

Metrics Report: ANTHROPOLOGY

I. Program Overview

A. Department Profile (faculty, students, curriculum)

The Anthropology Department was established in 1978. Of the four sub-fields of anthropology, Emory's Anthropology Department focuses on two: social/cultural anthropology as well as physical/biological anthropology. In cultural anthropology, there is a great deal of interest and research in medical anthropology (and many of the graduate students obtain joint degrees with the School of Public Health). The sub-field of linguistics is beginning to grow in the department. Archaeology is not covered (though one course was offered last semester) and there is no formal program in applied anthropology. The Department is well-known for the academic dialogue between its cultural and biological anthropologists. The openness and vitality of this dialogue and the department's intellectual environment was recognized when the department was invited to produce a special issue of the journal *Cultural Anthropology* (1987, v.2, no. 1), devoted entirely to "Cultural and Biological Anthropology at Emory University." Although the dialogue between cultural and biological anthropology has made the Emory anthropology department distinctive, there has recently been discussion in the department that this focus may have been lost. Many of the faculty that established this dialogue have departed and new faculty with different interests have been hired – the department needs to decide if this is a focus they want to maintain, and if so, decide how to maintain it.

Strengths in cultural anthropology include: medical anthropology; psychological anthropology; history, narrative and power; development, political economy, globalization; gender and sexuality; language, discourse, and communicative practices; race and racism; agricultural development; Africa, Latin America and Oceania.

Strengths in biological anthropology include: human growth and development, reproductive biology, nutritional anthropology, disease and evolution, primatology, sociobiology, evolutionary theory, behavioral biology and ecology, neurobiology.

Faculty

This past year there were twenty regular faculty and three lecturers (and 19 adjunct faculty) in Anthropology. (Some of these professors also have joint appointments in Women's Studies, Public Health, African Studies and Linguistics).

Faculty from the anthropology department also run various centers/programs on campus, e.g., the MARIAL Center (Bradd Shore), Institute for Comparative and International Studies (Bruce Knauft), Center for Public Scholarship (Corrine Kratz).

There are also other anthropologists on campus in departments such as: the ILA (Anna Grimshaw, visual anthropology), environmental studies, the School of Public Health, etc.

Graduate Students

In Fall 2003 there were 52 active graduate students (approx 13 are in the field; 14 are 1st/2nd year students). Approximately six new grad students are accepted each year.

100 graduate students enrolled in anthropology courses during 2002-2003.

The core program is a series of courses and seminars that gives advanced training in cultural and biological anthropology including a seminar team-taught by cultural and biological anthropologists. As a whole, the educational program provides students with a graduate-level grounding in cultural and biological anthropology that is sophisticated and unique. Specialization within cultural or biological sub-fields is encouraged, as well as combinations and creative dialogues between them, including those that draw upon Medical Anthropology. The program requires three years of full-time course work, followed by dissertation research and write-up. Graduate training is supported for research in all major world areas.

Undergraduate Students

In Fall 2003 there were 98 anthropology majors (including 3 Honors students) and 18 minors. 1,112 students were enrolled in anthropology classes in the 2002-2003 academic year.

B. Coordination/Cooperation/Collaborative Relationships

The interdisciplinary nature of anthropology means that there are many opportunities for collaborative relationships between liaisons in the Library. There is a history of collaboration between liaisons in anthropology and environmental studies and film studies. More collaboration could be developed between anthropology and the area studies liaisons (Latin America, Middle East, Southeast Asia, Asia, Africa, etc.) as well as women's studies, GLBT studies, economics, political science, sociology, psychology, and African American studies. Also, as two of the major areas covered by the anthropology are medical anthropology and biological anthropology, it is very important to establish more collaboration with the Health Sciences Library.

II. Description of Material Collected

A. Scope of the Collection

- a. **Subject Areas:** The interdisciplinary nature of anthropology is reflected in the Library's collections. For example, of 274 titles selected from the SOCSOCI ANTH BOOKS fund code in FY 2004, only 21 were in the GN call number range (though 80 titles had no call number listed). Therefore only about 10% of the books ordered for anthro are in the GN call number range. This trend is reflected in the last four fiscal cycles where the percentage of GNs purchased from the anthropology budget ranged from 10%-28% of all books purchased from this fund. As the anthropology department does not

offer courses in activist/applied anthropology or archaeology, these areas are only covered generally. The focus is on biological and cultural anthropology.

- b. Chronology:** Primary collecting interest is on current research (no matter what time period the research covers), however, there is no restriction by time period.
- c. Language:** The majority of materials acquired are English language.
- d. Date of Publications:** Emphasis is on current publications. Whenever possible, retrospective acquisitions are made as appropriate to fill in gaps, etc. Reprints of classic works are purchased when needed.
- e. Geographic Areas:** All areas of the world are covered with emphasis on the US, Africa, the Caribbean, Asia, Oceania, Latin America, Europe, and the Middle East.

B. Formats and Publication Type

- a. Monographs and Texts:** Monographs are received through the Yankee Approval Plan and are ordered through GOBI2 by the liaison using review sources and recommendations. Textbooks are not collected.
- b. Serials**
- c. Electronic Publications:** Electronic journals are very important as are the eHRAF collection, and UN and World Bank information/databases that are available online.
- d. Microforms:** Are collected, especially primary documents such as personal papers, older ethnographies, government documents, etc.
- e. Multimedia:** Film/Video/DVD is used heavily in anthropology and this past fiscal year has been more actively collected. The physical anthropologists like to use videos for teaching evolution, primate ecology, etc. while the cultural anthropologists like to use films that document culture(s), etc. There is a long history of films being created and used by anthropologists. This past year the anthropology liaison has been working to fill many gaps in the video collection (many classic works as well as important new works were not owned). Also, as there is now a visual anthropologist in the ILA (who is also teaching some anthro courses) there is a greater demand to improve the Library's documentary film collection related to anthropology.
- f. Government publications:** Government documents, UN publications, agency (as well as NGO) documents are very useful for anthropology. We rely on the Library's US government documents and UN documents to support these needs as well as new online resources that include this type of data.
- g. Exclusions:** No textbooks.

