

Thematik ersichtlich wird. Hierbei wird auch der balinesische Gottesbegriff definiert und es finden sich zudem Hinweise zu Aussprache, Betonung, Schreibweise und dem Schriftbild.

Das erste Hauptkapitel mit dem Titel "Die Welt des Unsichtbaren" ist das umfangreichere der zwei großen Hauptkapitel und analysiert auf 98 Seiten die Bedeutungen von insgesamt 50 unterschiedlichen Göttern und Dämonen, welche namentlich in alphabetischer Reihenfolge angeordnet sind und deren Wesensart sich unterhalb des jeweiligen Namens erschließt, z. B. Kala – Dämon der Zeit. Jedem Gott bzw. Dämon ist eine Doppelseite gewidmet, wobei sich auf der linken Seite die textuelle Einbettung befindet und auf der rechten Seite jeweils unterschiedliche Abbildungen von diesen auf Zeichnungen, Holz- und/oder Steinskulpturen, Malereien, Schnitzereien u. ä. zu sehen sind. Diese Abbildungen veranschaulichen den Lesern die Einbettung der Götter und Dämonen in das Leben der Balinesen, zeigen aber auch die Verwendung bestimmter Götter und Dämonen als vielfach reproduzierte und verkäufliche Touristenobjekte. Auch ist es so Bali-Reisenden möglich, dort präsentierte Götter bzw. Dämonen anhand der Abbildungen zu identifizieren und gleichzeitig deren Wirken zu erfahren. Alle in diesem Buch beschriebenen Götter und Dämonen sind im Text in Großbuchstaben geschrieben, sodass die Leser stets deren Querverbindungen nachlesen können. Verweise zu den einzelnen Abbildungen sind kaum im Fließtext vorhanden und erübrigen sich, da die Abbildungen stets dem auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite befindlichen jeweiligen Gott bzw. Dämon zuzuordnen sind.

Das zweite Hauptkapitel analysiert auf 24 Seiten zum ersten Mal in der deutsch- sowie fremdsprachigen Literatur den kosmischen Garten Tirtagangga, welcher sich im balinesischen Verwaltungsbezirk und früheren Königreich Karangasem befindet und von dessen letztem König errichtet wurde. In dem öffentlich zugänglichen Garten repräsentieren drei Zonen die drei Welten des hinduistischen Kosmos: die göttliche Welt, die Insel der Geister (Unterwelt) und der Pfad der Krieger (Menschenwelt). Alle werden durch Skulpturen repräsentiert, welche in diesem Kapitel in dem jeweils ihnen zugehörigen Bereich erläutert werden. In der göttlichen Welt sind dies acht, auf der Insel der Geister 17 und am Pfad der Krieger 20 Skulpturen. Die acht Götter werden bereits im ersten Hauptkapitel ausführlich beschrieben, bei den Dämonen und Geistern kommen im zweiten Hauptkapitel neun weitere hinzu. Diese 17 in Tirtagangga befindlichen Geisterskulpturen repräsentieren allerdings nur die am häufigsten für Zauber in Bali herangezogenen Geister. Der Pfad der Krieger, die Menschenwelt, wiederum wird von Hauptpersonen aus dem beliebten indischen Epos Mahabharata repräsentiert. Die Repräsentanten aller drei Bereiche werden auch in diesem Hauptkapitel durch Abbildungen sichtbar gemacht. Die allermeisten der in diesem Buch vorkommenden Götter, Geister, Dämonen, aber auch die Personen aus Mahabharata beschreibt Moog neben weiteren auch in seinem ebenfalls 2013 im Mackinger Verlag erschienenen Buch "Java – Wayang Kulit, Göttliche Schatten", da diese im sowohl in Java als auch Bali

stattfindenden Schattenspiel (*Wayang Kulit*) zum Einsatz kommen.

Das vorliegende Buch richtet sich an Ethnologen, Religionswissenschaftler, Historiker, aber auch an eingehend an der balinesischen Kultur interessierte Leser. Durch seine kompakte Gestaltung und optischen Querverweise erspart es die bislang nötigen langwierigen Recherchen. Der Preis des Buches ist durch den Druck auf Fotopapier und die zahlreichen Farabbildungen auf jeden Fall positiv zu bewerten. Die Abbildungen erweitern das Buch auch zu einem optischen Nachschlagewerk und tragen zudem zu einem besseren Verständnis dieser sehr komplexen Thematik bei. Gleichzeitig wird den Lesern durch die Wahl der Motive und deren Vielgestaltigkeit vor Augen geführt, dass es sich bei Göttern und Dämonen noch immer um ein aktuelles und im balinesischen Alltag verankertes Thema handelt.

Rafaela Mückler-Liendl

Morris, Mike: Concise Dictionary of Social and Cultural Anthropology. Malden: Wiley-Blackwell, 2012. 308 pp. ISBN 978-1-4443-6698-3. Price: £ 18.99

The value of this publication lies not only in its conciseness but in its coverage of the diversity of modern anthropology. The clue to this success lies in its inclusion of both "social" and "cultural" in the title. It is difficult to find an anthropological reference work that is even-handed in its attention to the full library of anthropological work of the past century or so, not only from both sides of the Atlantic, but also from each of the non-English-language schools that have made significant contributions to our ethnographic library as well as participating in the theoretical growth of the discipline.

But the ultimate test of a reference work of this type in the 21st century must be: how does it compare with Google and Wikipedia? I tried googling segmentary lineage and revitalization and have to say I preferred Morris. But the difference may not be enough to trump the convenience of Google. There is also the problem that it is difficult to stump Google, whereas it is simply not possible for a 300-odd page publication to cover everything, however catholic its approach.

So what were the author's criteria for inclusion? It is not clear how he drew the line between what to put in and what to leave out. The brief introduction does not enlighten us. The entry on anthropology is excellent for its conciseness and its coverage, but that does not answer our question either. The more we browse the more puzzling it becomes. For example, Ward H. Goodenough, who died recently, and was known for his work on the language and ethnography of Truk in Micronesia as well as the development of componential analysis, did not get an entry. Componential analysis did, and the entry does include Goodenough's name. But Truk did not. Apart from the omission of certain names, like Goodenough, the problem lies in what is anthropological and as distinct from simply things that anthropologists sometimes talk about. For example, kinship and ecology, which have entries, are by no means anthropological property, but they have

been important anthropological specializations. Foucault and Bourdieu, who both have entries, were certainly not anthropologists, but were writers whom many anthropologists in recent decades have found inspiring. But when we get to entries such as love and sex, or Zoroastrianism and Islam, we begin to wonder again how the boundary is being drawn. Of course, anthropologists talk about love and sex as much as others, but if that is sufficient reason for entries on them, should the entries not be specifically anthropological? Zoroastrianism, on the other hand, has never been a hot anthropological topic (and there is certainly not an entry for everything any anthropologist has ever written about). A different sort of problem comes with the entry on Islam. Referring to misunderstandings between Islamists and Western secularists, the entry states that “anthropologists have done much to further understanding of a complex and diverse phenomenon” (136). Unfortunately, Morris would have great difficulty substantiating this in a public debate. Anthropology is not known for its work on Islam – not surprisingly, because anthropological methods deal not with written traditions, but with daily social life, and the cultural continuities it generates. The entry also has some minor errors: it gives the *shari'a*, rather than Qur'an as the text where Muhammad's teachings are “expounded,” and *ummah* alongside *Shia, Sufism, Sunni* as one of the forms of Islam.

Perhaps the question Morris was asking was: what words might a student come across when reading anthropological material for which clarification would be helpful. However, despite its vulnerability to these types of criticism the book's overall value is greatly enhanced by the bibliographical references that are included. In fact, the brief (150-word) introduction introduces it perfectly as providing the beginner with “a starting point for comprehension” (ix). The only question that remains is how many potential users will nevertheless opt for the convenience of Google and Wikipedia?

Brian Spooner

Moutu, Andrew: Names Are Thicker than Blood. Kinship and Ownership amongst the Iatmul. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013. 218 pp. ISBN 978-0-19-726445-4. Price: £ 60.00

In 1936, Gregory Bateson made an interesting observation about totemic discourse among Iatmul men who live along the middle Sepik River in Papua New Guinea. He claimed that their oratory sometimes involved first person references to the achievements of culture heroes for whom they were named. Men spoke as if they themselves had, for example, created a fishing lagoon to which use-rights might be in dispute.

Andrew Moutu has added a new layer to our understanding and appreciation of middle Sepik River cosmology. His book, based on fieldwork in Kanganamun village during 1998–2002, takes up the project of shedding new light on the ritual basis of Iatmul identity, following on from Bateson and the subsequent theoretical debate and research by the many fieldworkers and other scholars too numerous to cite here.

Under the influence of his dissertation advisor, Marilyn Strathern and her concept of the individual, as well as Roy Wagner's notion of fractal personhood, Moutu has produced a closely argued, fine-grained account of the relationship of cosmology to Iatmul concepts of property and personhood. To this end, he offers careful discussions of Iatmul kinship, male initiation (which he underwent), the Men's House and the domestic dwelling, and above all else, the naming system. Perhaps the centerpiece of Moutu's argument is that the elder-brother/younger-brother relationship shapes many of the ideas that contribute into the Iatmul notion of property. This means that objects and relationships are always paired and understood as shifting in the sense that the latter may replace the former eventually.

If I may express a reservation in this regard: given the pivotal import of this particular relationship, the author might usefully have provided some data about the habitus of siblingship in daily life and at different moments of the life cycle. That is to say, the emphasis of this ethnography is somewhat too abstract, for my tastes at least. Property raises a more basic question for Moutu which is what does “relationship” mean in Iatmul culture? And the answer he contrives is undifferentiated by any social category, e.g., not by gender, age, rank, or involvement with the modern world.

Still, this book is no “my people” story. It is not an analysis of a single community as if it were isolated from other work on personhood in Melanesia. Moutu makes excellent use of comparative research from other middle Sepik River peoples, citing Simon Harrison's work on the adjacent Manambu as well as Eric Silverman's ethnography of Eastern Iatmul. But he also brings the work of Mimica on the Iqwaye and Weiner on the Foi to bear on his analysis.

A fascinating subplot of the book involves local-level, political problems with villagers the author had to manage as a fieldworker who was also a Papua New Guinea national. (Indeed, I believe Moutu is the first indigenous anthropologist PNG has produced.) He was greeted with a certain degree of suspicion in some quarters of Kanganamun rather than as a neutral outsider.

In all, “Names Are Thicker than Blood” is a challenging, ethnographically rich, book, particularly for scholars interested in how indigenous concepts of ownership apparently remain significant in the context of their coexistence with the legal institutions of postcolonial states.

David Lipset

Museum Giersch (Hrsg.): Faszination Fremde. Bilder aus Europa, dem Orient und der Neuen Welt. Frankfurt: Michael Imhof Verlag, 2013. 255 pp. ISBN 978-3-86568-899-6. Preis: € 29.50

Das Museum Giersch, spezialisiert auf regionale Kunst im Rhein-Main-Gebiet mit überregionaler Bedeutung und getragen von der Stiftung Giersch, wurde im Jahre 2000 am Museumsufer in Frankfurt am Main eröffnet und zeigt seitdem mindestens zwei Ausstellungen pro Jahr. An der Ausstellung “Faszination Fremde. Bilder