[226c. Engineering Human Souls: Stalinist Culture and Russian Society.]

251c - IP, VPA. Russia’s “Others”: Siberia and Central Asia through Film and Literature. Spring 2010. JANE KNOX-VOINA.
Films, music, short stories, folklore, art analyzed for the construction of national identity of Asian peoples from the Caucasus to the Siberian Bering Straits—Russia and the Former Central Asia (the “stans” and Mongolia). Themes: Multicultural conflicts along the Silk Road, the transit zone linking West to East. Changing roles of Asian women as cornerstone for nations. Survival and role of indigenous peoples in solving cultural, economic, and geopolitical issues facing the twenty-first century. Arrival of “outsiders”: from early traders and Siberian settlers to exiled convicts; from early conquerors to despotic Bolshevik rulers, from Genghis Khan to Stalin. Impact of Soviet collectivization, industrialization, and modernism on traditional beliefs, the environment, subsistence indigenous cultures, and Eastern spiritualities (Muslimism, shamanism). Questions how film and literature both tell and shape the story of “nations.” Films include S. Bodrov’s Prisoner of the Mountains (Caucasus) and Mongolia; V. Pudovskin’s Storm Over Asia, A. Kurosawa’s Dersu Uzala, N. Mikhalkov’s Close to Eden, A. Konchalovsky’s Siberiade, G. Omarova’s Schizo. (Same as Gender and Women’s Studies 243.)

Sociology and Anthropology

Nancy E. Riley, Department Chair
Lori B. Quimby, Department Coordinator

Professors: Susan E. Bell, Sara A. Dickey**, Scott MacEachern, Craig A. McEwen, Nancy E. Riley
Associate Professors: Pamela Ballinger†, Joe Bandy†, Susan A. Kaplan, Krista E. Van Vleet†
Assistant Professors: Dhiraj Murthy, Seth Ovadia†
Visiting Faculty: Jan M. Brunson, Marie Sarita Gaytán, H. Roy Partridge Jr., Leslie Shaw
Fellow: Chad Uran

Requirements for the Major
In consultation with an advisor, each student plans a major program that will nurture an understanding of society and the human condition, demonstrate how social and cultural knowledge are acquired through research, and enrich his or her general education. On the practical level, a major program prepares the student for graduate study in sociology or anthropology and contributes to preprofessional programs such as law and medicine. It also provides background preparation for careers in urban planning, public policy, the civil service, social work, business or personnel administration, social research, law enforcement and criminal justice, the health professions, journalism, secondary school teaching, and development programs.

A student may choose either of two major programs or two minor programs:

The major in sociology consists of ten courses, including Sociology 101, 201, 211, and 310. One or two of the ten courses may be advanced courses from anthropology (or, if
approved by the department chair, from related fields to meet the student’s special interests) or off-campus study courses (with departmental approval). In all cases, at least seven of the courses counted toward the major must be Bowdoin sociology courses. Sociology 201 should be taken in the sophomore year.

The major in anthropology consists of nine courses, including Anthropology 101, 102, 201, 203, and 310, and one course with an area focus. Students are urged to complete Anthropology 101, 102, 201, and 203 as early as possible. One or two of the nine courses may be taken from the advanced offerings in sociology and/or, with departmental approval, from off-campus study programs. In all cases, at least seven of the courses counted toward the major must be Bowdoin anthropology courses.

Requirements for the Minor

The minor in sociology consists of five sociology courses, including Sociology 101, 201, and 211, and two other sociology courses. One of the elective courses may be from off-campus study.

The minor in anthropology consists of five anthropology courses, including Anthropology 101 and 203, either 102 or 201, and an area study course. One of the elective courses may be from off-campus study.

For the anthropology major or minor program, one semester of independent study may be counted. For the sociology major program, two semesters of independent study may be counted, while for the minor program one semester may be counted.

Core Courses

The core courses in sociology (101, 201, 211, and 310) and the core courses in anthropology (101, 102, 201, 203, and 310) must be taken at Bowdoin. Courses in which CR (Credit) grades are received do not count toward the major or minor. In order for a course to fulfill the major or minor requirements in sociology or anthropology, a grade of C- or above must be earned in that course.

Off-Campus Study

Study away in a demanding academic program can contribute substantially to a major in sociology and anthropology. Students are advised to plan study away for their junior year. A student should complete either the Sociology 201 or Anthropology 201 research methods course, depending on their major, before studying away. Students must obtain provisional approval for their study away courses in writing by department faculty before they leave for study away, and then seek final approval upon their return to Bowdoin.

Departmental Honors

Students distinguishing themselves in either major program may apply for departmental honors. Awarding of the degree with honors will ordinarily be based on grades attained in major courses and a written project (emanating from independent study), and will recognize the ability to work creatively and independently and to synthesize diverse theoretical, methodological, and substantive materials.
First-Year Seminars
For a full description of first-year seminars, see pages 149–60.

   (Same as Africana Studies 10.)

[14b. America in the 1970s.]


Introductory, Intermediate, and Advanced Courses

   Spring 2010. Susan Bell and Marie Sarita Gaytán.
   The major perspectives of sociology. Application of the scientific method to sociological
   theory and to current social issues. Theories ranging from social determinism to free will are
   considered, including the work of Marx, Weber, Durkheim, Merton, and others. Attention
   is given to such concepts as role, status, society, culture, institution, personality, social
   organization, the dynamics of change, the social roots of behavior and attitudes, social control,
   deviance, socialization, and the dialectical relationship between individual and society.

   Provides firsthand experience with the specific procedures through which social science
   knowledge is developed. Emphasizes the interaction between theory and research, and examines
   the ethics of social research and the uses and abuses of research in policy making. Reading
   and methodological analysis of a variety of case studies from the sociological literature.
   Field and laboratory exercises that include observation, interviewing, use of available data
   (e.g., historical documents, statistical archives, computerized data banks, cultural artifacts),
   sampling, coding, use of computer, elementary data analysis and interpretation. Lectures,
   laboratory sessions, and small-group conferences.
   Prerequisite: Sociology 101 or permission of the instructor.

[204b. Families: A Comparative Perspective. (Same as Gender and Women’s Studies 204.)]

[205b - ESD. Urban Sociology.]

[208b. Race and Ethnicity. (Same as Africana Studies 208.)]

   An analysis of selected works by the founders of modern sociology. Particular emphasis is
   given to understanding differing approaches to sociological analysis through detailed textual
   interpretation. Works by Marx, Weber, Durkheim, and selected others are read.
   Prerequisite: Sociology 101 or permission of the instructor.

   Food has economical, cultural, and social significance beyond its importance as a
   source of sustenance. Examines individual and group relationships to food and employs
   them as rich lenses through which to study political arrangements, concepts of community,
   and expressions of identity. Readings examine the ways in which what, when, how, and
   with whom people eat enforces structures of inequality, establishes the roots of social
   solidarity, and creates the potential for social change. Case studies include Milk, Chicken,
   Coffee, and Tequila. (Same as Latin American Studies 216.)
   Prerequisite: Sociology 101 or Anthropology 101, or permission of the instructor.
217b - ESD. Overcoming Racism. (Same as Africana Studies 217.)

218b. Sociology of Law. Spring 2010. CRAIG MCEWEN.
An analysis of the development and function of law and legal systems in industrial societies. Examines the relationships between law and social change, law and social inequality, and law and social control. Special attention is paid to social influences on the operation of legal systems and the resultant gaps between legal ideals and the “law in action.”
Prerequisite: Sociology 101 or Anthropology 101, or permission of the instructor.

220b - ESD. Class, Labor, and Power.

221b - ESD. Environmental Inequality and Justice. (Same as Environmental Studies 221.)

222b - ESD. Introduction to Human Population. (Same as Environmental Studies 222 and Gender and Women’s Studies 224.)

223b - ESD. Cultural Interpretations of Medicine. (Same as Gender and Women’s Studies 223.)

224b - IP. Global Health Matters. Fall 2009. SUSAN BELL.
Introduces students to international health, healing, and medicine from individual experiences in local contexts to global practices. Locates health and health care within particular cultural, social, historical, and political circumstances. How do these diverse forces shape the organization of healthcare providers and systems of health care delivery? How do these forces influence people’s symptoms, health beliefs, utilization of healthcare, and interactions with healthcare providers? How are local practices of health and healthcare linked to large-scale social and economic structures? Topics include structural violence; global pharmaceuticals; the commodification of bodies, organ trafficking, and organ transplantation; pregnancy and reproduction.
Prerequisite: Sociology 101 or Anthropology 101.

225b - IP. Globalization and Social Change. (Same as Latin American Studies 225.)

227b - IP. Transnational Race and Ethnicity. Spring 2010. DHIRAJ MURTHY.
Examines globally mediated formations of ethnic and racial identities, including the ways in which transnational communities are shaped through contact with “homelands” (physically and virtually) and vice versa. Particular attention is given to “Black” and “South Asian” diasporic communities based in London and the transnational cultural networks in Africa, the Indian Subcontinent, and the Caribbean that they help maintain. Readings include works by Paul Gilroy, Arjun Appadurai, Les Back, Stuart Hall, Jayne Ifekwunigwe, Ian Ang, and the Delhi-based sarai school. (Same as Africana Studies 227 and Asian Studies 263.)
Prerequisite: Sociology 101 or Anthropology 101.

233b - ESD. Asian American Experience.


236b - IP. South Asian Popular Culture. Fall 2009. DHIRAJ MURTHY.
Examines transnational South Asian popular culture (encompassing Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, and Sri Lanka), as a medium to understand larger sociological themes, including diaspora, “homeland,” globalization, identity, class, gender, and exoticization. Music, film, and fashion are the prime cultural modes explored. Largely structured around specific “South Asian” cultural products—such as Bhangra, Asian electronic music, and Bollywood—and their circulation between the subcontinent and South Asian diasporic communities (particularly in Britain). (Same as Asian Studies 233.)
Prerequisite: Sociology 101 or Anthropology 101.

Introduces epidemiology, the study of the patterns and influences of disease (and health) in populations and communities. Focusing on the social, political, and economic influences and consequences of patterns of disease and death, considers how these patterns reflect and affect the demographics, social structure, economy, and culture of societies, and how societies mobilize to combat disease and promote health. Focuses particularly on the role of socioeconomic inequality—both within and between countries—in how diseases spread and are managed.

Prerequisite: Sociology 101.


Explores the body as a reflection and construction of language, a source of metaphor, and a political and social “space.” Considers historical and cross-cultural studies about men’s and women’s bodies, sexuality, gender, and power. Throughout, draws from and compares theories of the body in sociology, women’s studies, and gay and lesbian studies. (Same as Gay and Lesbian Studies 253 and Gender and Women’s Studies 253.)

Prerequisite: Sociology 101 or Anthropology 101.

275b - ESD. Cultural Encounters with/in Hawai‘i. Fall 2009. Nancy Riley.

Examines Hawai‘i as a site of cultural encounter. Topics include the ways that Hawai‘i’s tourism industry is connected to constructions of and consumption of ethnic identities by those within and outside Hawai‘i; the ways historical and contemporary encounters between different ethnic groups (Hawai‘ian, haole, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Pacific Islanders) have created the contemporary Hawai‘ian social landscape; and the relations between mainland United States and Hawai‘ian culture and politics, particularly the rising Hawai‘ian sovereignty movement. Draws from theories of ethnic tourism, race/ethnicity, and colonialism.

Prerequisite: Two previous courses in either sociology or anthropology.

[278b - ESD. IP. China, Gender, Family. (Same as Asian Studies 278 and Gender and Women’s Studies 278.)]


Draws together different theoretical and substantive issues in sociology in the United States, primarily since 1950. Discusses current controversies in the discipline, e.g., quantitative versus qualitative methodologies, micro versus macro perspectives, and pure versus applied work.

Prerequisite: Sociology 211 or permission of the instructor.


In societies across the world, many face discrimination and oppression because of gender stratification and because of inequalities that arise from both local norms and expectations and from societal-level and even global-level forces. In response to the inequities they face, people have found ways to live in, accommodate, challenge, and change those inequalities. Examines gender inequalities and the ways that those in different communities and societies have reacted to them. Each student conducts a major research project on an issue of gender. (Same as Gay and Lesbian Studies 312 and Gender and Women’s Studies 312.)

Prerequisite: Sociology 101 or Anthropology 101 and one of: Anthropology 203, 230, or 237 (same as Gender and Women’s Studies 237 and Latin American Studies 237),
Sociology and Anthropology

Sociology 204 (same as Gender and Women’s Studies 204), 211, 253 (same as Gender and Women’s Studies 253), 265 (same as Asian Studies 264 and Gender and Women’s Studies 265), or 267 (same as Gender and Women’s Studies 267).

[315b. Seeing Social Life.]

401b–404b. Advanced Independent Study and Honors in Sociology. The Department.

ANTHROPOLOGY

First-Year Seminars
For a full description of first-year seminars, see pages 149–60.

[20b. Fantastic Archaeology.]


Introductory, Intermediate, and Advanced Courses


Cultural anthropology explores the diversities and commonalities of cultures and societies in an increasingly interconnected world. Introduces students to the significant issues, concepts, theories, and methods in cultural anthropology. Topics may include cultural relativism and ethnocentrism, fieldwork and ethics, symbolism, language, religion and ritual, political and economic systems, family and kinship, gender, class, ethnicity and race, nationalism and transnationalism, and ethnographic representation and validity.


An introduction to the discipline of archaeology and the studies of human biological and cultural evolution. Among the subjects covered are conflicting theories of human biological evolution, debates over the genetic and cultural bases of human behavior, the expansion of human populations into various ecosystems throughout the world, the domestication of plants and animals, the shift from nomadic to settled village life, and the rise of complex societies and the state.


Anthropological research methods and perspectives are examined through classic and recent ethnography, statistics and computer literacy, and the student’s own fieldwork experience. Topics include ethics, analytical and methodological techniques, the interpretation of data, and the use and misuse of anthropology.

Prerequisite: Anthropology 101.

[202b. Essentials of Archaeology.]


An examination of the development of various theoretical approaches to the study of culture and society. Anthropology in the United States, Britain, and France is covered from the nineteenth century to the present. Among those considered are Morgan, Tylor, Durkheim, Boas, Malinowski, Mead, Geertz, and Lévi-Strauss.

Prerequisite: Anthropology 101.
[205c - IP. Who Owns the Past? The Roles of Museums in Preserving and Presenting Culture. (Same as Archaeology 207.])

[206b - ESD. The Archaeology of Gender and Ethnicity. (Same as Africana Studies 206.])

[210b - ESD, IP. Global Sexualities, Local Desires. (Same as Gay and Lesbian Studies 210 and Gender and Women's Studies 210.)]

Examines the convergence of politics and spirituality in the musical work of contemporary Black women singer-songwriters in the United States. Analyzes material that interrogates and articulates the intersections of gender, race, class, and sexuality, generated across a range of religious and spiritual terrains with African diasporic/Black Atlantic spiritual moorings, including Christianity, Islam, and Yoruba. Focuses on material that reveals a womanist (Black feminist) perspective by considering the ways resistant identities shape and are shaped by artistic production. Employs an interdisciplinary approach by incorporating ethnomusicology, anthropology, literature, history, and performance and social theory. Explores the work of Shirley Caesar, The Clark Sisters, Me'shell Ndegeocello, Abby Lincoln, Sweet Honey in the Rock, and Dianne Reeves, among others. (Same as Africana Studies 201 and Gender and Women's Studies 207.)

[219b. Anthropology of Science, Sex, and Reproduction. (Same as Gender and Women's Studies 219.])

[221b - ESD. The Rise of Civilization.]

[225b. Class and Culture.]

231b. Native Peoples and Cultures of Arctic America. Fall 2009. SUSAN KAPLAN.
For thousands of years, Inuit, Native American Indian, and Aleut peoples lived in the Arctic regions of North America as hunters, gatherers, and fishermen, harvesting resources from the sea, rivers, and land. Examines the characteristics of Arctic ecosystems and how they are being affected by climate change. Explores the social, economic, political, and religious lives of various Arctic-dwelling peoples in an effort to understand how people have adapted to this dynamic environment and to contact with various Western groups. (Same as Environmental Studies 231.)
Prerequisite: Anthropology 101 or 102.

[232b - ESD, IP. Indian Cinema and Society: Industries, Politics, and Audiences. (Same as Asian Studies 247.])

233b - ESD. IP. Peoples and Cultures of Africa. Fall 2009. SCOTT MACEACHERN.
Introduction to the traditional patterns of livelihood and social institutions of African peoples. Following a brief overview of African geography, habitat, and cultural history, lectures and readings cover a representative range of types of economy, polity, and social organization, from the smallest hunting and gathering societies to the most complex states and empires. Emphasis upon understanding the nature of traditional social forms. Changes in African societies in the colonial and post-colonial periods examined, but are not the principal focus. (Same as Africana Studies 233.)
Prerequisite: One course in anthropology or Africana Studies 101.

[237b - ESD, IP. Gender and Family in Latin America. (Same as Gender and Women's Studies 237 and Latin American Studies 237.)]
243b. Modernity in South Asia. Fall 2009. SARA DICKEY.
    What is modernity? How does it differ cross-culturally, and what forms does it take in South
    Asia? In the countries of South Asia—including India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and
    Nepal—many aspects of everyday life are both affected by and shape modernity. Economic
    liberalization, religious nationalism, and popular media are examined, while investigating
    changes in caste, class, work, gender, family, and religious identities in South Asia. (Same
    as Asian Studies 232.)
    Prerequisite: Anthropology 101 or Sociology 101.

251b. The Culture of Italian Fascism. (Same as Italian 251.)

253c - IP. World Music, Globalization, and Transnational Culture Industries. Spring
2010. ANTHONY PERMAN.
    Explores the role of globalization and commercialization in the creation of “world
    music” and “worldbeat.” Investigates how the demands of an international market and the
    constraints of neoliberalism shape musical performance and production in various contexts
    around the world. Also explores how local and cosmopolitan tastes shape the ways in which
    music is understood as a living practice, a mode of expression, and as a commodity. (Same
    as Music 250.)

256b. African Archaeology: The Roots of Humanity. (Same as Africana Studies
256.)

266b. Find a Way or Make One: Arctic Exploration in Cultural, Historical, and
Environmental Context. (Same as Environmental Studies 266.)

280b - ESD. Race, Biology, and Anthropology. Fall 2009. SCOTT MACEachern.
    Critically examines the biological justifications used to partition humanity into racial
    groups. Investigates the nature of biological and genetic variability within and between
    human populations, as well as the characteristics of human biological races as they have
    traditionally been defined. Considers whether race models do a good job of describing how
    human populations vary across the earth. Critically appraises works by a variety of authors,
    including J. Phillippe Rushton, Charles Murray, and Michael Levin, who claim that racial
    identity and evolution work together to structure the history and the potentials of human
    groups in different parts of the world. (Same as Africana Studies 280.)
    Prerequisite: Anthropology 101, 102, or Sociology 101, or permission of the
    instructor.


310b. Contemporary Issues in Anthropology. Spring 2010. SUSAN KAPLAN.
    Close readings of recent ethnographies and other materials are used to examine current
    theoretical and methodological developments and concerns in anthropology.
    Prerequisite: Anthropology 101, 102, 201, and 203, or permission of the instructor.

312b. Cultures Weathering Environmental Change. (Same as Environmental Studies
312.)

401b–404b. Advanced Independent Study and Honors in Anthropology. THE
DEPARTMENT.
Theater and Dance

Roger Bechtel, Department Chair
Noma Petroff, Department Coordinator

Professor: June A. Vail
Associate Professors: Roger Bechtel, Davis R. Robinson
Senior Lecturers: Gwyneth Jones, Paul Sarvis
Lecturers: Judy Gailen, Abigail Killeen, Sonja Moser, Michael Schiff-Verre
Laboratory Instructor: Deb Puhl

Students may minor in dance or theater. Although no major is offered in the Department of Theater and Dance, students with special interest may, with faculty advice, self-design a major in conjunction with another academic discipline. More information on student-designed majors may be found on page 29.

Interdisciplinary Major
The department participates in an interdisciplinary major in English and theater. See page 210.

DANCE

The dance curriculum provides a coherent course of study through classes in dance technique and repertory, choreography, and dance history, theory, and criticism. The department emphasizes dance’s relation to the performing and fine arts and its fundamental connection to the broad liberal arts curriculum. The program’s goal is dance literacy and the development of skills important to original work in all fields: keen perception, imaginative problem solving, discipline, and respect for craft.

The foundation for classes in dance technique and repertory is modern dance, a term designating a wide spectrum of styles. The program focuses on an inventive, unrestricted approach to movement informed by an understanding of basic dance technique. This offers an appropriate format for exploring the general nature of dance and the creative potential of undergraduates.

Technique and repertory courses (111, 211, 311; and 112, 212, 312) earn one-half credit each semester. Each course may be repeated a maximum of four times for credit. Students may enroll in a technique course (111, 211, 311) and a repertory course (112, 212, 312) in the same semester for one full academic course credit. Attendance at all classes is required. Grading is Credit/D/Fail.

Requirements for the Minor in Dance
The minor consists of five course credits: Dance 101; Dance 111/112, 211/212, or 311/312; Dance 102, 130, 145, or 150; and two additional courses at the 200 level or higher.

Students must earn a grade of Credit or C- or better in order to have a course count toward the minor in dance.