hospital travel clinic    (617) 499-5055

Beth Israel Hospital walk-in clinic    (617) 667-8190    M-F 8-9:30, 2:30-4, Sat 10, 11 & 1 pm

Mass General Hospital immunization clinic    (617) 726-3906    M&W 8:30-4:30, F 8:30-12

Medical Care Affiliates, Prudential Center    (617) 262-1500    M-F 8-3:30

Tufts New England Medical Center    (617) 636-7001    R 4-6, F 8:30-11

Logan Airport (recorded message)    (617) 567-6543

If you are traveling to a **malarial** area, you'll need some kind of anti-malarial drug. Students considering Lariam (mefloquine) should be aware that there is much anecdotal evidence of psychiatric side-effects ranging from mild depression and nightmares to hallucinations and psychosis. The Lariam Action Group, a network in the UK and USA is documenting cases.

BU health insurance, administered via Chickering Claims Service, covers you while you are abroad. You don't have to get pre-certification or a referral. You should get an itemized bill, which you will probably be asked to pay up front. Submit the bill with a translation, and you will be reimbursed according to regular policy formulae and regulations.

You will probably also want some insurance to cover emergency evacuation. If you get an International Student ID card from Council Travel or STA, this automatically provides \$25,000 worth of evacuation insurance as well as \$100/day hospitalization while traveling (double-check for up-to-date information). This will save you about \$250.00 off of the premium for separate evacuation insurance (as well as getting you cheap fares on student flights, etc.).

## **Dealing with Money**

### ***Direct Deposit***

If you have a fellowship or employment with B.U. (i.e. if you're a teaching assistant, grader, research assistant or instructor), you can have your checks deposited directly into your bank account. Contact Janet O'Neil in the Anthropology Department for the necessary form (or Michelle Brooks in the African Studies Center if you're on a FLAS).

### ***Benefits of Being a T.A. and/or Presidential Fellow***

Besides getting your tuition paid and getting a living stipend, there are some under-documented perks of being a T.A. or fellow:

You get a 10% discount at the B.U. bookstore. Each year, B.U. eventually gets a list of all TA's and fellows to the bookstore, but this rarely happens before you'll want to start buying books in the fall. Bring the letter offering you the fellowship/T.A. position as proof and the bookstore will issue you a card certifying your discount.

You're allowed to check books out for six months at Mugar library, and allowed to check out bound periodical volumes overnight, which will save you fees, overpriced Mugar photocopying charges, and endless hassles. Again, your TA/Fellow status should be in the Mugar computer system, but if not, bring in a copy of your TA/Fellow award letter.

You're allowed to eat in the faculty dining room, on the top floor of the student union building.

### ***Photocopying***

The department photocopier is available for student use at \$.07/page. You'll get a bill at the end of each semester. Having a bill is convenient because you can deduct your photocopying bills from your taxes as educational expenses (see below). The copier is only available when the office is open, however, because the department doesn't issue keys to students. Make double-sided copies whenever you can -- you will move them more often than you will like, and double-sided is half-weighted, not to mention the trees you will save. If you put \$20 on a library photocopy card at a time, you can get copies for \$.08/page. You can reduce to fit on a page using the zoom function on the newer machines, but beware of a strange behavior pattern of these machines to reset to default every 10 copies or so.

For big jobs, Image Express at 700 Comm. Ave is close and probably the cheapest option at \$0.05/page. They also have professional binding services. Staples on Brookline Ave. in the Landmark Center is another inexpensive and convenient alternative.

### ***Some Other Student Discounts & Cheap Ways to Live***

If you don't have an American Express card, sign up at one of the tables in the GSU, and you'll get discounted airline vouchers for domestic travel. This also allows you to purchase travelers' checks at AmEx offices overseas with a check drawn on a U.S. bank, and to have your mail held at selected AmEx offices. At some banks in foreign countries (i.e. at Bank of China), you may get cash or traveler' checks with the card and a personal check for what seems to work out as a 4% finance charge.

The Student Advantage cards, available for \$20 or so, are a good deal. It's no problem to recoup the costs. They provide discounts on dozens of businesses including Mailboxes, Etc. (useful if you're sending out proposals at the last minute), Amtrak's Northeast Corridor service, and many others.

Outside the Haymarket T station, behind Quincy Market, every Friday and Saturday there's a massive sale of fruits, vegetables, and seafood, as well as a number of cheap butcheries, spice shops, etc. Prices here are a small fraction of those at grocery stores.

If you will be relying on public transportation it may be to your advantage to purchase a semester pass rather than buying them monthly. You can save 11% off the cost of T-passes. Go to the Office of Parking Services on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of the GSU, room 204 to sign up. The deadline for the fall semester pass is August 13<sup>th</sup>.



Finally, if you become a Resident Assistant, the IRS will impute a tax on the amount attributable to the rent that you would have to pay. In the past, and this is no indication of the future, the IRS assumes that you would pay \$600 a month to live—so they impute \$600 of income per month and tax you on it.

For information on taxes, including all forms and publications, go to:

[www.irs.ustreas.gov](http://www.irs.ustreas.gov)

[www.state.ma.us/dor](http://www.state.ma.us/dor)

For information on taxes when doing fieldwork abroad, go directly to

[www.irs.ustreas.gov/plain/forms-pubs/pubs/p593toc.htm](http://www.irs.ustreas.gov/plain/forms-pubs/pubs/p593toc.htm)

You have to pay taxes on most grant money - Fullbright-Hayes, IIE, etc. It is best if you are going to be overseas beyond one tax year, or straddling one tax year, to figure out how to pay taxes on your flat grant in a lump sum than pay for it one year and then pay for it the next year too. You can get tax forms from most U.S. embassies but it is easier to give someone you trust authorization to do your taxes on your behalf. Save all of your receipts from overseas because almost anything you spend your grant money on can be written off - book, photocopies, laptop, research assistant salary, etc. You should buy a receipt book. You can deduct govt. per diem for daily expenses. This is quite large and may cover your whole grant. The State Department has a list of allowed costs on its web site at <http://www.state.gov/www/perdiems/index.html> .

### **Computing Information**

If you buy a new computer, make sure to note that manufacturers these days often stipulate to retailers that customers dissatisfied with a purchase must return the computer within 10 days. In addition they charge restocking fees if any packaging is missing. In choosing a new computer, note that unless you do a lot of web browsing, or big graphics files, you don't need a state of the art machine for word processing and email.

Also please note that too much time spent at the computer is a bad thing. Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Repetitive Stress Injury, tendinitis, etc. -- whatever you call it, you need to take steps to avoid stressing your body. Make sure your work environment is ergonomically correct -- your elbows should be at right angles, hanging comfortably at your sides, forearms parallel to the ground, wrists straight and fingers dangling down. This usually means a keyboard tray that hangs below your desk. It is important to realize that stressing your joints and tendons is cumulative, and once you feel pain, it is too late. Reasonably accurate and fast voice recognition software is available for a reasonable price (Dragon Naturally Speaking), although for this software, it is worth getting as fast a machine as possible.

### ***University Resources***

If you have a personal computer (Mac or PC), B.U.'s Personal Computing Support Center (<http://web.bu.edu/pcsc> ) on Cummington Road sells (for only \$5) the BU Internet CD which includes everything you need to connect to BU, including e-mail, telnet and ftp

clients, zip (data compression) utilities, and web browsers. They also distribute McAfee anti-virus software for the PC and Virex for the Macintosh, and they have a site license covering all BU users - meaning that you can go to the software manufacturers website and download the latest virus definition files for free (NB this is worth doing - several hundred new viruses appear each month). They also offer training in a number of software packages and generally offer more prompt assistance than you'll ever get from commercial tech. support.

If you're interested in publishing on the World Wide Web, you should look at <http://www.bu.edu/webcentral/>, part of BU's Networked Information Services. The site provides information on how to set up your own home page on the people.bu.edu server, and they provide free training in the latest packages for web development like HomeSite, Dreamweaver and Flash. Even if you don't buy the software, you can download free 30-day copies - the training materials will explain how.

If you're going to use the World Wide Web for a long period of time, you should consider using one of the X-terminals in the basement of Cummington Road. The internet connection there is generally 3-4 times faster than a PC with a 33.6K baud modem.

If you're printing large documents and have a slow printer, the facilities in the basement of Cummington Road are also useful. You can print from a PC or Mac 3.5" floppy disk to the network printer. As a grad student, you automatically get 1250 free pages of printing. The wait for your printout can be long, but it's usually faster and less costly than printing on a personal printer.

### ***Using your BU Account for Backups***

At least one student in the department has lost an entire semester's worth of work because they didn't back up their hard drive. The solution is to backup often. But you usually don't need to back up everything on your hard drive, so this shouldn't be so arduous. Here is a method that has worked for me (Derick).

Three steps:

- 1) Every nine months or so, make a complete backup of your hard drive onto floppies/writeable CDs/zip disks or some other media.
- 2) Then, as you work, keep all your different projects (e.g. thesis, coursework etc.) in separate directories. Using WinZip (on the BU Internet CD) or another zip utility, create a zip file corresponding to each directory. When you finish work each night (or every week if you want to live on the edge), open the zip files for the projects you've been working on, select Add, under Action select Update, then click the button labeled Update with wildcards - this will update everything in the zip file.
- 3) Upload the zip file into your BU account. The best way to do this is with a ftp client - the BU Internet CD includes one called Absolute FTP. To connect using Absolute FTP, just select QuickConnect from the File menu. For the hostname, type in acs.bu.edu . Uncheck the box labelled "anonymous login" and enter your BU username and password, then click ok. You should see another window appear with the directory of your BU

account. You can now drag and drop files from your computer to your BU account. The zip files are pretty small - my entire thesis (200+ pages currently) is about 420k, and takes only 5 minutes to transfer.

The great advantage to using ftp is that even if you have a gas leak and your house explodes, your backup zip files are all stored at BU. Likewise if you're in the field, you can be guaranteed that even if all your baggage is lost, your work will still be in Boston when you arrive.

### *Useful Web Addresses*

For B.U.: <http://web.bu.edu>

For housing information: <http://www.bu.edu/orientation/> or <http://www.bu.edu/personnel/mlw/> (These web sites are designed for incoming freshmen and new employees respectively, but they have many useful links that may help you find housing throughout your stay in the Boston area.)

<http://gso.bu.edu/>(Boston University Graduate Student Organization)

<http://www.bu.edu/bulletins/GRS/>(Grad School Bulletin)

For Boston area info: <http://boston.yahoo.com>(directory of websites of Boston-area institutions)

<http://www.boston.com>(includes Boston Globe calendar listings and classifieds)

<http://www.mbta.com> (for T, bus, and commuter rail info.)

For Anthro.: <http://www.nitehawk.com/alleycat/anth-faq.html>(directory of anthro resources on the net)

<http://www.ameranthassn.org>(American Anthropological Association)

<http://lucy.ukc.ac.uk>(directory of British-based anthro. resources including the RAI's Anthropology Index and an index of UK anthro. theses since 1970).

<http://www.utexas.edu/cons/aapa>(American Association of Physical Anthropologists - AAPA)

Other: [http://travel.state.gov/passport\\_renewal.html](http://travel.state.gov/passport_renewal.html)(US passport renewal)

## **II. Your Second and Third Years**

### **Degree Requirements**

The degree requirements are well described in the department's official student handbook. We have two additional bits of advice:

If you need to take AN 102 (Intro. to Biological Anthro.) and are short on time, take it through the B.U. Metropolitan College. The lectures are once a week rather than twice, in the evening rather than at 8:30 AM, and there are no additional meetings for section.

If you are a M.A./Ph.D. student, file the paperwork for the M.A. degree during your second year to avoid unnecessary delays later on (although you have to refile for the semester you actually receive it). Having this degree in hand can also help your application for some grant programs. (Note, however, that you need to have passed your language competency exams to receive the M.A. degree). See Martha Kahn in the Graduate School office for the paperwork.

### **Comprehensive Exams**

Sometime after you finish your course work, you'll take your comps: six papers, 6-10 pages each, in ten days, based on a bibliography of 140 or so books, divided into three sections: general theory, your topic, and your geographical area. There are two opposing schools of thought on comps. The first is to be as thorough as possible ("This is the only chance you're going to get to read all the things that you see cited and that you've been wanting to read for years but never had time for!"); the second, to get it over with ("How much of this can they actually ask you questions about? The sooner you finish your comps, the sooner you can get on with fieldwork!").

In the end, everyone finds a personal compromise between these two approaches. The growing consensus leans toward the "get it over with" sooner rather than later. How much and how carefully you read will depend on your background in anthropology, your topic and your area when you start the program. But it will also depend on how well you can use your years of course work to prepare for comps.

By the first semester of your second year, start drafting your bibliography for comprehensive exams, collecting notes and library call numbers, and think about who you want on your committee. You may want to invest in **reference management software** such as **ProCite** or **EndNote** in your first year, so you will not have to spend time endlessly retyping your bibliographic references in preparing your list and during the actual exam. Works from the three semesters of prose can provide the bulk of your general theory section. This will give you breathing room to read the classic social theory (Marx, Weber, Durkheim) and histories of anthropology and the social sciences (Stocking, Harris, Kuper etc.) that will let you fit all the pieces together. Even better, if you have big chunks of your bibliography ready by the second semester of your second year, you can take a directed study and use it to read a lot of the material before you "officially" start preparing for comps.

Finalizing your bibliography is a strategic exercise. The best way to get the most reasonable length bibliography is to start with a short list and force your committee members to think of stuff to add to it (don't worry, give them a few reminders and they will) rather than start with a "wish list" and cut from there. Your committee members will be reluctant to take something off your list -- they assume you've already read it, probably -- unless you insist. There has been a consensus that bibliographies and exam paper lengths have been inflated as of late, so don't feel that you have to match recent examples in terms of length

How you approach writing your comps will depend on your own personal style. No matter how you write, though, you'll probably need to have all the books that are on your

list available and on hand. If you can force yourself to make up questions for yourself and answer them, you will have lots of material to cut and paste from when the real thing comes. It will also help you think and help you direct your advisors into asking you interesting questions. During the exam, be careful of your health. Get some exercise every day and make sure that your chair, desk and computer are aligned ergonomically, or the exam experience could leave you with a painful repetitive stress injury disability for life. Take frequent breaks. When you're pacing yourself, be sure to leave several hours to make four copies of your essays (one for each examiner and one for the departmental files). Copiers tend to jam or run out of toner in direct proportion to your level of fatigue and stress.

More advice:

You must get your language requirement completed before you take your comps. Contact the BU Language Center.

Last minute changes to committee composition, reading list, timing of qualifying exam, etc. have happened. Verify these things with your committee members and remind them of the scheduling. Your committee must have your completed exam in the anthro office one week before your exam.

### **Teaching Opportunities**

By your third year, you'll probably be looking for some alternatives to TA'ing Anthro 101 at B.U. yet again. Fortunately, there are plenty.

You can teach your own courses at B.U.'s Metropolitan College and Summer Session. Unfortunately you're limited to the courses requested by the Met. College, which are usually Anthro 101 and 102. Talk to Janet for details on these opportunities.

Tufts University's Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology regularly needs teaching assistants for their introductory course, and they pay almost 50% more than B.U. The only downside is the commute to Somerville (about 45 minutes by T from Kenmore to Davis).

Tufts is also home to the Experimental College. Here, you can design your own course and teach it to motivated and intelligent Tufts undergrads. For applications, call the Experimental College at (617) 627-3384. The deadline for fall courses is March 14; for spring, October 14. Graduate students who have done this in the past recommend it highly.

The Centers for Adult Education in Boston, Brookline and Cambridge all accept proposals for courses as well. These classes are less formal, and generally involve less reading and writing on the part of the students. Courses start throughout the year with deadlines for applications four to six months prior to the start date. For information on the Cambridge center call (617) 547-6789; for the Boston center, call (617) 267-4430. Many of these courses are non-academic, so if you have knowledge of an exotic cooking style, language, or computer program, etc., you can propose a course.



Stanley Kaplan, the Princeton Review, and a half-dozen or so small organizations run courses to help students prepared for standardized tests. This is easy work--once you've taught a 6-week course once or twice, you'll know the material backwards and forwards and won't require very much preparation for each class. With wages of \$14/hr. and up, these are some of the more lucrative part-time jobs, and work is usually available year-round.

Beginning in 2000-2001 as a pilot program and then fully in 2001-2002, B.U. is instituting a writing course requirement for all undergrads. As it is currently envisioned, these courses will have an enrollment of 17-19 students and be taught primarily by graduate students, with a salary of \$3500 per course. The possibility exists that grad student instructors will also be designing syllabi for these courses. Michael Prince in the Dept. of English is the contact person for this program.

### **Getting Funded**

Here is some general advice for applying for fieldwork funding:

Begin drafting and circulating your proposal as early as possible. In the past, the department required students to prepare a draft proposal during their first semester, and we encourage you to do so, even if it bears no resemblance to your eventual thesis project. AGSA meetings provide a forum where you can present drafts of your proposal for feedback from students and faculty. If you're applying for funding in the fall, try to have a draft ready by the beginning of classes.

Finish any incompletes before you apply for funding, or prepare to be disappointed. A transcript with incompletes gives a review committee an easy way to justify rejecting an otherwise strong proposal.

Contact funding agencies for forms as early as possible, and type up as much of the forms as possible as soon as you receive them. At 2:30 in the morning the day before your proposal is due, you don't want to be messing around with white-out and correction tape. For those perpetually at-the-last-minute, there is a post office open 24-hours/7-days behind South Station on the red line.

The Social Science Research Council (SSRC) produces a very useful guide to proposal writing, available from their web site or by mail at the address listed below. In general, you should browse the websites of all the funding agencies you are applying to, looking in particular at recently funded project titles, members of the review committees, etc.

When designing your methodology, it may be important for granting agencies that you sound scientific. To a lot of people, this means being quantitative. In the end, you have to sound like you are familiar with systematic sampling techniques, and know what goes into designing and administering a census that will give you valid results. One resource on campus to help you design a census -- it is his job to help people in anthropology and sociology develop censuses and especially ways to code data that can be analyzed easily with the SPSS statistical software on the acs mainframe. He is John Houlihan at 111 Cummington St., (617) 353-8259, [jjh@bu.edu](mailto:jjh@bu.edu). He is very nice. SPSS is also available for

PCs and Macs at educational discounts from University Computers; other programs widely used for doing stats are Systat, S+ and SAS. Depending on your approach and level of sophistication, the functions built into Excel or other spreadsheet programs may be all you need. Non-parametric statistics, an approach designed for use with relatively small sample sizes, have also been suggested as suitable for anthropological data.

### *Office of Sponsored Programs*

The Office of Sponsored Programs is an essential resource. The OSP can help you with finding agencies and writing proposals. The OSP administers two funding databases: the Community of Science (COS) and the Sponsored Programs Information Network (SPIN).

**Office of Sponsored Programs**  
**25 Buick Street, Boston, MA 02215**  
**(617) 353-4365 fax: (617) 353-6660**  
<http://www.bu.edu/osp/>

Also, in the Anthropology Department main office is a black filing cabinet that has files on a large number of funding agencies.

### *Funding Agencies*

Following is information on funding sources. Deadlines, topical and regional foci, and requirements of granting agencies change from year to year, so contact potential grantors early. Some of these are only available to U.S. citizens or for study in certain regions. The department also has files of grant information for you to peruse. Take the time to look a little further into opportunities even if you think one element doesn't fit: i.e. the National Security Education Program grants don't use such a CIA-sounding name to the country you will be working in; and they actually speak English at the Institut fur die Wissenschaften vom Menschen in Vienna, so you don't have to know German.

### *Fieldwork Grants*

Two of the most popular grants, **Fulbright** (now available again for China) and **Fulbright-Hays**, are administered through B.U. Note that if you get any grant for international study, you can register at the Grad School as a full-time "traveling scholar" and be exempt from continuing student fees (you will still need to pay BU for health insurance if you want it).

For **Fulbright** information, contact Dr. Craig Klafter ([cklafter@bu.edu](mailto:cklafter@bu.edu)) in the B.U. Office of the President or see <http://web.bu.edu/bufellow/fulbright.htm> (via the Office of Fellowships). Aside from providing you with the forms and representing the administration on the in-house Fulbright committee, Craig usually has useful advice on revisions to proposals and may know about other funding sources. The Fulbright application process is very bureaucratic, and starts in June with the pre-application form, with the proposal also early--usually the 2nd week of September, so if you want to apply for a Fulbright, you should have your proposal and letters of recommendation lined up before the fall semester begins.

For **Fulbright-Hays** info., contact Andrea White at the office of the Dean of the Graduate School. Fulbright-Hays grants are extremely competitive, but can offer much more money (up to \$70,000 or so, compared to \$10-15,000 for most others). Applications are due around the 2nd week of October. Some information is available on from the U.S. Dept. of Education web site at <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OPE/OHEP/iegps/ddrap.html>.

Following is a list of other popular sources of fieldwork funding with recent deadlines and notification dates.

**American Association of University Women**

Educational Foundation

2201 N. Dodge Street

Iowa City, IA 52243

for women citizens or permanent residents; for summer or school year (starting 6/1)

web: <http://www.aauu.org/>

deadline Nov 15 1997 \$5,000-\$25,000

**Social Science Research Council (SSRC)**

-International Dissertation Field Research Fellowship (Deadline for receipt: 11/18/97; Notification: late May; forms available on line) and

-Program on International Peace and Security

SSRC-MacArthur Foundation Fellowships on Peace and Security in a Changing World (Deadline for receipt: 11/15/96)

810 Seventh Ave.

New York, NY 10019

(212) 377-2700; fax: (212) 377-2727

<http://www.ssrc.org>

**Spencer Foundation Dissertation Fellowships for research related to education**

900 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 2800

Chicago, IL 60611-1542 U.S.A.

(312) 337-7000; Fax: (312)337-0282;

E-MAIL: [fellows@spencer.org](mailto:fellows@spencer.org); WEB: <http://www.spencer.org>

The Spencer Foundation also offers pre-dissertation fellowships for students mid-way through their programs (comps, prospectus writing, early fieldwork) as well as fellowships targeted at specific issues (immigrant education). Deadlines for all of these vary, so check the website.

**Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research**

220 Fifth Ave.

16th Floor

New York, NY 10001

(212) 683-5000; <http://www.wennergren.org/welcome.htm>

Deadlines: May 1 and November 1 (you can only apply once a year)

Notification: late May for November applications (money in July), money in Jan for May apps.

**NSF Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grants**

4201 Wilson Blvd.  
Arlington, VA 22230  
(703) 306-1758; <http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/bcs/anthro/start.htm> (cultural anthropology)  
<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/bcs/physical/start.htm> (biological anthropology)

Deadlines: July 1 and January 1. **NB after October 1, 2000, all applications must be submitted electronically - see the web sites for details.**

Cultural Anthro. Program Director is Stuart Plattner; Bio. Anthro. Program Director is Mark Weiss.

This grant is unusual in that they will pay for a laptop. Download the Grant Proposal Guide, NSF 99-2 from the web site, and forms are at the end. Look at the anthro sub-site for exceptions to the general format required. This is a long application - 10 pg single spaced. It is particularly heavy in the information (including C.V., and more) it asks of your advisor ("principal investigator"), so make sure to ask for these in a timely manner. You also need to get BU institutional approval for your budget. Best to leave at least 2 weeks for this, though they can rush to some extent if necessary. Contact Erin Ryan at OSP at (617) 353-4365. Notification: January (for July) and June (for January). NSF also has other topical grants in about 12 categories under the Directorate of Social, Behavioral and Economic Research. For info, see their web site at <http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/bcs/physical/start.htm>.

### **United States Institute for Peace**

Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace  
1550 M St., Ste. 700  
Washington, DC 20005-1708  
(202) 429-3886; <http://www.usip.org/fellows.html>  
Deadline: o/a November 15

### **National Security Education Program**

AED/NSEP  
1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W.  
Suite 900  
Washington, DC 20009-1202  
<http://www.aed.org/nsep>

**N.B.** This grant requires that your research be justifiable as contributing to the national security interests of the United States, and has been avoided and/or condemned by some scholars and scholarly organizations in the past. On the other hand, the words "national security" are not actually on any paperwork seen by the country you are going to, so think twice.

For research in Israel only:

### **The Lady Davis Fellowship**

Hebrew University  
Givat Ram  
Jerusalem 91904  
tel: 972-2-566-3848; e-mail: [LDFT@vms.huji.ac.il](mailto:LDFT@vms.huji.ac.il)

*Web Addresses of Other Funding Agencies*

National Academy of Sciences <http://www.nas.edu/>

National Institute of Health <http://www.nih.gov/grants/>

Rockefeller Foundation <http://www.rockfound.org/>

**Summary Calendar of the Old Standbys**

<u>Name</u>	<u>due date</u>	<u>notification date</u>
NSF	1/1	post June
Wenner-Gren	5/1	Nov-Feb
NSF	7/1	post Dec
Fulbright IIE	early Sept.	April-July
Fulbright-Hays	mid Oct.	May
Wenner-Gren	11/1	May-July
SSRC	11/15	May

***Write-Up Money***

Go to the OSP (Office of Sponsored Programs (617) 353-4365 fax: 353-6660

<http://www.bu.edu/osp/>) for information about write-up money. When you are in the field, you'll want to stay in touch with the department about your anticipated return date in order to get research assistant and teaching assistant positions when you come back.

**American Association of University Women**

Scholarship Coordinator

2201 N. Dodge Street Department 60

Iowa City, IA 52243

for women citizens or permanent residents in final year of writing (starting 7/1)

deadline Nov 15 1998 \$15,000 (<http://www.aauw.org>) (319) 337-1716 X60

**Cora DuBois Charitable Trust**

1 Beacon St.

Boston, MA 02108

write-up, especially involving Tozzer materials

deadline in Feb. \$16,000/yr or \$8,000 6 mos. (617) 573-0100 fax (617) 227-4420

**Spencer Foundation**

see earlier entry

**Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation**

email: [charlotte@woodrow.org](mailto:charlotte@woodrow.org) (<http://www.woodrow.org>) fax: (609) 452-0066

**UVA Woodson Institute**

"The Woodson Institute invites scholars working in the humanities and social sciences to apply for predoctoral (two-year) and postdoctoral (one-year) fellowships. These residential fellowships are designed to facilitate the completion of dissertations/manuscripts in African American and African Studies and related fields; preference is given to applicants whose research is substantially completed."

see <http://www.virginia.edu/~woodson/programs/fellowships.html>

## **Preparing to Go To the Field**

### ***Methods***

Once you've been funded, whether or not your prospectus has been approved by the department, and before you go to the field, it's worth reviewing your methods section again. This is the time when you can dig into H. Russell Bernard's *Research Methods in Anthropology* and the journal *Cultural Anthropology Methods*, as well as any statistical techniques and or software you may be planning to use.

Even if you don't plan to do anything quantitative, a useful exercise is to think about how you would do a quantitative study on your topic - exactly what data would you need, how would you collect it, how would you measure it - Bernard's text is great for thinking this stuff through. If you're planning to do a survey or other quantitative research, practice setting up the spreadsheets or other software that you would use to do the data analysis. It will be *extremely* useful for you to be able to produce quick graphs or other summaries of your quantitative data while you're in the field, and it's worth working out exactly how to do so before you get there. One way to do so is to go through Bernard's text and work out how you would put the sample material in his chapters on statistics onto the computer.

Another useful exercise is figuring out how you will code and index your fieldnotes. Even if you take all of your notes on paper, it will make your work much easier in the field and when you're writing up if your field notes (which will probably consist of several thousand pages) are indexed on a computer. An easy way to do this is to set up a database (in Access, Paradox, Filemaker, or whatever database program you have) with the following fields:

Name - a unique name or number combination for the field note (you could use different series for different types of notes - e.g. L and a number for life histories, A and a number for analytic notes, etc.)

Date - the date of the interview

Location - the physical location (e.g. notebook 3 page 17 or just 3:17) of the field notes - this is the key information that makes the whole index work

Keywords - a text field with three or four letter codes (e.g. "farm hous kins land" or whatever your topics are). Keep a separate file where you make a list of all your codes.

You can also add other fields for persons interviewed, mentioned, place of the interview etc. as you see fit. The point of all this is that you can then do a keyword search & immediately get the location of all your notes on a given topic. If you take your notes on the computer, some databases will let you enter a filename or hyperlink in the Location field so you can open the file directly from your search results.

### ***Logistics***

It is very important before leaving for the field that you arrange with someone to take care

of your registration and financial aid (if applicable). Especially if you have student loans in deferment: if you register even a few days late, B.U. will automatically notify your student loan lenders that you are no longer enrolled, and those loans will begin to come due with late charges, capitalized interest and so on (while you're thousands of miles away, with no easy way to receive or pay the unexpected bills...). Officially, the BU administration will not notify the department of any financial aid or registration issues - all correspondence will be sent to your last address of record, so you will need to ensure that whoever is receiving your mail is able to liaise with BU and/or contact you regarding these issues.

Informally, the department will try to monitor students' registration status. After discussions in Spring 2000, it was agreed that students should take the responsibility for putting together the material necessary to meet their logistical needs. This would include:

- a schedule, with deadlines for registration/financial aid forms
- contact information
- all required forms (two registration forms per semester, a full-time certification form and a course registration form), with faculty signatures obtained in advance

It was also agreed that the department would contact students in the field by any means possible (i.e. including phone and/or fax) if the department becomes aware of problems with their financial aid/registration. In the past, students with phone access but without e-mail access have found that they had missed registration because the department had only been relying on e-mail and not attempting to reach them by phone. If you are going to be away from e-mail, but will have access to a phone, you should make a point of confirming this with the department before you go and while you are in the field.

If you have student loans, we also recommend that you get some extra deferment forms (from the Registrar's Office or your lender) in advance of your departure, fill them out with blank dates, and leave them with whomever is handling your finances, so that in the event you do miss registration, you will be able to get your deferment reinstated rapidly.

### **Giving Papers**

Giving papers at conferences and seminars can be harrowing, but it's a great opportunity for graduate students to get outside feedback on their work and to start building the connections that are vital for a successful career in academia after graduation.

The most impressive conference papers are those that stay within the time limit but manage to present substantive material and provoke interesting questions. There are (at least) two ways to achieve these goals. First, rehearse your paper so you know exactly how long it will take, when you can pause, etc., and don't go over. People who take too long annoy the other participants and they annoy audience members who have come to a panel to hear a specific paper, only to have it cut short because the previous people have eaten up all the time. A good moderator should prevent this happening, but there are many bad moderators out there.

Second, make the painful cuts necessary to make it fit within the allotted time (usually 12-15 minutes for conferences). A simple rule of thumb for cutting papers is to eliminate theoretical and methodological introductions; get straight to your original case material. You can always draw out theoretical implications in your closing comments. You know your material better than any members of the audience--let them ask the big theoretical questions, and if they don't, use your answer to another question to make your theoretical points.

At smaller conferences, particularly among specialists in your region or topic, papers based on your proposal are often appropriate. These events tend to be more intimate and friendly than the big conferences, and faculty are usually excited to see graduate students going into their sub-field. You'll probably get corrected on a minor point or have someone bring up a critical piece of literature that you've overlooked, but if you present yourself "in process," knowledgeable but open to suggestions, this shouldn't be a problem.

### **Resources**

AGSA is the place to hone your paper-giving skills. Several meetings each semester are dedicated to presentation of papers in a conference-type format (i.e. with someone watching the clock and question time afterwards). These are great opportunities to rehearse a paper you might be thinking of giving at a conference at a later date.

Africanists can also take advantage of the B.U. Graduate African Studies Conference, held in March-April. This interdisciplinary conference has usually attracted between 25 and 30 participants from as far as Montreal, Florida and Chicago, as well as the northeast U.S. Students commonly present proposals here, and many past participants have commented on the utility of the conference for refining their proposals. A similar conference (inspired by the B.U. conference and highly recommended by attendees) is held in the midwest, with the precise location and dates varying from year to year.

Other conferences range from the massive (e.g. the American Anthropological Association conference, running nearly a week) to small-scale one-day events. Details on most conferences of interest to anthropologists can be found in the AAA's *Anthropology Newsletter*. Other sources are the *Chronicle of Higher Education* and the various area studies associations. Large conferences tend to have very early advance deadlines for papers, often nine months or a year. It's also helpful to submit your paper as part of a coherent panel; otherwise you risk being shuttled into a vaguely defined panel of leftover and oddball papers. For smaller conferences, deadlines are usually much later and more open to negotiation. Only in rare cases will you need to submit anything more than a one to two hundred word abstract; usually you can wait to write the paper right up until the night before the conference (and many people do).

Even if you're not giving a paper, you should try to make at least one visit to the AAA conference while you're doing your course work. The AAA conference is held annually in November, and is usually in Washington, DC in odd-numbered years. Just a few days of listening to papers from 8 AM to 6 PM will give you enough ideas to keep you busy for the next semester. Actually, you will soon learn that you don't go to conferences to hear papers, you go to meet people -- it is never too early to start networking with people who



will serve as referees for your work in the future. You can't just suddenly ask someone to read your proposal if you don't know them, so start to get people in your field to know who you are (in a very non-burdensome way) ASAP.

The department has videotapes of B.U. anthropology job applicants, an invaluable resource of things to both emulate and avoid when giving a talk. Should the department be interviewing candidates for positions while you're on campus, it is highly recommended you attend these job talks.

### **Appendix I Common Books for the General Theory Section of Comps.**

This is not, of course, an authoritative list. The selection of works and the way they've been classified are open to debate, but it offers a starting point for those of you in the sociocultural tract. Other good sources are prosem syllabi from previous years at B.U. and elsewhere, and the bibliographies in works like Harris 1968 below or the new *Dictionary of Anthropology*. It only goes up to the 1980s, and doesn't include recent works on transnational populations, phenomenology, the anthropology of experience, medical anthropology, behavioral ecology, etc. Nor does it include any works in the field of biological anthropology.

The call letters provided are for Mugar library, unless otherwise indicated. Many of these books are also in the library of the School of Theology (on Comm. Ave., across from Mugar), and some are in the department library.

### **General Reference Works**

This section is intended primarily to help you orient yourself to the field of anthropology. They're not really appropriate for your comps list themselves, but can provide references to more specific readings on particular topics/authors.

T. Barfield, ed., *The Dictionary of Anthropology*. Oxford: Blackwell, 1997.

G. Marshall, ed., *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Sociology*. Oxford UP, 1994. One of the most useful books for the theory section of comps, it covers social anthro as well as sociology and highlights linkages between the disciplines.

John Lechte, ed., *Fifty Key Contemporary Thinkers: From Structuralism to Postmodernity*. A great reference on social theory/cultural studies, with entries on people like Merleau-Ponty, Lacan, Kristeva, and Baudrillard who turn up in anthro here and there.

H. Russell Bernard, *Research Methods in Cultural Anthropology* - an invaluable potpourri of anthro research methods, with lots of examples and interesting ideas. It's obviously useful for your methods section, but is also worth bringing with you to the field to inspire when you feel like you've stopped making progress.

There is also a collection of biographies of anthropologists on the web (with over 360 entries) at <http://emuseum.mankato.msus.edu/information/biography/>

### **Early Social Theory**

Durkheim, Emile

1964 [1893] *The Division of Labor in Society*. Pardee (Mgt.) HD 51 F331 c.2

Durkheim and Mauss

1963 *Primitive Classification*. Chicago: UCP. **GN 490.D813 1967**

Weber, Max

*The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* **BR 115.E3F58**

Gerth and Mills, eds. *From Max Weber* **H 33 .W36 F46**

Marx, Karl

*Capital* **HB 501 F674**

*Precapitalist Social and Economic Formations* **HB 501 F641**

Engels, Friedrich

"The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State" **HQ 504.F02**

### **Early Anthropology**

Maine, Henry *Ancient Law* **K 0 F631**

Morgan, L.H. *Ancient Society* **CB 301.F08**

Tylor, E.B. *Primitive Culture* **GN 400.F581**

Van Gennep, *Rites of Passage* **GN 473.G513**

### **Diffusion and Historicism**

Lowie, Robert 1923 *Primitive Society* **GN 488 F47**

Boas, Franz 1937 *Race, Language and Culture* **GN 8.F40**

### **Functionalism**

Malinowski *Argonauts of the Western Pacific* **GN 671.N5 F22**

Evans-Pritchard, E.E. 1940 *The Nuer* Oxford: OUP. **DT 132 F40**

Firth, Raymond *We the Tikopia* **GN 480.F36**

Fortes, Meyer

1945 *The Dynamics of Clanship Among the Tallensi* **GN 655.T3 F45**

Fortes and Evans-Pritchard *African Political Systems* **GN 490.F40**

Leach, Edmund 1954 *Political Systems of Highland Burma* **GN 2.F40**

Radcliffe-Brown, A.R.

1950 Introduction. In *African Systems of Kinship and Marriage*, ed. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown and Daryll Forde. London: Oxford University Press. **GN 480 F50**

1952 *Structure and Function in Primitive Society* **GN 490.F52**

Richards, Audrey

1937 *Land, Labor and Diet in Northern Rhodesia* **GN 652.B4 F39**

### **Culture and Personality**

Benedict, Ruth *Patterns of Culture* **GN 400.F59**

Mead, Margaret

*Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies* **DU 740.F63**

Bateson, Gregory *Naven* **DU 740 F58**

### **Cultural Ecology/Materialism**

Steward, Julian *The Theory of Culture Change* **HM101.S785 1976M**

Harris, Marvin *Cannibals and Kings* **GN358.H37 1991**

Rappaport, Roy *Pigs for the Ancestors* **DU740.R27**

### **Manchester/Transactionalism**

Kapferer, Bruce

1972 *Strategy and Transaction in an African Factory*. **HD 8799.Z33 K3 1972**

Gluckman, Max *Custom and Conflict* **GN645.F551**

Barth, Fredrik "Models of Social Organization" **HM24 F662**

Cohen, Abner *Custom and Politics in Urban Africa* **HN800.N6 .F69**

### **Marxist Anthropology**

Meillassoux, C.

1972 "From Reproduction to Production: A Marxist approach to economic anthropology," *Economy and Society* 1(1): 93-105. **H1.E33**

*Maidens, Meal and Money* **GN 652.5 M4413 1981**

Godelier, M. *Perspectives in Marxist Anthropology* **GN 448.2.G63213 1977**

### **Structuralism**

Levi-Strauss *Elementary Structures of Kinship* **GN480 F69**

*Structural Anthropology* **GN362.L4813**

*The Savage Mind* **GN451.L3813**

Sahlins, Marshall

1976 *Culture and Practical Reason*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

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### **Symbolism**

Geertz, Clifford 1973 *The Interpretation of Cultures*. **GN315.G36**

Turner, Victor *The Forest of Symbols* **DT963.42.N3 F71**

*The Ritual Process* **GN473.T82 1977**

Schneider, David

1984 *A Critique of the Study of Kinship*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

**GN487.S36 1984**

Douglas, Mary *Purity and Danger* **GN494.D6 1980**

1973 *Natural Symbols* **BL600.F70**

1986 *How Institutions Think*. **GN479.D68 1986**

### **Gender**

Reiter, Rayna *Toward an Anthropology of Women* **GN 294.T68**

Rosaldo, Michelle, et al., eds.

*Women, Culture, and Society* **HQ 1206.R65**

### **Ethnicity**

Anderson, Benedict *Imagined Communities* **JC 311.A656 1983**

Barth, Fredrik *Ethnic Groups and Boundaries* **GN 325.F691**

Gellner, Ernest *Nations and Nationalism* **JC 311.G48 1983**

### **History and Anthropology**

Comaroff, Jean and John Comaroff

1992 *Ethnography and the Historical Imagination*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.

**GN345.C64 1992**

Feierman, Steven

1990 *Peasant Intellectuals: Anthropology and History in Tanzania*. Madison: University

of Wisconsin Press. **DT450.49.L87 F85 1990**

Sahlins, Marshall

1985 *Islands of History*. University of Chicago Press. **DU28.3.S24 1985**

Wolf, Eric

1982 *Europe and the People Without History* **D208.W64 1982**

### **20th Century Sociological Theory**

Berger, Peter and Thomas Luckmann

1966 *The Social Construction of Reality*. **BD175.F66**

Goffman, Erving

1964 *The Presentation of Self* **HM291.G6 1959**

### **Postmodernism**

Clifford and Marcus

1986 *Writing Culture*. Berkeley. **GN307.7.W75 1986**

Clifford, J.

*The Predicament of Culture* **GN 308.C55 1988 (Law Library Annex)**

Marcus, G. and Fischer, M.

1986 *Anthropology as Cultural Critique: An Experimental Moment in the Human Sciences*. **GN345.M37 1986**

Fox, Richard, ed.

1991 *Recapturing Anthropology: Working in the Present*. Santa Fe, New Mexico: School of American Research Press. **GN33.R43 1991**

E. Said

1989 "Representing the Colonized: Anthropology's Interlocutor," *Critical Inquiry* 15(2): 205-225. **NX 1.C64**

### **Identity**

Bourdieu, Pierre

1977 *Outline of a Theory of Practice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

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Foucault, Michel

1980 *The History of Sexuality: Volume One: An Introduction*. New York: Vintage.

**HQ12.F6813 1978**

*Discipline and Punish* **HV8666.F6813 1979**

*The Archaeology of Knowledge* **AZ101.F6813 1972**

### **History of Anthropology & the Social Sciences**

Kuper, Adam

*Anthropology and Anthropologists* **GN 308.3.G7 K86 1983**

*The Invention of Primitive Society* **GN 308.K87 1988**

T. Asad, ed.

1973 *Anthropology and the Colonial Encounter* **GN17.A57 1973b**

Ortner, Sherry

1984 "Theory in Anthropology Since the Sixties," *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 26: 126-161.

Harris, Marvin

*The Rise of Anthropological Theory GN 320 F68*

**Appendix II Students in the Department**

Graduate Students in the department as of July 2001

recent degrees Site/GroupTopic

Sept 1997 Simon Heck Uganda land tenure  
May 1998 Sarah Richards Senegal women's fertility & identity  
Max Niedzwicki Cambodians refugees  
June 1999 Jim Igoe Maasai NGO's, ethnicity, civ.society  
May 1999 Jiansheng Li China the urban family and business  
May 1999 Mimi Wan Nigeria tuber economy  
May 1999 Anita Fabos Cairo Sudanese refugees  
May 2000 Chang-hui Chi Taiwan nationalism & religion  
May 2000 Amalia Sa'ar Israel Palestinian girls  
May 2000 Alanna Cooper Samarkand & Israel Jewish ethnicity  
May 2000 Teferi Abate Ethiopia land tenure and reform  
May 2001 Julia Huang Taiwan Buddhism & civil society  
May 2001 Michael Sheridan '92 Tanzania Pare environmental management

writing-up

Manjari Wijenaike Sri Lanka women entrepreneurs  
Beth Pratt '92 Maasai children, education, ethnicity  
Derick Fay '94 South Africa land tenure and reform  
Steven Thomson '94 Gambia masculinity  
Paulo Pinto '97 Syria  
Lillian Frejacques Ethiopia

in the field

Susan Costello '94 Tibetans & Hui entrepreneurship & culture  
Elizabeth Holmes '96 Kerala, India economic history  
Brady Cusick '96 Japan civil society (as of January, 2002)  
Todd French '95 Zimbabwe/Mozambique religion and environment  
Bill Lukas '98 (transfer from Northwestern) Africa reproductive ecology  
Elizabeth Walters '97 US Islam civil society, identity  
Yasmine Ziesler '98 US Koreans child socialization

post-exam, pre-field

Asli Baykal '99 Uzbekistan

preparing-exam

Linda Learman '98 Taiwan Buddhist ethics  
Tarra McNally '99 West Africa medical anthropology

in class

Lauri LaPorte '99 West Africa  
Keping Wu '99 Yunnan, China religion, gender, economics  
Chris Annear '00 Zambia

Shelby Carpenter '00 Guinea  
Denise Guillot '00 primate behavior, functional anatomy  
Ahmet Yukleyen '00  
Karlei Mitchell '01  
Emine Sanem Siner '01  
Christal Whelan '01

M.A.

Bridget Basile '01  
Melissa Russell '01