A short history of anthropology at the University of Kent, 1965-2014

Roy Ellen

This is the first attempt to write a history of anthropology at Kent, and coincides with the celebration of the University’s Fiftieth Anniversary. It is not designed to be a complete intellectual history, nor does it document every dot and comma in the development of the subject. Even less is it a series of biographies of the work of the many individual scholars, researchers and teachers who have passed through. It does, however, provide a basic framework of dates and names, events, programmes and institutional structures that can be added to by others at a later date. This version takes us from 1965 to 1 September 2014. I have tried to check the facts and sources carefully and am grateful to those who have assisted me in this, but apologise for any remaining inaccuracies and pertinent omissions. I invite anyone who may wish to correct or update the record to let me know.¹

The beginnings of anthropology at Kent

Anthropology arrived at the University of Kent with the appointment of Paul Stirling as Professor of Sociology in 1965.² The mid-1960s had seen a great expansion of UK universities and within the sector a particular growth in sociology and the social sciences in general. Whereas the older universities had been slow to establish sociology, senior anthropologists within these same institutions (such as Raymond Firth) had also been reluctant to endorse the establishment of anthropology elsewhere. This was on the grounds that social anthropology was essentially a graduate subject, because it was considered (an elitist view) that expansion might somehow sully what was best in the subject, and because it was thought that the perceived demand could be met within those universities where it was already found.

However, a shortage of senior sociologists to occupy advertised positions in the new universities, and an apparent surplus of well-qualified social anthropologists, led to the appointment of a series of anthropologists as professors of sociology: Max Marwick in Stirling, Peter Worsley at Manchester, Ronnie Frankenburg at Keele, Jaap van Velsen at Aberystwyth, Bill Epstein and Freddie Bailey at Sussex, and Paul Stirling at Kent. This movement between anthropology and sociology was much in keeping with the ethos of British social anthropology at the time, in defining itself as a branch of sociology that specialized in non-industrial societies, while maintaining its distinctiveness in terms of methodology.

Paul Stirling had previously been at the London School of Economics, and introduced a kind of social anthropology to Kent that was compatible with a particular strand of late 1960s sociology: comparative social systems with a main regional focus on the complex societies of southern Europe and the Mediterranean, with overlapping areas of pertinent theory and methodology. His work on Turkey and later Italy had been a core part of the post-war expansion in the social anthropology of complex societies with long histories. He brought with him from the LSE, two of his students as new lecturers, John Davis and Nevill Colclough (with first degrees in history), who together with a researcher (Robert Rowlands) and a group of doctoral students (John Corbin, Paul and Barbara Littlewood, Margaret Kenna and Michael Lineton) were
part of this ethnographic vanguard, later joined by Marie Corbin. Thus, Paul Stirling was remarkably successful in the manner he engineered an accommodation between sociology and social anthropology at Kent, and subsequently permitted both to flourish. One mark of this success was that by the end of the 1960s all of the first cohort of Kent social anthropology research students and researchers occupied positions as social anthropologists in mixed departments.

The Stirling group formed common purpose with the sociologists, some of whom had a specific interest and respect for anthropology: Ray Pahl (also from LSE), Derek Allcorn (from Manchester with a Social Anthropology background) and Frank Parkin (who had been taught by Paul). All collaborated in the joint teaching of social theory. Pahl and Davis were later to share an interest in the study of the informal economy of the UK. The courses taught at this time were part of integrated sociology degrees, with courses such as 'Non-industrial societies' and 'Peasant societies' being convened by the anthropologists. The links between social anthropology and sociology were also fostered through the appointment of external undergraduate examiners who had to demonstrate competence in both subjects. As a result, during this period Kent established close links with John Barnes, C.W. Williams, J. Clyde Mitchell, Joe Loudon and others. Marie Corbin worked on research projects with both Ray Pahl and Derek Allcorn between 1968 and 1970, and both John and Marie had office space in the newly established CRISS, the Centre for Research in the Social Sciences.

This early period, from 1966 through to about 1970, was one of intellectual fluidity and innovation. George Homans was a visiting professor during this period, and Marshall Sahlins spent time at Kent during his Parisian sojourn, at a time when he was working on themes that were to be published as *Stone Age Economics*. The Oxbridge ethos that had been built into the Kent collegiate concept was not to everybody’s taste, particularly those used to the more rough and tumble democratic atmosphere of the LSE. The transfer from LSE of a professor, two lecturers and a group of four PhD students – all specialising in the Mediterranean - immediately established Kent as a centre of research excellence in this field. This is a reputation it has maintained, though the actual numbers of Mediterraneanists has much fluctuated, and at one time seemed on course for extinction. A similar group at Sussex, specialising in the anthropology of Europe, under the tutelage of Freddie Bailey, were frequent guests at Kent seminars, and there early developed a fruitful ‘Kent-Sussex axis’.

This was the core, but developments in other parts of the Faculty of Social Sciences were to augment this in interesting ways. John Kesby was appointed in 1971, having completed his D.Phil with Edwin Ardener at Oxford and having served three years teaching in Cambridge, for Kings’ and Newnham colleges. Kesby was the first appointment of an anthropologist (though still as a Lecturer in Sociology) who had experience of working in a tribal society, and in Africa, and who was not a Mediterraneanist. Having retired from the LSE several years previously, Lucy Mair also joined the team in 1971, teaching political anthropology, which she continued to do until her ‘second retirement’ in 1980, largely co-teaching with first Davis and then Roy Ellen. It was partly in honour of ‘Lucy’ that the Anthropology computing server was so named in 1986.
The decision by the Faculty of Social Sciences to develop interdisciplinary studies brought Henry Bernstein, a Marxist sociologist who had worked on Mau-Mau in Kenya. Another decision, to establish Southeast Asian studies, brought in 1971 Jeremy Kemp. Kemp was another product of LSE, who specialised in rural social organization in Thailand. Southeast Asian studies had been formally established several years earlier with the appointment of Dennis Duncanson, a Vietnam counter-insurgency expert, on the recommendation of Maurice Freedman, who had succeeded Firth as head of the Anthropology department at the LSE. This was in line with - though not funded by - the UK government Hayter scheme for strengthening regional studies. Bernstein and Kemp held half positions in sociology in addition to their specialist areas. Another short appointment at this time that augmented the small anthropology group was of David Lehmann, who was later to attain a distinguished reputation for studies of the Latin American peasantry.

Although, to begin with, the anthropologists taught on sociology courses that included components on non-industrial societies, the Board of Studies in Sociology (first established in 1971) began to teach separate social anthropology courses in 1972: Social Anthropology 1 (political and economic anthropology) and Social Anthropology 2 (ritual and belief). The Board officially became a Board of Studies ‘in Sociology and Social Anthropology’ in 1973, and this coincided with the creation of specific degrees and courses in social Anthropology and the establishment of more posts. Roy Ellen was appointed in 1973, Nanneke Redclift in 1974 and Jerry Eades in 1976, all to positions in social anthropology rather than sociology. The ethos of the founding fathers of Kent had been to form broad faculties as administrative and budgetary units. Within these were loose ‘Boards of Study’ for the organization of teaching, with staff distributed across the colleges in an interdisciplinary mix – each ‘a microcosm of the whole University’ (Martin 1990: 130). With the expansion of the university this became increasingly inconvenient, and Paul Stirling with the help of its then Master, Alec Whitehouse, engineered the gradual transfer of sociology and anthropology staff to Eliot from the other colleges. The operative phrase was ‘subject concentration’.

These years were the golden period of cross-subject collaboration. Specific courses were designed and co-taught in research methods (with Ellen, Pahl and later Will Tyler, Marie Corbin and Nadia Lovell), urban anthropology and sociology (with Eades, Pahl, and Chris Pickvance), medical anthropology and sociology (with John Corbin and David Morgan) and development (Bernstein with various anthropologists). John Jervis, a sociologist whose postgraduate research had been on structuralism, regularly taught the course on ritual and belief during the late 1970s and 1980s. The Board of Studies also pioneered bridge courses with history (Davis, Colclough and Andrew Butcher) and with philosophy – ‘Understanding other cultures’ (Davis, Anne Sellars and John Bousfield, but the brainchild of Paul Stirling). At the same time, the permissive teaching framework allowed for specialist curiosities such as John Davis’s ‘l’Année Sociologique’ (required reading: l’Année Sociologique). Major research initiatives such as Ray Pahl’s project on the informal economy of Sheppey brought together both anthropologists and sociologists (such as Nikki Goward and Claire Wallace), and the group displayed substantial evidence of serious scholarship and research across its specialist interests.
The intellectual gravity of such efforts were tempered by the occasional joint research seminar where colleagues were entertained by Derek Allcorn presenting advanced re-interpretations of Marx’s *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy* in which ‘small-holding peasants’ effortlessly became ‘Small-minded pedants’, while Ernest Gellner, then editor of the *European Journal of Sociology*, could hold the press deadline to accommodate a faux-Marxisante analysis of Beatrix Potter’s *Peter Rabbit and the Grundrisse*, by ‘Rosa and Charlie Parkin’, for which it was claimed there could be no such thing as ‘an innocent reading’. Frank Parkin was later to draw on a caricature of the Kent anthropology scene when writing his comic novel *Krippendorf’s Tribe* (1985), subsequently turned into a film, a story that incorporates characters loosely based on some of his erstwhile colleagues. John Davis also devised the simulation game ‘Potlatch’ during the 1980s which instructively amused several cohorts of students, the rules of which are included here as Appendix 5. It was widely accepted at this time that Kent comprised a happy crew, had established a distinctive style, and had in some small way ‘made interdisciplinarity work’.

The retrenchment of the 1980s and the Thatcher years brought both advantages and disadvantages for anthropology at Kent. The Centre for Southeast Asian studies closed in 1988. This was largely due to the drop in the number of students wishing to study the subject, and withdrawal of government and university support as strategic interest in the region as a site of Cold War confrontation receded. Closure of the Centre brought Kemp wholly within the anthropology group, which also extended a welcome to Bill Watson. Watson had been appointed to Southeast Asian Studies in 1981 on the strength of his cross-disciplinary credentials, and an interest in history and literature, but thereafter brought these skills into anthropology. Meanwhile, cuts being made elsewhere in the university sector were to be of benefit. Kent anthropology performed well in the first RAE, which allowed it to successfully bid for staff transfers under the Thatcherite rationalization programme. This led in 1989 to the return of John and Marie Corbin from the University of East Anglia. John transferred into a permanent position, while Marie chose a part-time option. Both sides of the BOSSA expanded despite retrenchment because of their excellence in research, and to that extent the historic accommodation between social anthropology and sociology set in motion and overseen by Paul Stirling in the early years was still seen to be working.

Another major development during these years was the establishment of the Centre for Computing and Social Anthropology (CSAC) in 1986. Kent Anthropology had early (1969-72) initiated ground-breaking work in the area of computer applications, in an SSRC funded project ‘Computer applications to the analysis of local census materials in Southern Spain’, in which Marie Corbin and Paul Stirling had used the facilities of the Atlas Computer Centre at Didcot to reconstruct family and kinship data from census records. A decade later John Davis spent a year in Berkeley where he had been much impressed by the work of the Language Behavior Laboratory under the direction of Brent Berlin. He followed through this interest by appointing Michael Fischer in 1985 as Lecturer in Computing and Anthropology, tasked with putting Kent anthropology at the forefront of IT developments. During this period Kent Anthropology pioneered applications in IT, both within the university and more broadly, that were later to become commonplace (bibliographic databases, email communication, text production) as well as specialist applications for handling kinship data. Our first internet service began in November 1986 (three years before
Tim Berners-Lee’s invention of the World Wide Web), and our first web site became available in May 1993, one of the first 400 web sites in the world. Much of this early work was reported in BICA, a ‘Bulletin of Information on Computing and Anthropology’ (1984-1992), and CSAC was also to be involved in electronic publishing initiatives, such as the CSAC Monograph series (1990 –2001). Janet Bagg, who had been a Kent PhD graduate using CSAC technology became a member of the team in 1989. With the departure of Davis in 1990, Fischer succeeded as director of CSAC (later to be appointed Professor of Anthropological Sciences), and the work of the Centre was much invigorated with the appointment of David Zeitlyn in 1995. At this time, CSAC led a consortium of UK universities developing the HEFCE-funded ‘Experience-rich Anthropology’ project to enhance the teaching and learning of the subject through the provision of a variety of online materials and applications. In hindsight it is difficult to grasp the significance of these initiatives, which were considered obscure and nerdy by many during the mid-1980s, but are now taken so much for granted.

From BOSSA to DOSSA.

The growth both of anthropology and sociology, staff departures and the tragic and untimely deaths of close sociology colleagues (Derek Allcorn, Stephen Box and Christine Marsh), as well as new arrivals, began from the mid-1980s to fundamentally alter the character of Kent Anthropology. Frank Parkin moved to Magdalene College Oxford to teach political sociology with Stephen Lukes, Ray Pahl moved to Essex as a research professor, Richard Scase into the new Kent Business School, and Henry Bernstein to the School of Oriental and African Studies and thereafter to the Open University. In 1990 John Davis, who had by then been elected to a Fellowship of the British Academy, left to succeed Rodney Needham as Professor of Anthropology at Oxford and to head the Institute of Social Anthropology. Davis, who later went on to become Warden of All Souls College, claimed to have been ‘made at Kent’. At an institutional level too, 1960s interdisciplinarity was beginning to look tired, was stretching at the seams, and was out of kilter with a renewed political emphasis on disciplines required as part of emerging forms of audit culture in higher education nationally. Kent, therefore, began a process of ‘departmentalization’.

The Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology was established in 1993, and its foundation more-or-less coincided with the arrival of John Davis’ professorial successor – Chris Hann. These developments immediately provided the basis for new teaching and research initiatives. Hann, an admiral of the Stirling legacy, sought its continuation, and indeed in 1994 the Department launched the inaugural Stirling lecture series in Paul’s honour. The 1990s also saw the establishment of undergraduate degrees involving exchanges with universities in Spain, the Netherlands, Italy and Germany, reflecting the university’s claim to being the UK’s ‘European University’. Kent hosted the Royal Anthropological Institute Ethnographic film festivals in 1992 and 1994, and in 1998 the ASA (Association of Social Anthropologists) conference (on indirect communication); having previously hosted the ASA conferences in 1972 (on medicine) and 1986 (on labour migration).

In a different vein, Roy Ellen’s pioneering work in ecological and environmental anthropology during the 1980s, and the appointment of Laura Rival in 1994 provided the department with capacity to initiate an MA programme in Environmental
Anthropology. This was another Kent ‘first’ and led to a growing reputation in the field, despite a small staff commitment. The establishment of the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE) in 1989 by Ian Swingland led to some collaborative teaching, and this was to provide one of the rationales for the subsequent merger of the two groups. Several PhD students (Patricia Shanley and Joanna Durbin) were co-supervised.

And departmental organization required the appointment of dedicated administrative staff, who previously had serviced boards of studies through a college based pool of secretaries. The first DOSSA administrators were Jan Horn and Nicola Kerry-Yoxall, and they were followed in 1995 by Christine Eagle as IT and Research support officer, a role which expanded in later years with the growth of the department. It was at this time also that our long-standing link with the Powell-Cotton Museum in Birchington enabled us to acquire on permanent loan the Southeast Asia collection, now housed and curated by the Ethnobiology Laboratory, and partly displayed on the upper landing of the Marlowe Building. The department was also later to obtain the Powell-Cotton collection of human remains on a similar basis, and with its important collection of primate material the museum became a significant asset for our growing interests in biological anthropology.

The work of Roy Ellen in human ecology, and the strong ‘four field interests’ of Michael Fischer and John Corbin led to a momentous decision during the 1990s to radically broaden the scope of Kent anthropology, by introducing a BSc programme. Ellen had been teaching a course on ‘Ecology and evolution’ since 1987, and the combination of Fischer’s teaching of quantitative and scientific approaches and the development of an entirely new Part 1 course on ‘The foundations of human culture’ provided a plausible basis to get this off the ground. Available teaching competence was augmented by part-time staff, in much the same way as Robin Fox had introduced part-time teachers such as Michael Day and John Napier at the LSE in the late 1960s. However, this programme was not on a completely firm footing until the appointment of Sarah Elton in 1999. Indeed, it was a struggle to staff this programme in the early years, but there was a major step-change in 2003 when although we lost Sarah Elton to the York-Hull Medical School, we gained through the appointment of Sarah Johns in the area of evolutionary anthropology and Scott Legge in osteoanthropology.

From DOSSA to DOA

Changes in the composition of the Department had by 1997 created tensions between sociology and anthropology, and a place that had previously acquired a strong reputation as a ‘happy’ department (compared say with Oxford or UCL) was now less so. By this time Chris Hann was on leave of absence at Halle where he would take up a prestigious position as Director of the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, and a disappointing performance in the 1997 RAE provided an opportunity for a radical change. This came in the form of the departure of the sociology group to form a new department with Social Policy, and a merger of the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (DICE) with the Anthropology group, to create an entirely new and innovative entity, in the form of the Department of Anthropology. Thus, for the first time since its appearance at Kent in the mid-1960s,
Anthropology had the visibility of an independent organizational unit. In the years preceding this move, the development of a strong interest in environmental issues had provided a natural overlap with the mission of DICE. DICE’s founding ethos accepted that effective conservation initiatives necessitated a role for social science, as well as sound biological groundwork. At the same time, there was a shared strong fieldwork ethos in both units, an orientation that had strained DICE’s relations with Biosciences (of which it had previously been part).

There were changes within social anthropology as well at this time. The brief incumbency of John Clammer as a replacement for Chris Hann, was swiftly followed by the appointment of Roger Just as professor of social anthropology, who moved to Kent from Melbourne. With the arrival of Just, Southern Europe and the Mediterranean returned as a core area of interest, and as part of other organisational rationalizations within the university, Glenn Bowman moved into Anthropology in 1998 from Humanities, where he had been a lecturer in communications and image studies since 1990. During the years of headship under both Just and his successor Bill Watson we welcomed Philip Thomas and Cecilia Busby, Melissa Demian and Daniela Peluso.

Collaboration with DICE also permitted, in 1998, the launching of the postgraduate programme in Ethnobotany with the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. By this time environmental issues had become the main area of funded research and graduate research activity in the department, building on a major EU programme of research that Kent had hosted between 1994 and 2000. With Laura Rival leaving for Oxford in 2001, our work in this area was augmented by the appointment of Rajindra Puri, and later Anna Waldstein and Miguel Alexiades. The volume of activity in this area was reflected in our hosting of the International Congress of Ethnobiology in 2004, and led in 2007 to the formation of the Centre for Biocultural Diversity, with Roy Ellen as its founding Director.

The DOA years also saw a major expansion of the Kent BSc programme and the further development of biological anthropology. The move from Eliot College to the Marlowe Building under the guidance of then Head of Department Roger Just allowed for the provision of proper laboratory space. Previously, the Ethnobiology Lab had been briefly housed in Becket Court, and thereafter on the top floor of the Chemistry Building. Also, Scott Legge was able to respond to a regional need for the analysis and interpretation of skeletal material by establishing KORA (Kent Osteological Research Associates). The appointment of Nick Newton-Fisher in 2006 and then Stephen Lycett, Patrick Mahoney (to replace Scott Legge) and Noreen von Cramon-Taubadel in 2008 saw the arrival of evolutionary approaches within the department as a strong and confident entity, which with more recent appointments has made Kent one of the strongest and vibrant such groupings within UK Anthropology.

In 2010 the Department became a School and changed its name to ‘Anthropology and Conservation’ to better reflect the breadth of teaching and research conducted. But the presence of anthropology at Kent has never been limited to the core group that gave it institutional expression. Jackie Sarsby and Hilary Callan (later to become Director of the Royal Anthropological Institute), for example, worked for the Board of Interdisciplinary Studies, Alexandra Ouresoff in the Business School, and Glenn Bowman for some years in Image Studies. In addition, Axel Klein, who since 2005
has been Lecturer in the Study of Addictive Behaviour at the University of Kent’s School of Social Policy, Sociology and Social Research, continues as a close research associate. As well as staff in other schools and units, anthropology has always valued its honorary staff who play an important part in the life of the School, through collaborative research. Among those who have had the longest association with the School are Cathy Cantwell, Robert Mayer, Dario Novellino, Giuliana Prato and Italo Pardo.

During the first decade of the twenty-first century Kent anthropology consolidated its position in terms of three broad groupings: social and cultural anthropology, ethnobiology and environmental anthropology, and biological anthropology. By 2013 these had morphed into three organisational ‘pillars’: socio-cultural anthropology, human ecology (to link with the conservation social science emphasis of DICE) and biological anthropology. Significant investments had been made in other areas, for example visual anthropology (following the appointment of Mike Poltorak in 2009, and building on the multi-media interests of CSAC), while the overall growth of the department had necessitated a more complex array of administrative and support staff. Academic staff expansion has continued, with the appointment of Dimitrios Theodossopoulos (2010), Judith Bovensiepen and Matt Hodges (both 2011) and David Henig (2012) in social anthropology, Miguel Alexiades (2011) in ethnobotany, together with Metin Erin (2011-13), Tracy Kivell and Oskar Burger (2013) in evolutionary anthropology. The arrival of João Pina-Cabral from Lisbon in 2012 as Professor of Social Anthropology and Head of School, reinforced further the position of Kent in the field of Southern European anthropology, and has marked the beginning of a new phase in the local history of the subject.

Roy Ellen, 16 December 2014

Notes and acknowledgments

1. From 1973 to 1996 I maintained an archive of key documents relating to the history of Kent Anthropology. This archive survived the move from Eliot College to the Marlowe Building, but following the retirement of Jan Horn as a departmental administrator the archive disappeared. I have, therefore, had to construct this history from other, more diverse and extraneous documents. I would like to thank the following for their assistance in this regard: Alan Bicker, Cathy Cantwell, John Corbin, Marie Corbin. Christine Eagle, Nicola Goward, Nicola Kerry-Yoxall, John Kesby, and Leanne Johnson.

2. It has been suggested that the position as head of sociology at Kent had first been offered to Robin (J.R.) Fox, who is supposed to have turned-down the position. Had he accepted, Kent anthropology might have been a very different creature than it subsequently became. In the late 1960s Fox was developing new courses at the LSE that drew strongly on animal ethology, Darwinism and human evolution, involving Michael Day and John Napier. He eventually left LSE for a post at Rutgers, where he continued to develop his style of evolutionary anthropology that anticipated later developments more
generally in British anthropology, and which were to influence developments at Kent in the late 1990s and during the first decade of the 21st century.

References


# Appendix 1

Anthropology staff at Kent (in order of chronological appointment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paul Stirling</td>
<td>1965 - 1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Davis</td>
<td>1966 - 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevill Colclough</td>
<td>1966 - 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremy Kemp</td>
<td>1971 - 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucy Mair</td>
<td>1971 - 1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roy Ellen</td>
<td>1973 - 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanneke Redclift</td>
<td>1974 - 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olivia Harris</td>
<td>1975 - 1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeremy Eades</td>
<td>1976 - 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilary Callan</td>
<td>1977 - 1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacqueline Sarsby</td>
<td>1978 - 1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Watson</td>
<td>1981 - 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henrietta Moore</td>
<td>1985 - 1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Fischer</td>
<td>1985 -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janet Bagg</td>
<td>1989 - 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie Corbin</td>
<td>1990 - 2007, part-time after 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenn Bowman</td>
<td>1998 -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katy Gardner</td>
<td>1991 - 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M Arnold</td>
<td>1992 – 1993</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christopher Hann</td>
<td>1992 - 1999</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andreas Barrerra</td>
<td>1992 – 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emine Incirlioglu</td>
<td>1992 – 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wenonah Lyon</td>
<td>1993 – 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Hoskins</td>
<td>1993 - 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penny Vera-Sanso</td>
<td>1994 – 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laura Rival</td>
<td>1994 – 2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Zeitlyn</td>
<td>1995 – 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Knight</td>
<td>1995 – 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christine Kocher-Schmid</td>
<td>1995 - 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Parkes</td>
<td>1995 – 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadia Lovell</td>
<td>1995 – 2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oliver Kortendick</td>
<td>1995 - 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Clammer</td>
<td>1999 - 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Elton</td>
<td>1999 – 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Platten</td>
<td>1999 – 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axel Klein</td>
<td>1999 – 2000, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Thomas</td>
<td>2000 - 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Parkin</td>
<td>2000 – 2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cecilia Busby 2001 - 2005
Rajindra Puri 2001 -
Serena Heckler 2001 - 2004
Roger Just 2002 - 2010
Scott Legge 2003 - 2008
Sarah Johns 2003 -
Anna Waldstein 2005 –
Patricia Howard 2005 -
Melissa Demian 2006 –
Mary Adams 2006 – 2008
Nicholas Newton-Fischer 2006 -
Daniela Peluso 2007 -
Stephen Lycett 2008 - 2014
Patrick Mahoney 2008 –
Noreen von Cramon-Taubadel 2008 - 2014
Michael Poltorak 2009 –
Dimitrios Theodossopoulos 2010 –
Miguel Alexiades 2011-
Judith Bovensiepen 2011 –
Matt Hodges 2011 –
Metin Eren 2011 – 2013
David Henig 2012 –
João Pina-Cabral 2012 –
Tracy Kivell 2013 -
Oskar Burger 2013 –
Justyna Miszkiewicz 2013 -
Diana Samuel 2013 -

Appendix 2

Professors of Anthropology

Paul Stirling 1965 - 1984
Lucy Mair 1971 - 1980
John Davis 1982 - 1990
Roy Ellen 1988 - 2012
Christopher Hann 1992 - 1999
John Clammer 1999 - 2000
Bill Watson 2002 - 2008
Roger Just 2002 - 2010
Michael Fischer 2005 -
David Zeitlyn 2007 - 2010
João Pina-Cabral 2012 -
Appendix 3

Administrative headships

Board of Studies in Sociology and Social Anthropology
Paul Stirling
Nevill Colclough
John Davis
Richard Scase 1989 - 1990
Krishnan Kumar 1990 - 1991
Roy Ellen 1991 - 1992
Howard Davis 1992 - 1993

Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology
Howard Davis 1993 - 1995
Chris Hann 1993 - 1994
Roy Ellen 1995 - 1997

Department of Anthropology
Roy Ellen 1997-1998
Stuart Harrop (DICE) 1998-2002
Roger Just 2002-2005
Bill Watson 2005-2008
Douglas MacMillan (DICE) 2008-2011
Glenn Bowman 2011-2012
João Pina-Cabral 2012 –
Appendix 4

Doctoral Graduates

NB Some of the early PhD theses were registered as ‘Sociology’. By 1974, however, Kent was conferring social anthropology PhDs on candidates who had been registered as sociology students, the first of whom would seem to have been John Corbin.

1970
Alton Eserpek

1974
John Corbin
Margaret Kenna
Barbara Littlewood
Paul Littlewood
Michael Lineton

1975
David Todd
Kevin Boggins
Alistair Sutherland

1976
Marie Corbin
David Moss

1977
Donald Curtis

1978
Alan Smith

1979
Charlotte Wong
Preecha Kuwinpant

1980
Nicola Goward

1983
Omar Abdul Wahab

1984
Ayse Günes-Ayata

1986
Yildiz Ecevit
1988
Homa Hoodfar

1989
Cathy Cantwell
Janet Bagg

1993
Soehardi
Gwyneth Davies

1994
Elizabeth Hallam
Joanna Durbin

1995
Kim Hogarth
Hediyi Sibel Kalaycioglu

1996
Sarah Pink
Dina Khan

1998
MM Fernandes
Johan Iskandar
Richard Sanders

2000
Angela Major
ER Ferraro

2001
Kayhan Delibas

2002
Stephen Lyon
NA Mohd Noor
Alison Hoare
ML Lee-Cunin
David Ellis

2003
Diarmid O’Neill
Thomas Henfrey
MC Cesaro

2004
Agnes Lee Agama
Dario Novellino
Sukaina Bharwani

2005
Jonathan McKee
KN Albert
Andreas Wilkes
Rini Soemarwoto

2006
Simon Platten
Tamar Bajgielman
Stephanie Klappa (Belharte)

2007
Angela Schlenkhoff
Piers Locke
Mary Adams

2008
Aristotelis Anagnostopou
Rachel Kaleta
Sofia Vougioukalou

2009
Sarah Keeler

2010
Paul Porodong

2011
Ioannis Sideris
Maria Calderon
Graciela Alcantara-Salinas
Laura Robson
Maria Kokolaki

2012
Francine Barone
Olivia Woodburne
Bernadette Montanari
FD Zabet
Graciela Alcantara-Salinas
Emily Caruso
M Martin
Yoshimi Osawa
Hayder al-Mohammad
M Martin
2013
L Betti
Saskia Dijk
L Al Akash
Oana Ivan
Gotzone Garay-Barayazarra
Ugo D’Ambrosio
Calum Blaikie
Joshua Rickard
Michael Pearson
Sascha Griffiths
Konstantinos Ardavanis
Kate Moore
Stefano Kaburu

2014
Justyna Miszkiewicz
Peter Wilkin
Brian Campbell
Mahmudul Sumon
Melanie Dembinsky
Appendix 5

The rules of ‘Potlatch’.

This game was invented by John Davis and played twice during the 1980s. These are the rules as originally devised. They were subsequently revised in the light of the outcome of the first game.

POTLATCH

This is a simulation game, designed to represent part of the political economy of the Indian tribes of the N-W coast of America. The purpose of the simulation is to work out what happens in an economy when all exchange is directed towards the accumulation, not of goods, but of power or influence. For the purposes of the simulation each player is required to keep an exact record of all the exchanges he makes. The purpose of each player in the game is to potlatch commodities to win dominance. Each player is provided with an initial stock of C coupons (representing commodities) and of D coupons (representing dominance). Players exchange these coupons in the ways prescribed by the rules of the game, and at the end of a set period of time, the coupons are all counted: the winner is the player with the most dominance coupons. A tie is resolved by counting commodity coupons.

Definitions

1. Player is one or more persons with an initial stock of 50 C coupons and 100 D coupons.

2. Exchange is a transfer of coupons from one person to another, and a return transfer from that other to the first. Exchanges may be either loans or potlatches.

3. Loans occur when one player borrows C coupons from another and agrees to make a return after two or more potlatches.

4. Potlatches occur when one player gives C coupons to another and is repaid – either by an excess of C coupons or by an exact combination of C and D coupons.

5. Arrangements occur when one player, who has given C coupons and been repaid by an excess, persuades his partner to resume potlatching after an intervening potlatch.

Rules

A. The conduct of players

1. No player may refuse to potlatch.
2. Players may refuse to lend and to make arrangements.

3. Players between whom there are loans may not potlatch.

4. Players must potlatch four times in an hour. There is no upper limit. A player who fails to potlatch four times in an hour withdraws from the game. His stock of D coupons is distributed equally among the remaining players.

B. Harvests

1. Any player who has potlatched three times is entitled to harvest.

2. Harvesters throw die. Any harvester who throws a double 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 receives from the bank as many coupons as he possesses. If he throws a double 1 he must return all the C coupons in his possession (i.e. excluding those on loan) to the bank. If he throws any combination which includes a 1 he must return half his C coupons to the bank. All other combinations make no difference.

C. Exchanges

1. C coupons may be potlatched and loaned.

2. D coupons may be used only to balance an account in C coupons; or to guarantee an arrangement. If they are used as guarantees they are returnable when the arrangement ends.

3. There is no limit to the extent of repayment in a potlatch: it is at the discretion of the repayer.

4. Whether a player repays a potlatch with an exact combination of C and D coupons, or with an excess of C coupons, is at his discretion. The proportion of C to D coupons is similarly at his discretion.

5. A player who receives more C coupons than he gave in potlatch must either balance the account with D coupons or make an arrangement.

6. A player who requests a loan may offer interest due when the loan is repaid. The rate of interest is negotiable.

7. A player who cannot repay a loan in C coupons when it is due must repay it with D coupons.

D. Values

1. One C coupon is equal in value to one D coupon.
Notes to players of Potlatch.

1. Some of the rules are provisional: particularly the odds on harvests. I hope that they will be worked out better by the time we play: if so, you’ll get an amendment slip.

2. The prize is a bottle of vintage champagne.

3. I think we should expect to play for about 3 hours: of course, if the Rules are more imperfect than I think they are, we may have to abandon the game. If you spot any flaws, please let me know.

4. Strategies

You may find it useful in the early stages of the game to give away some D coupons in order to accumulate enough C coupons to overwhelm another player.

The best time for harvesting is when you have a reserve of C coupons out on loan: you could lose all your C coupons at harvest. On the other hand, you only double the C coupons in your possession, too, so you have to balance the risks.

I am undecided whether it is a good thing for players to know each other’s state of account or not: on the whole I think not, and so you may, if you wish misrepresent your assets and liabilities when approached by another player. However, you may not retire from the game while you have D coupons left.

5. You’ll notice that your D coupons are numbered: this will enable the Umpire to reconstruct the hierarchy of dominance when the game is over. For the same reason you are asked to keep accurate records of all your exchanges on the attached sheet.

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