

ABSTRACTS OF URBAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL PAPERS

With the permission of the American Anthropological Association, the *NEWSLETTER* will publish each year an indexed list of abstracts of papers on urban topics presented at the annual meetings of the A.A.A. If readers find this service of value, perhaps it will be expanded to cover papers delivered at regional meetings and those in other disciplines. Let us know your opinions.

Papers on Urban Topics Delivered at The 1972 A.A.A. Meeting

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The growing anthropological interest in urban areas and urban problems was amply demonstrated at the recent meeting of the American Anthropological Association, held in Toronto from 29 November to 3 December, 1972. No less than 94 papers were delivered on urban topics. The abstracts of these papers, included in the *Abstracts of the 71st Annual Meeting* (American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C., 1972, pp. 135, \$1.50), are reprinted here with the Association's permission. Unfortunately, the *NEWSLETTER'S* deadline did not allow for the inclusion of changes in final papers; therefore, only those papers presented in the *Abstracts* are included here.

These abstracts are arranged in alphabetical order by author's name. An index of the articles, divided into geographical and topical sections, is appended to the alphabetical listing. All entries in the topical section have been cross-indexed to assist the reader in finding papers focused on specific research problems. The number given at the end of each abstract indicates the specific session in which that paper was delivered at the Toronto meeting.

These papers reflect the continuing multicultural interests of anthropologists, with each major culture area represented by several articles. The heaviest geographical concentration of research, over 60% of the total represented by these abstracts, is in the Western Hemisphere, especially the United States, Mexico, and the Caribbean. A broad topical range is also apparent in these studies, with emphasis on theory and methodology, population movements (immigration, emigration, and tourism), applied anthropology, economics, and culture change.

If any papers on urban topics delivered at the Toronto Meetings of the American Anthropological Association have been inadvertently omitted here, the authors are invited to send a 100-word abstract (typed, double-spaced) to the *NEWSLETTER* for inclusion in the next issue.

Abstracts

1. Alexander, Jack (Colgate)
"Kinship Beliefs of Urban, Middle-Class Kingston, Jamaica."
Through the intensive investigation of a few informants an attempt is made to add to the limited systematically collected evidence concerning Caribbean middle-class family values. The implications of this evidence for our understanding of the structure of values in Caribbean society is also outlined. (514)
2. Allen, Peter S. (Brown)
"Emigration and Social Change: a Report From Southern Greece."
Although studies of migration and migrants abound, anthropologists have paid little attention to the special problems faced by the so-called "sender" or "donor" communities as a result of depopulation. This paper deals with specific features of the social and economic systems of a small rural village in southern Greece. It is argued that these features are the result of responses to out-migration over a period of 70-80 years, and that, in turn, the pattern of out-migration itself has been influenced by changes in the social and economic structures during this time. Today the adaptive responses of the social and economic systems have all but nullified the initial disruptive effects of depopulation, and the patterns of emigration have

stabilized along lines partially determined by aspects of the social and economic systems. (208)

3. Aswad, Barbara C. (Wayne)
"Vising Patterns Among Women of the Elite in a Small Turkish City."
Visiting assumes a major portion of time among the elite women in a small Turkish city. The communication networks created by these household visits are investigated in relation to their composition, content and socioeconomic functions. In particular, they are discussed in reference to patterns of kinship and marriage, and the extent of their transgression across political and economic divisions is analyzed. (516)
4. Ayala, Philip (El Centro de la Causa)
"Curanderos and Curanderismo: an Alternate System of Psychiatric Care in a Chicano Community in Chicago."
It has been well established that folk medicine is a major health resource in many Chicano communities in the United States. It is less well known that *curanderismo* is also an important resource for problems that many psychiatrists and psychologists would label as psychopathological. The diagnoses and treatment of these problems by folk practitioners in a Chicano community in Chicago will be described. Ways are examined in which this information has been incorporated into a training program for Chicano mental health workers as a part of an effort to develop new models for the delivery of mental health service in a Chicano community. (204)
5. Bacon, Edmund N.
"Environmental Perception and Design."
Because of the speed-up of the pace of modern life there is no longer time to preplan urban development and extension. New modes and areas of perception must be widely developed so as to create

a background of public awareness of fundamental emerging relationships. Against this background, the administrator in charge of the delivery of public service systems creates hypotheses for systems of order which he constantly restructures in the light of feedback obtained through the exercise of his administrative functions. The basic objective is, through this interaction, to create self-structuring systems. (203)

6. Bai, David (Alberta)
"St Kitts Migrant Workers in the US Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico."
The internal contradictions of the plantation mode of production lay largely in the feudal-like social relations of production and the capital intensive character of most of the means of production. The St Kitts migrant workers in the US Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico have both been victims of the internal contradictions in St Kitts in recent years; yet their contribution to its economy has rapidly increased in sectors other than that of the plantation, and consequently the class structure and politics of plantation society has been altered. Thus, they, like earlier St. Kitts migrant workers -- to Panama in the early 1900's, to the US in the 1920's, Santo Domingo in the late 1930's, and to the UK in the 1950's -- are affecting the working class movement in St. Kitts and its economy and polity. (504)
7. Bakszys, Mary (Illinois), and Kay Guzder (Illinois State Psychiatric Inst.)
"Community Organizations and Community Action in a Chicano Neighborhood in Chicago."
This paper describes the basic demographic and sociocultural features of the Chicano community on the Lower West Side of Chicago. Special emphasis will be placed on the initiation and development of three indigenous community action programs which have made a significant

- contribution toward community development in this area. These programs include the Chicano Addict Rehabilitation Program, the Chicano Mental Health Program, and El Centro de la Causa, a multifaceted community and youth center. A variety of audio and visual aids illustrate both the community and these programs. (204)
8. Barbour, Warren T.D. (SUNY Buffalo)
"The Distribution of Deities Among the Figurines of Teotihuacan, Mexico."
From the surface and excavated collections of the Teotihuacan Mapping Project a number of differences in the distribution of figurines identified as deities have become apparent. Distinctions between rural and urban temples and residences will be assessed in light of the data. These distributional analyses aid in the identification of the function of figurines in the life of the ancient city. (313)
 9. Basham, Richard (UCB)
"Urbanization and Ethnic Identity in French Canada."
Ethnic groups at various points in time and space appear to evidence differing degrees of "psychic intensity," or preoccupation, concerning their ethnic identity. A major factor which seems to influence the level of psychic intensity of ethnic identity is the phenomenon of urbanization and ethnic identity will be discussed in the light of the instance of Quebec. The largely Anglo-American industrialization of the province has placed Quebec's French on an uneven footing in the cities with the English, forcing them to accommodate to the economically dominant minority and engendering a variety of coping responses in attempts to deal with the problems of a heightened yet economically devalued ethnicity. (117)
 10. Benedict, Peter (Ankara)
"The Kubul Gunu: Structured Visiting in an Anatolian Provincial Town."
Within the last few decades many small towns in Turkey have been invested with central government administrative status. In all cases this has resulted in adding to a traditional field of social stratification a cadre of non-local professional civil servants. One means used to bridge the wide social interstice between the indigenous town elite and the non-local civil servants has been a system of formalized visiting. Conventional and rigidly observed rules of behavior bring together women of essentially two different cultural systems in a semi-public space to establish relations and to exchange information about the wider system of town affairs. (516)
 11. Betley, Brian J. (Brock)
"Stratification and Strategies: A Path Analysis of Mobility and Maintenance in a West Indian Town."
For members of the lower stratum in both Western and non-Western societies maintenance of social position has been viewed as "normal," and social mobility has been frequently assumed to be a special category of social behavior which is left largely unexplained. To examine the relationship between maintenance and mobility among lower stratum "folk," a description of the local stratification system and a path analysis of mobility in the second largest town on the island of St. Vincent, West Indies, are presented. It is argued that both mobility and maintenance within the hierarchy subsumed by the term lower stratum can and should be viewed as the resultants of differing strategies of adaptation which are employed differently by individuals who occupy different positions in the hierarchy at one point in time and at different times in their life cycles. (505)
 12. Bittker, Thomas E. (Phoenix Indian Med. Ctr.)

- "The Dilemma of Mental Health Services Delivery to the Urban Indian."
The author explores the needs for mental health service delivery to the urban Indian of the Southwest. He further points out the glaring discrepancy between these needs and the resources available. Recommendations for policy changes are considered. (418)
13. Bleiker, Annemarie H. (Brandeis)
"Urban Social Relations and the Proximity Model."
A sociological concept that has been used in well-known studies -- both theoretical and empirical -- describes personal relations of urban residents in terms of the proximity model. The proximity model holds that personal relations are established and maintained with persons who live in geographical proximity. One of two studies done in Cambridge, Massachusetts, proposes social policy on the assumption of the proximity model. Our study argues convincingly that the proximity model is at best inadequate and at worst completely wrong in accounting for the Cambridge residents' personal networks. Different analytical frameworks seem to explain the conflicting results. (406)
14. Blevans, Stephen (Washington)
"Migration and Martiniquian Society, the French Caribbean."
With government aid, Martiniquians migrate to Europe to work but return for long vacations and to retire. Equally, the government brings in European officials whom Martiniquians unsuccessfully urge to remain. In contrast, migrants from other Caribbean islands and the Middle East are passively accepted. It is argued that migration does not bring social change but only intensifies what is not fundamental to Martiniquian society: alternation between the French speaking and the Creole speaking social worlds. (504)
15. Bow, James (Swarthmore)
"Marriage, Migration and the Structure of Veddha Villages."
Analysis of migration, marriage and residential choice among the Veddhas of Anuradhapura District, Ceylon, over the last 80 years reveals the operation of a Dravidian kinship system during a period of rapid population growth and village expansion. Cross-cousin marriage occurs within and among local communities and achieves a distribution of personnel that regulates and reflects demographic variations, economic opportunities and the distribution of power. (415)
16. Calnek, Edward (Rochester)
"Settlement Pattern and Institutional Change in Colonial Mexico City."
The Aztec capital, Tenochtitlan, included a complex network of streets, canals, and dikes, designed as arteries of communication and to protect the city against inundation. The majority of these features have been gradually readapted since 1521 to accommodate new patterns of transport and intra-city movement, and survive as apparently irrational features of the modern city. This paper utilizes archival and archeological evidence to determine the nature of physical changes in urban topography and to link these to major changes in social institutions imposed and induced by the Spanish conquest, especially during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. (413A)
17. Chrisman, Noel J. (Pomona)
"The Organization of Working-Class 'Community' ".
In contemporary America, working-class Whites are searching for means to organize urban subgroups to generate feelings of community and to articulate their social needs. Voluntary associations, which accomplished these aims in the early twentieth century, are seen as one avenue for organization today. In

this paper, I explore the relationships of voluntary association members with each other and with competing alternate associations to which they belong. Factors such as spatial dispersal, lack of consistency in affiliation patterns among working-class urbanites, and the variety of competing interests which these membership patterns reflect may be sufficient to preclude the creation of the needed urban communities. (505)

18. Coatsworth, John and Shepard Forman (Chicago)

"Institute on Historical Anthropological Studies of Colonial Systems."

This paper provides a systematic comparison of the colonial systems of Brazil and Mexico as affected by Portuguese and Spanish overseas policies and the necessary ecological adaptations to New World conditions. Both Brazil and Mexico are viewed as segments of far-flung empires whose import and centrality to the colonial enterprises helped to condition these overseas policies, thereby affecting developments elsewhere in the empires. Some particular problems for examination are: (1) the nature of extractive industries, land use and tenure patterns; (2) labor policies, slavery and racial ideologies; and (3) the growth of cities and national development. (416)

19. Collins, Lloyd R. (Missouri-St. Louis)
"The Role of the Participant Innovator in Complex Technological Systems: A Theoretical Discussion."

The participant observer technique is inadequate for analyzing the social organization and the decision processes in a complex urban technological system. The client subculture is sufficiently sophisticated to ridicule and collectively ignore the participant observer, thus creating an information hiatus for the researcher. The role of participant observer must be combined with that of participant innovator. The acquisition of a participant observer-innovator role

permits the investigator to establish himself as an applied scientist, an acceptable "social identity" that the role of investigator does not attain. This paper discusses the theoretical implications of the participant observer-innovator role in large technological systems. (104)

20. Cowgill, George L. (Brandeis)
"Computer Studies of Teotihuacan Data."

As part of the Teotihuacan Mapping Project, a computer file of data on over 5000 surface tracts has been completed, including counts of some 106 ceramic categories, 41 categories of obsidian, stone and other artifacts, and many other observations and items of information on each tract. Work with this file has emphasized especially distribution maps of various counts and proportions of materials, and a variety of multivariate and other forms of statistical analyses. A number of recent results are presented, methods described in non-technical terms, and work planned and in progress is sketched. (313)

21. Crane, Julia (N. Carolina)
"Emigration and Change in Racial Boundaries in Saba, N.W.I."

This paper examines the process of emigration and its effects upon race and ethnic relations in Saba, N.W.I. Both historical and contemporary data will be presented and some considerations concerning social change will be made. (604)

22. Crawford, Michael H. (Kansas)
"Biological Anthropologists in the City."

The human biology of urban populations has its roots in the early research of Fishberg (1905), Boas (1913) and later Lasker (1941). These early investigators dealt primarily with the processes of growth and plasticity in urban inhabitants. This paper discusses a number of different approaches to the study of population biology in urban centers. Examples are provided from the Polish

Hill community of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the Chassidic Jews of New York and the Afro-Americans of Kansas City. (704)

23. Dalton, William (Columbia)
"Politics in a Small Town in the Central Libyan Sahara."

The expanding Libyan oil economy has had a major impact on the town of Sawknah, an oasis community in the Libyan Sahara. National prosperity has encouraged emigration of Berber oasis dwellers to the cities, sedentarization of Bedouin nomads in the town, and local level development of government-sponsored wage labor and private sector entrepreneurship. This paper explores the changing political relationship which exists between Berber oasis dwellers and Bedouin Arab tribesmen within the context of a rapidly expanding local economy. (117)

24. Davies, Joan A. (Toronto)
"The Price of Chicken in a Modern Marketplace."

A Portuguese family crowds into a Jewish poultry shop and one member of the group approaches the merchant -- "How much is your chicken a pound?" "39 cents. . . what for -- Roast?" "No, . . . girl." The merchant yells for one of his boy helpers, "Georgio, look after these nice people." Every exchange transaction of this kind in a marketplace is a unique event. Graph analysis indicates that this uniqueness holds for prices of certain commodities as well. The implications involved, in terms of formal price theory (micro-economics) are discussed and amplified with specific reference to objects exchanged between buyer and seller in Kensington Market, an open-air marketplace located in the heart of downtown Toronto. (608)

25. Eickelman, Dale F. (New York)
"The 'True' Islamic Town: Some Practical Consequences of the 'Colonial Vulgate' in Protectorate Morocco."

The French "colonial vulgate" for Morocco, a set of standard assumptions about the structure of Moroccan society, remained remarkably fixed for the duration of the Protectorate (1912-56). Yet the effects of this "vulgate" on local administrative practice and on Moroccan social structure varied considerably over time. This paper analyzes the implementation of the "vulgate" in a major Moroccan pilgrimage center; its assimilation and articulation by local colonial administrators, its effects on local social structure, and its influence on the physical reshaping of this center by local administrators into what a Muslim holy place should "really" be. Part of this paper is based on French administrative archives and interviews with former colonial administrators assigned to Boujad, the town in question. (416)

26. Esber, George (Arizona)
"Urbanization and the Cultural Persistence of Ethnic Groups."

The effects of urbanization on a Syrian immigrant group in the United States are examined. Residence patterns, kinship and symbol systems are described and analyzed in an attempt to identify their role in promoting cultural persistence and their operation in the urbanization process. (511)

27. Escobar, Gabriel M. (Pennsylvania)
"A Preliminary Analysis of the Kin and Family Structure of the Middle Class Population of the City of Cuzco, Peru." The social and economic organization of the city of Cuzco, a traditional city in the highlands of Peru was briefly described in 1959. A large component of the population, about 50 percent, is made up by the middle class, which includes small land and house owners, white collar employees and professionals. A preliminary analysis of two extensive genealogies reveals that they have relatively high fertility and that they are organized in bilateral extended families, sometimes referred to as

"clans" or "tribes" with ramifications in provincial towns and other cities in Peru. Close relationships are maintained due to proximity and the recognition of family "heads" who have large genealogical memories. Frequent visiting, participation in ceremonials and mutual help tend to reinforce group solidarity and identity. Ritual co-parenthood reinforces family ties and family relations are extended by "sisterhood" of its female members. Every family has a clientele of godchildren and servants from the lower classes and family ties tend to cross lines and to spread widely in space. (512)

28. Ewart Tonkinson, Myrna (Oregon)
"The Student's Wife."

This paper gives a report on a recent study of women in the married student's housing project at the University of Oregon. The extent to which the projects are perceived by the residents to be communities, the level of participation by the women in activities within and outside the projects, formal cooperative organizations, informal networks for mutual assistance, friendship and reciprocity, are all examined in detail. In addition, the women's attitudes toward, and their ways of dealing with, the temporariness of their situation, limited income, proximity of neighbors, small living space, etc, are investigated. Also included in the study are the women's definitions of their roles, attitudes toward the Women's Liberation Movement and planned family size. (311)

29. Finnegan, Gregory (Brandeis)
"Educational and Occupational Levels of Mossi Labor Migrants."

A study in 1971-72 of the effects of labor migration upon a Mossi village in Upper Volta examined the occupational and educational levels of migrants. Findings are compared and contrasted with those of previous studies of Mossi migrants. Explanations are offered for the increased range of occupations held by migrants. (208)

30. Foster, Donald (Illinois)
"Housing in Low-Income Urban Barrios in Latin America, Some Cultural Considerations."

The classification and description of house types has been primarily in the area of primitive and peasant housing. Few studies have looked at dwellings in the urban context. Data are presented from a number of low-income barrios in two urban centers in Latin America (Oaxaca, Mexico, and Barranquilla, Colombia). An attempt is made to go beyond the typology stage by relating housing to life patterns and beliefs. Inferences and conclusions are drawn from the physical setting through the analysis of ethnographic and sociological data. (406)

31. Gamst, Frederick C. (Rice)
"Toward a Method of Industrial Ethnology."

Presented here is an attempt to further develop the scope of the limited applications of ethnological techniques of research and theory to the study of industrial organizations and occupations. It is believed that industrial ethnology can make worthwhile contributions to the study of cultural patterning and social organization in American industries. Proposed here are guidelines for an ethnological approach suitable for consideration as a self-financing mode of dissertation research for graduate students, in this day of increasing difficulty in securing permission and funding for our traditional fieldwork among pre-industrial peoples. (611)

32. Georgiopoulos, John (Wayne)
"Some Socioeconomic Correlates of Visiting Patterns with Relatives, Friends and Neighbors of Athenian Wives."

This study analyzes the empirical evidence obtained from 386 Greek-Athenian wives with at least one child in high school (tenth grade) at the time of interview (1967-68), regarding their visiting patterns with relatives, friends

and neighbors in the Athens metropolitan area, as well as the relative importance of each one of these primary groups as evidenced from responses to a number of questions related to familial problems and the source of aid sought in solving these problems. Certain socioeconomic variables are employed in the analysis of the data, such as educational achievement, occupation, respondent's rural-urban origin, respondent's age, spouses' educational, occupational, and age differences, intergenerational mobility and the like. Since the sample was stratified on the basis of social class, an attempt is made to cast the differences of visiting patterns in some meaningful theoretical perspective in order to understand the culture of modern day Athenians. (516)

33. Glazer, Mark (Purdue)
 "Dowry and Alliance in the Sephardic Jews of Istanbul, Turkey."
 An analysis is given of the role of dowry in marriage, as well as in the economic life of the Sephardic community of Istanbul, from the vantage points of alliance theory and economic anthropology. (217)
34. Hainer, Peter (Brandeis)
 "Urban Black Family Structure."
 The purpose is to demonstrate the polysemic nature of kinship categories among urban Black household groups. The importance of folk categories is stressed. The category "family" will be examined from this polysemic perspective and analyzed in relation to residence, an approach that will clarify a much misunderstood pattern of social relations. A failure to consider social contextual aspects of kinship categories has led many observers to mistaken representations of the form of the Black "family." It is not the purpose to dispute previous characterizations of these kinship categories, but to place them in a proper social contextual domain within a polysemic frame of analysis. (614)
35. Handwerker, W. Penn (Washington S.)
 "Causality and Household Organization in African Urban Areas."
 American anthropologists long have been concerned with technological causation of social organization, and Driver, Aberle and others offer empirical support for a sequence of change running from technology through descent-reckoning. However, changes predicted to occur as African populations have become enmeshed with industrial technologies, money economies and urban areas, have not been borne out by field data. This paper discusses intertwining changes in technology and social organization among migrant Bassa-speakers in Monrovia, Liberia, with the aim of explaining discrepancies such as those noted above. A framework for approaching the subject of technological causation is suggested, and empirical generalizations applicable to industrial and non-industrial, rural and urban contexts are set forth. (213A)
36. Hart, Ronald A. (Michigan)
 "Aspects of Conflict in a Developing American Community."
 The rationalization of organization is often seen as a means to increase efficiency. In the community under study, however, rationalization is a methodology of control in response to new environmental needs. Conflict, therefore, has centered around issues involving organized rules attached to the central community government versus individual action based on the individual actors' "reason." Several conflict situations are analyzed in terms of a "rational orientation" to organization and a "reason-based" orientation. (218)
37. Honigmann, John J. (N. Carolina)
 "Modernization in the Arctic and Subarctic as Seen in Far Northern Towns."
 The process of modernization is not

wholly recent in the North; it began when commercial trapping first converted economically self-sufficient food-gatherers into specialist producers dependent on world society for part of their living. During the post-World War II years military construction, incipient urbanization and the growing unprofitability of trapping, encouraged a wholesale flow of native people into wage labor and their relatively dense aggregation in towns. Today, when wage labor and payments received under social legislation provide the main sources of family income, practically everyone incorporates some modern satisfiers in his life. However, modern traits are not revealed equally in all areas of behavior, and their frequency varies between individuals or categories. While few people seek nativistically to resist integration into modern forms of life, nevertheless, by adhering to certain preferred attitudes and activities, some do reduce their involvement. (215)

38. Isbell, Billie Jean (SUNY Albany)
 "Migrants' Adaptation of a Traditional Andean Kindred to the Urban Environment of Lima."
 A description is offered of the transformations effected upon the structures of a traditional Andean kindred by migrants localized in a Lima *barriada*. This paper argues that appropriate questions can be asked only after the logic of the rural kinship system is known. Furthermore, careful documentation of changes of traditional structures to a new environment provides as escape from the structures of "equilibrium anthropology," and provides the data base for an adequate theory of culture change. (405A)
39. Jacobs, Sue-Ellen (Illinois)
 "Doing It Our Way and Mostly For Our Own."
 Based on a year's study, this paper explores the development of a Free Neighborhood Health Center, the cen-

ter's relationship to the total community, and the functional significance of the center to the Black community from which it derives and for which it is intended. (511)

40. Johnson, Colleen (Syracuse)
 "Interaction Rules and Ethnicity Among the Japanese-Americans in Hawaii."
 This paper attempts to account for the persistence of ethnic group membership among the Japanese in Honolulu by examining the patterned behavior in social interaction. It illustrates how the ethnic normative order canalizes interaction into rules of etiquette which, when followed by two in-group interaction partners, mutually confirms the ethnic identity of both. A tentative model will be presented which represents how an interactionist's approach can be used to explain ethnicity even where non-familial roles are not ethnically determined. (511)
41. Jones, Delmos J. (CUNY Grad. Ctr.)
 "Ethnic Polarization and the Image of the Limited Good."
 American society has witnessed much polarization over the last decade. This polarization has involved ethnic categories, social classes and, increasingly, the sexes. Ethnic polarization is analyzed in terms of the manipulation of scarce resources. This manipulation emerges as an effective means of social control. (207)
42. Kandel, Randy Frances (CUNY)
 "Doctrine and Diet in an Urban American Medical Cult."
 This paper explores health, disease and dietary concepts and behavior in an unusual medical change situation in a formally educated American urban group, where movement is toward a folk system and away from a previously entrenched scientific system. Foodways and diet and disease concepts are structurally analyzed as modifications upon a system of binary oppositions.

Changes in the system are shown to be dependent upon two factors: (1) the adaptations which cult adherents must make in syncretizing the new doctrine with previous knowledge, and (2) modifications which charismatic cult leaders must make in guiding the movement to a functioning institution with viable social and economic structure. Together, these changes are viewed as part of the process of the transformation of a cult into a revitalization movement. (607)

43. Kehl, Frank (Columbia)
 "Chinese Cities Under Capitalism and Socialism."
 In China, one frequently hears two slogans concerning Chinese cities: reduce the difference between city and countryside, and transform consumer cities into producer cities. An interview with urban planners in Peking in 1971 also elicited an official stress on urban construction for the people's livelihood, the importance of socialist planning, and highly developed awareness and action on problems of urban ecology: comprehensive use of wastes; emigration policies to rein in urban growth, especially since the Cultural Revolution. Along with these elements of urban theory and planning has gone a radical reorganization of urban neighborhood structure and political participation. This is being accomplished under the leadership of neighborhood revolutionary committees in which working-class women predominate. All of these developments contrast sharply with the situation in Chinese cities before Liberation (1949) and in contemporary Hong Kong, for example. The differences are attributable primarily to the different political economies and the nature of the ruling class, and only secondarily to unique aspects of Chinese culture. (507)
44. Kemper, Robert V. (S. Methodist)
 The social adaptation of migrants from Tzintzuntzan, Michoacan, is discussed in terms of their manipulation of multi-purpose, individualistic social networks rather than in terms of voluntary associations. Analysis of visiting patterns shows that kinship, socio-economic status, length of urban residence, certain psychological factors, and type of residential distribution influence the structure and content of migrant social relations. (405A)
45. Kertzer, David (Brandeis)
 "Communists and Catholics in an Urban Italian Quartiere."
 The Communist Party (PCI) and the Church are probably the two most important institutions in working-class politics in Italy. This paper elucidates the power and the interrelations of these two institutions in a working-class quartiere of Bologna. Of special interest is local PCI organization and activity and the phenomenon of the "Catholic Communist." (305)
46. Klapper, Zeld (Wayne)
 "Power, Power, Who's Got the Power?"
 Social processes in systems at the level of organization of an urban ecosystem such as New York City are highly complex and as yet unclear. This paper suggests that energy flow is one factor to consider in looking at such processes. The energy gap between ghetto and non-ghetto populations is suggested as one factor relating to the development of a religious movement which stresses getting into direct touch with the forces of the universe, bypassing industrial technology. Data derived from work with the Yoruba Temple in Harlem is used to explore this suggestion. (305)
47. Klimek, Ronald (Wisconsin-Green Bay)
 "The Role of the Social Network in Rural to Urban Migration."
 Research done in India, as well as a general review of the literature in the field, shows that the cause of rural to urban migration is more elaborate than the push or pull theories indicate. What is actually the basis for migration is an

- intricate system of social networks (kinship, caste, business, religious, etc.) which link selected villagers to the cities. (208)
48. Koolage, William W., Jr. (Manitoba)
"Differential Adaptation in a Canadian Northern Town."
Research in a northern town reveals that minority ethnic groups (Chipewyan, Cree, Metis and Eskimo) were adapting as ethnic groups in the period 1965-1970. From 1970 to present, there has been a convergent trend toward three different lifestyles - "frontier" and "mainline," as noted by the Honigmans in Inuvik; and a "bush style," or return to the land. (215)
49. Lauer, Roger (NIMH)
"Psychic Counselors in Urban America."
This report provides an overview of psychic counselors (spiritual readers, mediums and psychics) and describes their beliefs, personalities, publicity methods, treatment techniques and clientele. These counselors thrive in the United States, often serve people who are emotionally disturbed, and in certain ways function like psychotherapists. (506)
50. Lewis, Lawrence A. (Clark)
"Spatial Properties of Population Mobility within Puerto Rico."
This paper investigates the patterns of Puerto Rican mobility and how they are affected by a number of variables. Three levels of mobility have been found to exist within Puerto Rico. It is suggested that, by understanding these patterns, planning alternatives can be placed in a more realistic perspective. (604)
51. Lowy, Michael J. and Philip Mullock (Pittsburgh)
"Anthropological Research on Law in an Urban Setting: A Cooperative Venture."
The pedagogic and theoretical goals of a team-taught course on the Anthropology of Law at the University of Pittsburgh Law School are described. Attempting to understand the legal system through an examination of marijuana offenders led to practical and methodological difficulties. This paper outlines our students' experience using: (1) language in testing one's understanding of informants' cognitive categories, (2) the extended case method, (3) the hypothetical case method and (4) written records. The resolution of sampling and ethical problems are also discussed. (704)
52. Magnarella, Paul J. (Vermont)
"Education and Value Conflicts in a Turkish Community."
A description and comparison of the educational values of parents, students and teachers in a modernizing Turkish town is offered. Points of harmony and conflict are noted and related to the current political situation. (217)
53. Michaelson, Karen (Wisconsin-Madison)
" 'Field' and 'Boundary' and the Methodology of Urban Anthropology."
Urban anthropology brings up methodological and conceptual dilemmas, some of which have been carried over unsolved from more traditional areas. Particular attention is paid to units of analysis, and also to overlaps and cooperation with other disciplines, the "limits of naivete" and the types of problems anthropologists should concern themselves with when approaching urban life. Cross-cultural examples examine the utility of such concepts as community, network and ethnic group. (511)
54. Middleton, Dewight R. (Washington-St. L.)
"Social Relations and Residence Patterns in Urban Ecuador."
Current research strategy in urban studies abhors the treatment of parts of the urban environment as isolated entities. This paper analyzes the residential distribution of friends, relatives and ritual co-parents in a barrio of a rapidly growing city in coastal Ecuador. The three types of social relationships vary significantly in occurrence as distance from respondent households increases, extending beyond the barrio to other parts of the city. Certain patterns of covariation are viewed as having adaptive significance in the context of urban expansion and socioeconomic development. (415)

55. Midgett, Douglas K. (Illinois)
"Ethnicity and Community Among West Indian Migrants in London."
An examination of West Indians residing in London provides rich ground for the study of ethnicity, community formation and race relations. In this paper I indicate how the bases for ethnic identification are changing and examine the factors influencing these changes. I also suggest how this process is related to the character of race relations in Britain. (504)
56. Millon, Rene (Rochester)
"Teotihuacan Mapping Project Test Excavations."
Brief comments are made on 25 test excavations undertaken for the Teotihuacan Mapping Project of the University of Rochester, including those in the foreign barrio, the "merchant's" barrio and other residential areas, kitchens and workshops, and in places along "Street of the Dead," including Sun and Moon pyramids, Ciudadela, Great Compound and Palace of the Sun. These excavations are related to the mapping program and future work on urbanism in ancient Teotihuacan society. (313)
57. Mithun, Jacqueline (SUNY Buffalo)
" 'The Friendship Train': A Study of the Adaptive Patterns and Cooperative Networks in an Urban Afro-American Community."
This study explores the "cooperative" networks in an urban Afro-American community to discover to what extent "cooperation and solidarity" do represent "survival necessities" (Arensberg) for a community. Cooperation is viewed herein in the larger context of cultural adaptation. Some cultural traits such as etiquette and polite codes of behavior, larger familial and friendship networks, mutual aid associations, and the behavior suggested in the concept of "soul brother," which have been suggested in the literature (Herskovits), are described and analyzed. (208)
58. Morton, Keith L. (Oregon)
"Survey Research in Tongan Communities."
The limitations, liabilities and benefits of conducting survey research is discussed in terms of the anthropologist-informant relationship. Also considered are the organization of surveys, the use of assistants, and the community's perception of the researcher as it affects research procedure. (503)
59. Mulhare, Mirta T. (Pittsburgh)
"The Anthropologist in the Health Team: A Clinical Model."
This paper shows how anthropological theory and field methodology and very basic anthropological concepts can be successfully applied to the analysis, diagnosis and treatment of the sick member of the community. It describes the role of the anthropologist in the conceptualization and direction of new approaches to the delivery of health services emphasizing a holistic, functionalistic approach to the understanding of the human condition in sickness and in health. A clinical model for this type of anthropological contribution to health systems is presented complete with sample case histories and analytical data, as well as a format for the training of clinical anthropologists. (704)
60. New, Peter K. (Toronto)
"Consumer Control and Public Accountability."
Data included in this paper are based on a 2-year contract study of citizen participation in neighborhood health centers in the United States. The conflict we describe in the case of one center is used as an illustration of larger issues of accountability, where many agencies and institutions are involved in the establishment of citizen participation. We also pay attention to differential perceptions by staff and by community residents of the goal of the neighborhood health center. (418)

67. Robbins, Edward (Washington)
"Class and Ethnicity in a Canadian Mining Town."
The purpose of this paper is to examine the utility of the concepts of "class" and "ethnicity" in Wabush, Labrador, a uni-industrial town in Canada. Superficially, ethnicity would seem to best explain social patterns. However, underlying ethnic ties are really class ties. The social pressures of work relations are a primary influence on social patterns in town. Class divisions are recognized, but these are phrased in an ethnic idiom to resolve the contradictions between an egalitarian and pluralistic ideology and class tensions. Thus class will best predict the limits of social relations and best explain the nature of ethnic idioms in Wabush. (215)
68. Robins, Edward (Tulane)
"Ethnic Identity and the Nature of Group Relations Among Arabs and Jews in Israel."
Interviews in two Arab towns -- Taibe and Shefar'am -- in the city of Haifa, indicated that individuals recognized, with regard to Arab-Jew interaction, five separate ethnic groups in Israel and related to each differently. This study describes the various ethnic groups recognized (Moslems, Christians, Druzes, Moroccan Jews and Israeli-born Jews) and comments on the nature of the relations between them. (217)
69. Rollwagen, Jack R. (SUNY C. Brockport)
"Tuxtepec: Mexico's Internal Urban Frontier in Development."
Mexico is in the throes of three major upheavals: (1) an economic take-off, (2) a population explosion, and (3) a rural-urban demographic readjustment of major proportions. Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, illustrates all of these features. The place of Tuxtepec, as an example of urbanization in Mexico, will be discussed to illustrate an approach to the holistic study of cities. (206)
70. Ross, E. Lamar (Louisiana S.)
"The U.S. Census and Urban Research Among Ethnic Minorities."
The 1970 U.S. Census provides more detailed information on minority groups than previous censuses. This paper examines the methodological implications of more intensive use of U.S. Census data in urban anthropological research with examples being drawn from the author's study of cultural factors affecting housing choices and intra-urban migration among the Cuban and Honduran populations of New Orleans, Louisiana. (511)
71. Ross, Jennis-Keith (Swarthmore)
"Rites of Retirement: Socialization of New Residents in a Retirement Community."
Socialization of new residents in a retirement community represents learning of a role that is new both in the lives of the individuals involved and in the experience of the wider society in which the community is embedded. Evidence collected through participant observation, attitude questionnaires and interviews in a residence for retired construction workers in the Paris region of France is used in this paper to describe and explain several patterns of socialization through which new residents become members of the community. (515)
72. Safa, Helen Icken (Rutgers-Livingston)
"Divisions in the Working Class: New Data from Puerto Rico."
There appears to be emerging in Puerto Rico a privileged working class composed largely of lower-level government bureaucrats and skilled steady employees of private enterprise. This group can be sharply differentiated from the unskilled, unemployed and underemployed workers, who still form the bulk of the colony's urban labor force and the bulk of shantytown residents. This privileged working class has been the primary beneficiary among urban workers of rapid economic growth in Puerto Rico.

- They have thereby acquired a stake in the system which makes them strong supporters of the status quo. (207)
73. Schak, David C. (Michigan-Dearborn)
"Crossethnic Interaction is a Taipei Squatter Alley."
This paper is based on a study of the interaction patterns between members of three ethnic groups -- Minnan, Hakka, and Mainlander -- based on the analysis of the sets of individuals living in a squatter alleyway in Taipei, Taiwan. Special attention was paid to differences between young and old, male and female, and between those having access to kin-based or other networks outside their geographical neighborhoods, and those without such access. (208)
74. Schensul, Stephen L. (Illinois), and Alice Pizana (Illinois Psychiatric Inst.)
"Inter-Ethnic and Intra-Ethnic Variations Among Chicano Drug Addicts."
Initial investigations into the drug scene in a Chicano community in Chicago have shown very strong differences between Chicano addicts and the generalized characteristics of the addict subculture. Such differences as the unique Mexican sources of heroin, patterns of coping, maintenance of family and kin relationships, and other factors make it clear that the unique culture and experience of the Chicano addict plays an important part in the nature of his drug situation. We have further found that there are strong intro-ethnic differences that relate to such sociocultural factors as origin, recency of migration, and language use, which must be considered in developing an adequate model for understanding Chicano addicts. The results of this research are considered in light of their contribution to the Chicano Addict Rehabilitation Program -- an indigenous community effort run by Chicano ex-addicts who are bilingual and bicultural. In collaboration with the drug program staff, it is hoped that these data will be useful both in the development
- of appropriate treatment modalities as well as in illustrating the inadequacy of other treatment programs in dealing with Chicano addicts. (204)
75. Schepers, Emile (Illinois)
"Psychiatric and Folk Evaluations of Hallucinations and Other Psychiatric Symptoms Among Chicano Populations."
In the course of study of the content and form of hallucinations and delusions among Chicano patients in a community mental health program, a strong disagreement was uncovered in the ways in which such symptoms are interpreted by Anglo professionals and Chicano laymen. Due to a complex of Chicano folk beliefs and attitudes, seeming "hallucinations" and "delusions" can occur without being evidence of psychosis or severe impairment. Material we have collected from the community and the program were compared with data from Puerto Rico, Cuba, Haiti and Senegal. Conclusions are examined in terms of their potential contribution for changes in attitudes and practices in the community mental health program and for their relevance to the Chicano Mental Health Training Program. (204)
76. Schildkrout, Enid (Illinois)
"Child Exchange in Urban Ghana."
This paper examines different types of child exchange among urban immigrants in Ghana. It attempts to distinguish rights and obligations involved in child exchange among kinsmen, and among non-kin who may be neighbors or co-residents, or who may be unacquainted prior to the event of child exchange. The different motives and norms underlying these transactions are related to the distribution of ties of kinship and ethnicity. Since child exchange frequently crosses ethnic and kinship boundaries, the implications of this are discussed. (615)

77. Schoepf, Brooke Grundfest (Connecticut)
"Where is the White Working Class? New Data from the Metropolis."
Data from a study of class consciousness, alienation, racism and sexism in a primarily White community of middle-income American workers are used to explore the strengths and weaknesses of privileged-worker status as a support of the capitalist system. The institutional context of cooptation and exploitation is examined, and the potential for building alliances with other groups struggling for revolutionary social change is assessed. (207)
78. Schwab, William B. (Temple)
"Urbanism, Complexity and Corporate Groups."
Oshogbo, a Yoruba city of 150,000 people, is analyzed with regard to corporate structures, population and urban complexity. Basic social units are examined indicating the linkages between lineages, individuals and the urban totality showing the social mechanisms that function in a group oriented urban world. Some conclusions are drawn regarding new urban networks, controls and social units that are developing in a Yoruba urban milieu. Reference is made to urban theory. (605)
79. Sevilla-Casas, Elias (Northwestern)
"Ethnicity, Acculturative Stress and Psychiatric Patterns Among the Mexican-Americans of Chicago."
The interaction of ethnicity, poverty and acculturative stress produces unique psychodynamic patterns among the residents of a Mexican community in Chicago. This paper examines the role these factors play in contributing to urban adaptations that may be characterized as psychological successes and failures. Data collected by several researchers across the country are compared with material collected by our research team in examining some of the sociocultural concomitants of mental illness in a Mexican community. These materials are considered in light of their contributions to the Chicano Mental Health Training Program and its conceptual models. (204)
80. Smollett, Eleanor (Saskatchewan-Regina)
"The Influence of Urban Work on Village Ranking in Mysore."
In recent decades, many land poor urban fringe villages in India have undergone a significant shift in economic base, from agricultural to urban work. Kovilpalaya, a village in Mysore, exhibits this tendency. Today, half the men commute to jobs in Bangalore. Many others hope to. The resources for obtaining one's livelihood have extended beyond the boundaries of the village to include urban jobs. The consequences include an increasing individuation of social and economic mobility and of occupational distribution, crosscutting caste lines, together with a situation of differential urban and rural statuses for the workers involved. While the man's job in the city may rank low in the urban class structure, it may well make him a "big man" in the village. This is because those with secure urban jobs might be able to help others gain access to the same. Thus, like landowners in traditional India, they can accrue to themselves the prestige and power in village affairs that derive from having influence over access to a livelihood. Villagers now utilize categories of status based upon occupational tenure; these do not correlate directly either with caste or class. (109)
81. Snyder, Peter Z. (UCLA)
"Indigenous Neighborhood Gatekeepers in the Process of Urban Adaptation."
In the literature on urban adaptation, gatekeepers have been identified as performing significant roles, particularly for recent migrants in their adjustment to urban life. This study recognizes the importance of gatekeepers in providing

- aid of various sorts including housing, initial financial help, job placement, legal advice, etc. These gatekeepers, however, are not always indigenous to the neighborhood, nor necessarily of the same cultural, social or ethnic origin. They are, in a sense, established people concerned with and responsible for their group. This study attempts to identify indigenous neighborhood gatekeepers and their function as links to these "establishment" gatekeepers. Furthermore, the study will provide a contrast between Black, Chicano, and Anglo neighborhoods focusing on the adaptation of new migrants and their utilization of the gatekeeper structure. (511)
82. Stack, Carol B. (Illinois)
"Child-Keeping in a Black Community."
The process of child-keeping in a low-income Black communities in the United States involves transactions in which parental rights are shared or transferred back and forth among close kinsmen. This study explores the ways in which rights in children distribute socially in the Black community, and the criteria by which persons are entitled to parental roles. Scenes in which these rights come into conflict are examined to clarify the decision-making process and the jural consequences of child-keeping. (615)
83. Swetnam, John (Temple)
"The Capital Structure of a Guatemalan Market."
Surveys of an urban Guatemalan market reveal significant relationships between inventory size, product for sale, sex of vendor and ethnicity of vendor. Based on these figures, sellers are divided into "core" and "peripheral" types. Use of core and peripheral concepts allows more subtle descriptions of sexual division of labor and differences in ethnic participation in the market. (412)
84. Taylor, Edward (Dawson)
"Return Migration to Jamaica."
This paper is concerned with certain aspects of adjustment of return migrants to Jamaica. Jamaica has experienced several waves of emigration in the past involving movements to Central and North America. Since the 1950's, the stream gathered momentum and shifted mainly to England, with considerable migration to Canada and the U.S.A. A counter stream has now developed resulting in a steady flow of returnees. This paper considers some sociopsychological factors which affect the migrants' chances of readjustment. (504)
85. Thomas, Norman D. (N. Arizona)
"The Effects of Urbanization Upon a Zoque Neighborhood Association."
Among the urban Zoque Indians of Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, the cowina, or neighborhood shrine association, was once an important ceremonial institution which integrated both kin and neighbors into a common membership. However, correlated with substantial urban growth, the cowina has virtually disappeared, to be survived by ceremonial institutions essentially non-kin, non-neighborhood oriented. The cowina appears to have failed due to the depreciation, under the influence of urbanization, of both kinship and neighborhood as devices of social integration. (213A)
86. Tobias, Stephen (Western)
"Kinship and Karma: Ethnic Commitments Among Urban Chinese in Thailand."
Chinese in Thailand are notable exceptions to the general rule of Chinese clannishness. In their business, political, ritual and affinal alliances, they conform only poorly to the conventional segmentary model. To interpret their deviations in terms of strategies for survival and advancement, as is often done, is to beg the question of the meanings behind the strategies. A complex symbolization of "personhood," involving "kinship" and

"karma" as metaphorical opposite poles, generates relevant meanings through a stable dialectic. (116)

87. Uzzell, Douglas (Rice)

"Plays and Ploys: Cholo Self-Creation in Lima."

In this paper, a new language is suggested to improve analysis of migrant adaptation and institution formation in complex societies, with special emphasis on the delineation of social segments and strata. The actors's perceptions of potential behavior modes in specific situations in the urbanization process are analytically segmented into "plays," which form "play lexicons" that may be grouped and compared. "Role," "institution" and other traditional constructs are translated into the proposed language, and the methodological and theoretical implications of this transformation are discussed. (405A)

88. Weaver, Thomas (Arizona)

"The Making of Anthropologists in the Urban Setting: Field Methodology and New Theoretical Directions."

This paper directs itself to examining some of the issues related to anthropological fieldwork in the city. Some of the major contributions to urban anthropological methods are reviewed and compared with current anthropological research in the urban context. (704)

89. Weisner, Thomas S. (Ctr. for the Health Scis.)

"Rural-Urban Migration in East Africa." Neither the city nor the country are isolable socioeconomic entities in modern-day east Africa. Thus for most migrants to east African urban centers, the question is not "To which social system they owe allegiance?" Rather, migrants optimize relations in both city and country. The structure of these rural-urban ties is explored in this paper. The concept of a rural-urban network of relationships, and of a migrant-eligible pool of men living in both city and

country, are introduced to help interpret rural-urban ties. Some measures of intra-urban, rural-urban and intra-rural contact are introduced and compared for one sample of migrants to Nairobi, Kenya. (208)

90. Whiteford, Michael B. (Iowa S.)

"Colombian Countrymen in a Secondary City."

The literature on Latin American rural-urban migration variously describes the role of the secondary city as a "step" or a "stage" in the general flow of country people to large industrial cities. This paper shows that for many migrants and for a variety of reasons, the secondary city is their final destination. The study is based on an urban barrio of lower-class migrants and deals with migrant choice and adaptation to Popayan, Colombia. Included are "return-migrants" who have lived in the larger cities of Bogota, Medellin, or Cali before returning to the smaller city of Popayan. (405A)

91. Whiteford, Scott (Texas)

"Adaptation of Bolivian Migrant Workers in Northwestern Argentina."

This paper explores how migrant adaptation to rural settings (in this case, the sugar plantations of northwestern Argentina) and to urban environments (the regional cities of northwestern Argentina, with emphasis on Salta) relates to structural features of regional and national development in Latin American nations. To study this process, fieldwork was carried out in both city and plantation. The discussion of the research findings emphasizes methodological problems and their relation to generation of adequate theory about rural-urban migration. (405A)

92. Williams, Melvin (Carlow)

"A Symbol Subsystem."

One approach for the anthropologist in the urban setting is the analysis and description of the cultural character of identifiable groups. We frequently use

the terms, constructs and concepts: subculture, microculture, symbol subsystem and community. More research is required into what these phenomena constitute. This paper attempts to determine what symbols are utilized, conceptualized and manipulated by a pentacostal group in a Black Pittsburgh ghetto, and how this symbol subsystem helps to create, determine and delineate the interactional system referred to. (704)

93. Wimberley, Howard (Adelphi)
"On Living With Your Past: Style and Structure Among Contemporary Japanese Merchant Families."

Merchant and non-merchant urban Japanese families, which are heirs to different aesthetic canons of taste, are compared with regard to family composition and expressive style (defined as cultural prescriptions by which alternative modes of social intercourse and consumption may be differentiated and selected). The results of the comparison indicate that although the extended stem-family pattern of household organization is still prevalent, a process of segregation is occurring within these families which separates out the component conjugal pairs and weakens the parent-child relationship. The emergence of national stylistic patterns of consumption and social intercourse are discussed as these affect the old merchant tradition and imply changes in Japan's so-called "cultural politics." (614)

94. Yapita, Juan de Dios (Florida)
"Marriage Among the Bolivian Aymara: A Highland Community as Compared with an Urban Family in La Paz City." This paper will deal with marriage in Qumpi, a community on the shores of Lake Titicaca and in La Paz City, 2 hours away by car. Two family case histories are presented in order to contrast marriage customs and family ties in different environments. Aspects of marriage discussed include: two

accepted methods of getting a bride; the selection of *padrinos* for the bride and groom (the greater *padrino* and the lesser *padrino*); fulfilling of *sart'a* (to go formally to the bride's parents' home) and *irpaqa* (to carry the bride) by the groom's parents; and giving of wedding gifts (*chinu* and *apxata*) resulting in *ayni* reciprocal ties. The wedding fiesta is discussed, including information on who may drink, who drinks first, and dancing partner priorities. Duties and responsibilities of *padrinos*, and ensuing responsibilities of godchildren (*arku*), are noted. Finally, a discussion of permissible marriage partners within the Aymara system is delineated. (512)

