

THE BULLETIN OF THE INSTITUTE OF ETHNOGRAPHY  
SASA (LXII, Vol. 1-2)

Institute of Ethnography SASA, founded in 1947, in its periodical publication *The Bulletin of the Institute of Ethnography* since its first Volume (1952) has been publishing results of ethnological and anthropological scientific research by the authors who are associates of the Institute and affiliated institutions from the country or abroad. *The Bulletin* keeps the tradition of *Serbian Ethnographic Series*, founded in 1894 by the Ethnographical board in the framework of The Serbian Royal Academy, thanks to the suggestion given by Stojan Novaković, philologist and diplomat. During more than six decades of the existence of the periodical, in spite of social and conceptual changes, the editorial staff has been persevering in the endeavour that the quality of contributions remains on the scientific level appropriate to the publisher – the leading national scientific institution in the fields of ethnology and anthropology. The Bibliography of *The Bulletin* abounds in contributions by the authors belonging to the circle of the most eminent individuals of the Serbian science. The newest volume of the periodical follows that trail, too.

*The Bulletin of the Institute of Ethnography* LXII for 2014 consists of two volumes. The elaborated subjects are distinguished by scientific value, contemporaneity, considerable quantitative scope and interdisciplinarity. Both volumes begin with the theme titled “The Research of Migrations” edited by J. Đorđević Crnobrnja. In the editorial of the first volume, *Who, Where, How and Why – Aspects of Contemporary Migra-*

*tions*, the theme editor clearly relates principles followed by editorial staff, underlining certain aspects of contemporary migrations, with an intention to shape the critical retrospective of migration research performed in Serbia. The theme consists of the following works: *Sveta putovanja: Letnica na Kosovu* [Sacred Journeys: Letnica in Kosovo] by B. Sikimić, *Multidimensional Identity among the Youth Bulgarians in Diaspora (Case Study of Odessa, Ukraine)* by P. Hristov, *The Integration of the Asylum Seekers and the State of Permanent Emergency of Immigrants in Calabria* by P. Riso and C. Mazzilli, and *Presenting as a Problem, Acting as an Opportunity: Four Cases of Socio-Political Conflicts Taking the Presence of Migrants as a Focal Object in Serbia* by M. Stojić Mitrović. It is worth mentioning the fact, as a particular value of the works, that the presented results are consequences of definite empirical research. While elaborating migrations, the authors applied relevant theoretical methodological attitude, where interdisciplinary attitude, the property of all kinds of research, appeared to be useful and necessary.

The *Varia* section in the first volume consists of 14 scientific works with the participation of 17 authors. It's necessary to underline several contributions. In her work entitled *On the Border with Culture: or who are the “Green” Natives?* M. Simić, contemplating the anthropological problem of relationship between nature and culture, in this case as a political notion which gives shape to the political struggle, worthily suggests

that the concept of “primitive people” who have ecological wisdom represents the legacy of European colonial history. In her contribution entitled *Telo duhovno - koncept (Slovenske) duše, II [The Spiritual Body - Concept of the (Slavic) Soul, II]* I. Bašić, in context of general representation of soul, investigates the concept of soul in Slavic and Serbian culture. With their work entitled *Nastava jugoslovenskih učitelja u Argentini [Yugoslav Teachers in Argentina 1939-1944]*, M. Stefanović-Banović and B. Pantović continue their series of valuable research about Serbs and Yugoslavs in South America. J. Đorđević Crnobrnja attempts to define which are the ‘commonplaces’ in a memory of individuals of their weddings ‘*Opšta mesta sećanja u okviru ličnog sećanja - na primeru svadbe u Gori; [‘Commonplaces of memory’ in personal memories - the example of weddings in Gora]*’, and M. Ivanović Barišić investigates social transformations in Yugoslavia and Serbia and notes their influences on the state holiday calendar in the work entitled *Praznična sećanja u Srbiji od sredine 20. veka do danas [Remembering Holidays in Serbia, from the Mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century until Today]*. M. Smiljanić analyzes the publishing activities under the patronage of the Serbian Orthodox Church *Izdavaštvo monografskih publikacija Srpske pravoslavne crkve u period od 1990. do 1995. godine - teme i poruke; [Monographs Published by the Serbian Orthodox Church from 1990 to 1995 - Themes and Messages]* and B. Čupurdij writes about the First Drežnica Gathering (2012) in the work entitled *Istorijski i društveni temelji prvog Drežničkog prela [The Historical and Social Foundations of the First Drežnica Gathering]*. The corpus of scientific research in the first volume is encircled with a significant co-author study by I. Todorović, A. Vučetić-Dragović and A. Marić, based on genetic indicators, entitled *Neposredni rezultati novih multidisciplinarnih etnogenetskih istraživanja Srba i stanovništva Srbije (na primeru Aleksandrovačke župe) [Direct Results of Recent Multidisciplinary Ethno-Genetic Research of the Serbs and the Serbian Population (in the Aleksandrovac District)]*.

Serialized sections, “Discussion and Polemics” and “Memory”, with articles by

T. Škorić, Đ. Šijaković, M. Luković and N. F. Pavković, as well as N. Vujadinović and S. Stanković, are redolent of contemporary and successful tones as well.

The supplements in the second volume also elaborate a vast span of subjects. The second part of the theme with its own title of the prologue, *Who, Where, How and Why - Aspects of Contemporary Migrations in Foreign and Serbian Ethnological/Anthropological Literature (2)*, imply both a variety of aspects of migration and the possibility of their study from many aspects. In the contribution entitled *Migration Studies: Ethnology and Policy of the Institute of Ethnography SASA (1947-2014)* M. Lukić Krstanović, applying methodological procedure which allows analysis of all relevant questions, argued and using carefully selected resources, considers scientific policy of The Institute of Ethnography SASA and the contribution that this institution made in the field of migration studies (1947-2014). The theme is also enriched with works entitled *Migracije iz Gore krajem dvadesetog i početkom dvadeset prvog veka [Migrations from the Gora Region at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> and the Beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century]* by J. Đorđević-Crnobrnja, *Fenomen izbjeglištva u modernom političkom sistemu [Phenomenon of Exile in the Modern Political System]* by D. Petrović and *The Influence of Migrations on the Ethnic/National and Religious Identities: the Case of the United Methodist Church in Banat* by G. Blagojević. The volume also consists of 10 scientific studies by 16 Serbian and foreign scientists. On the eve of the anniversary - 150 years since the birth of Jovan Cvijić (2015), M. Prelić in her study titled *Jovan Cvijić i prve decenije formiranja i institucionalizovanje etnologije kao nauke u Srbiji [Jovan Cvijić and the Beginnings of Establishing Ethnology as a Discipline in Serbia]* analyzes his role in the development of Serbian ethnology and mindfully looks for the answer if it is, even today, right to align Cvijić in the ranks of founders of this science in Serbia, which is a subject of various estimates and interpretations. The contribution by A. Pavićević, entitled *Od munje do groma - Smrt, sahrana i posmrtna sudbina Nikole Tesle [From Lightning to Dust - Death, Funeral and Post Mortem Destiny of Nikola Tesla]*, analyzes the

polemics inflamed on the occasion of the question whether to move the urn of the great scientist from Tesla's Museum to a certain sacral urban space, is distinguished with actuality and validity. In their useful study entitled *Komparativni analitički osvrt na najnovija genetska istraživanja porekla Srba i stanovništva Srbije – etnološka perspektiva* [*Comparative Analytical Review of the Latest Genetic Studies of the Serbs and the Serbian Population – an Ethnological Perspective*], I. Todorović, A. Vučetić-Dragović, A. Marić connect results of genetic research with ethnological facts indicating the domination of Haplogroups I2a and R1a, which had decisive influence in the ethnogenesis of Slavs confirming justifiability of the most represented perception of the Serbs as a nation, of a Slavic language, origin and ethnonyms.

The section entitled “Memory” brings articles by S. Rakočević and B. Milenković-Vuković and in the part dedicated to scientific criticism and polemics, there were contributions by S. Radović, A. Pavičević, M. Luković, M. Žikić, A. Abramović.

International editorial staff of *The Bulletin of the Institute of the Ethnography SASA* and the editor-in-chief, Dr. D. Radojičić, succeeded in their aim to keep the periodical at the high level created over decades, which is attained with adequate selection of subjects and contributors, clearly established conceptual orientation and scientific value of the two volumes for 2014.

VLADIMIR ROGANOVIĆ,  
*Institute of Ethnography SASA in Belgrade*

## DOCTORAL THESES DEFENDED AT THE INSTITUTE OF ETHNOLOGY SAS IN 2014

On 7 October 2014, two doctoral theses were defended at the Institute of Ethnology SAS at Klemensova Street 19 in Bratislava by two PhD students of our institute – Monika Sirkovská and Táňa Grauzelová. Doc. RNDr. Tatiana Bužeková, PhD. was the supervisor in both cases.

In the first thesis titled *Vplyv kultúrneho kapitálu rodiny na voľbu sekundárneho vzdelávania adolescenta* [*The Impacts of Family Cultural Capital on Adolescents' Choice of Secondary Education*], Mgr. Monika Sirkovská evaluated the results of her research on cultural capital. This concept, offered by the influential French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, describes the relationship between cultural activities of family and the success of people at schools. Cultural capital is understood here as a set of organised social representations, knowledge and preferences acquired by individuals on the basis of the cultural quality of a family environment. Family is the key institution of socialisation and, at the same time, a place which not only shapes, but also transmits values, standards,

life-style, tastes, and ambitions. The interpretation of cultural capital also includes the ways children are able to meet school requirements.

In her thesis, Monika Sirkovská published the results of her long-term research conducted in families and in classes of two elementary schools in Brno, Czech Republic. She focused on applying the cultural capital concept in anthropological research, which aimed to provide an explanation of parent engagement in the education process with regard to the choice of secondary education for their children. The research brought findings which, surprisingly, point out the important role of the emotional capital of parents, which can influence the future education pathway of the child. The research revealed two types of different educational strategies of parents in relation to the different education aspirations of children, which can fundamentally influence their future studies and professional careers. The first type of educational strategy is connected to a higher level of parents' institutional cultural capital and to the perception of a negative