

# SC 388 Culture Through Film Spring, 2006

Professor: Jim Hamm

TA: Dana Cervenakova

Office hours: Monday 10 to 11:45AM

Wednesday and Friday by appointment, McGuinn 418

Classroom: O'Neil Library 211 on Wednesday from 3:00 to 6:00 PM

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## About the course

This course is about the construction of realities. It explores many of the social issues of our times: truth and reality, colonialism, identity, justice, race, gender, sexual orientation, indigenous social resistance, religion, marriage, terrorism, a view from the other side and protest. Why do we think the way we do? How do people's concepts of reality influence the ways they behave? Portions of this course may be disturbing or sad. Sometimes, you will see yourselves and may not like what you see. At times you may find the course too political. You may find that you leave the course less sure about concepts that you have not previously questioned.

All of the films have been chosen to be interesting as well as provocative. Wherever possible, feature films are used. The readings have been carefully chosen to complement the films. Since the course meets once a week to view and discuss the films, it is critical that you read the assigned material before class.

Each week, we will identify what is anthropologically interesting about the films.

## Requirements

You must attend class each week. If you miss a film, it will be your responsibility to find and view it. Most of the films are in the media center in the library. A few of the films can be rented at your local video store. Since the course is more than watching a film, when you miss class, you miss the discussion that develops a sometimes different understanding of the topic. Be careful.

Following each film, there will be a lecture and a discussion. We will generally use the full three hours. Occasionally, we may extend the time to 6:15 PM.

You are required to prepare a two page, double-spaced paper each week on an assigned topic. The paper is due in class. You will lose ten percentage points for each day (Monday through Friday) you hand in the paper late—up to one week late. After that, the paper will not be accepted. Late papers may be turned into my mailbox in McGuinn 426.

For each paper, you have a rewrite option if you handed the first paper in on time and if you attended the relevant class. If you rewrite, you will receive the higher grade.

## **Grading**

The course grade is composed of three parts of equal weight (33.3 per cent) - the papers, the mid-term and the final.

Since the papers account for one-third of the grade, they should be taken seriously. It is almost impossible to pass if the papers are missing. The reason the papers are so important is that they are a way for you to find out what you really have learned about the topics. It is in writing that we often find logical inconsistencies in our thinking.

There will be thirteen papers. The assignment sheets are included in the reader.

The mid-term and the final will each be based on the material for that half of the course.

## **Attendance**

Attendance is required. There is a bonus for attendance. If you miss two classes, your lowest paper grade will be dropped. If you miss one class, your lowest two paper grades will be dropped. If you miss no classes, your lowest three paper grades will be dropped. This is a substantial bonus: don't miss it. There are no excuses for missing a class. This is a bonus, not a penalty.

## **Class Discussion**

The discussion portion of the class is important. If you have done the readings and seen the films, you should have plenty to say. Don't be silent and let me do all the talking. It is so boring! This is your class. Make it exciting. The material we will be covering is dynamite. There are no wrong answers.

## **Study guides**

There is a study guide for each week of the course included in the reader. **The weekly study guide is part of the assigned reading.**

## **Readings**

The readings have been gathered into a reader that can be purchased from the book store. A copy is on reserve. The readings have been selected to be readable, interesting and relevant. Read the assignment each week before the film. The readings will be part of the discussion.

## **Preparation for the exams**

Study guides for each week have been included in the reader. The exam questions will be drawn from the study guides.

## **Paper format**

A suggested approach for writing a formal academic paper is included in the reader. You may use it or not. It has one great advantage: you always know how to start.

## **Lesson Plan**

### **Week 1 (1-18-06) Perception and Reality**

What is truth? How does the position of the observer affect the perception of reality?

Film: Rashomon (1959: 87 minutes) PL801.K8 R382

Four people tell their versions of what they witnessed. There are significant similarities and differences. What happened? Is there a reality? How does the agenda of the observer affect the production of the truth?

This film is foundational for the course. We will see the Rashomon effect at work throughout the course.

Reader: Heider, Karl. 1988. "The Rashomon Effect." American Anthropologist 90(1):73-81

Lee, Richard B. "Eating Christmas in the Kalahari." Natural History. Dec. 1969. 23-26

### **Response Paper #1 – Rashomon – due 1-25-06**

### **Week 2 (1-25-06) Anthropology as a Colonial Discourse**

What is the anthropologist doing when he/she observes another culture and produces an ethnography? Is the result a discovery of the way another people think and live or a construction to suit the agenda of the researcher? How do the people we study react?

Film: Margaret Mead: Observer Observed (1996: 85 minutes)  
Stranger with a Camera (2000: 58 minutes) HN79.K4 S77

The Mead/Freeman debate illustrates the issues that anthropologists deal with in the field and in the presentation of their results. Stranger with a Camera questions the concept of observation versus participation. When we are in the field, how are we affecting the people with whom we are working? What do we give and what do we take away? How are they affected? How do they respond?

Reader: Freeman, Derek. 2001. "Margaret Mead and Samoa," In Taking Sides. Kirk Endicott and Robert Welsch, eds. Guilford, CT: McGraw-Hill. 292-303

Holmes, Lowell D. and Ellen Rhoads Holmes. "Samoan Character and the Academic World." In Taking Sides. Kirk Endicott and Robert Welsch, eds. Guilford, CT: McGraw-Hill. 304-312

Rensberger, Boyce. "Margaret Mead: The Nature-Nurture Debate." In Science Magazine. 25-30

### **Response Paper #2 – Field Work – due 2-1-06**

### **Week 3 (2-1-06) Primitive and Civilized**

What do the terms primitive and civilized mean? Do they have an objective meaning? Or are they binaries that can only be understood in relation to each other? How does an understanding of each term relate to the positionality of the observer?

Film: The White Dawn (1974: 110 minutes)

Reader: Guemple, Lee. "The Institutional Flexibility of Inuit Social Life." Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project, vol 2. Milton M. R. Freeman, ed. Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. Ottawa, Canada. 1976. 181-185

Guemple, Lee. "Men and Women, Husbands and Wives: The Role of Gender in Traditional Inuit Society." Etudes/Inuit/Studies. 10(1-2): 9-24

Amin, Samir. Eurocentrism. New York: Monthly Review Press. 1989. 89-97

### **Response paper #3 – Primitive and Civilized – due 2-8-06**

### **Week 4 (2-8-06) Conflict Resolution and Justice**

How do different societies resolve conflicts? Is the concept of justice universal or is it constructed to meet local needs?

Film: Meat Fight (1974: 14 minutes) DT1058.K86 M43

The Cows of Dolo Paye (1970: 52 minutes)

Little Injustices: Laura Nader Looks at the Law (1980: 59 minutes) KF1609.L58

These films illustrate five different ways conflicts are resolved (or not resolved). Why does justice take different forms? Are they effective?

Reader: Gibbs, James L. 1988. "The Kpelle Moot," In J.B. Cole. Anthropology for the Nineties. New York: The Free Press. 69-76

### **Response Paper #4 – Kpelle Justice – due 2-15-06**

### **Week 5 (2-15-06) Ideology**

Why do we accept conditions that oppress us? Why are we generally not aware that we are oppressed? Why do we mostly not think about it? Specifically, why do minorities and women accept lesser job opportunities? Why do Blacks and immigrants accept that they should earn less money, live in poor neighborhoods and send their children to inferior schools?

Film: Born on the Fourth of July (2000: 85 minutes) DS559.9.K68

Reader: Hawkes, David. 1996. Ideology. New York: Routledge. 1-7, 115-120

### **Response paper # 5 – Ideology – due 2-22-06**

## **Week 6 (2-22-06) Race and the Cultural Construction of Difference**

What is race? How old is our current concept of race? If ideas of race change over time, how do they develop? What are the implications for how we individually feel about race?

Film: Race: The Power of Illusion: the Differences Between Us (2002: 60 minutes)  
HT1521.R25

Skin Deep (1996: 60 minutes) E185.61.S58

The Power of Illusion examines perceptions of race and explores how genetic theory deconstructs concepts of biological race. Skin Deep examines the dialog of race on college campuses. Students from across the U.S. meet for a three day encounter.

Reader: McIntosh, Peggy. 1988. "White Privilege: Unpacking the Invisible Knapsack." In Paula S. Rothenberg, ed. Race, class and Gender in the United States, New York: Worth Publishing, 2001. 162-168

Tatum, Beverly D. "Defining Racism: Can We Talk?" In Readings for Diversity and Social Justice. Maurianne Adams et al. London: Routledge. 2000. 79-82

### **Response Paper #6 – Racism – due 3-1-06**

## **Week 7 (3-1-06) Gender**

What do the terms sex, gender and sexuality mean? How are gender roles defined? How do the division of labor and issues of power and control enter the picture?

Film: Killing Us Softly (2000: 34 minutes) HF5822.K5  
Tough Guise (2000: 82 minutes) BF692.5.T68

Killing Us Softly suggests how advertising participates in the construction of female gender roles. Tough Guise explores why men act the way they do. The impact of these two films may be shocking.

Reader: Kimmel, Michael S. "Masculinity as Homophobia: Fear, Shame and Silence in the Construction of Gender Identity." In Maurianne Adams et al, eds. Readings for Diversity and Social Justice. London: Routledge, 2000.

### **Response Paper #7 – Gender Roles – due 3-15-06**

## **Week 8 (3-15-06) Sexual Orientation**

What does it mean to be different with regard to sexual orientation? Where do each of us fit into the gendered scheme of things? Why are homosexuals devalued?

Film: Two Spirit People (1995: 28 minutes)  
The Times of Harvey Milk (1984: 87 minutes) HQ78.8.U5 T56

Two Spirit People provides a way for native American homosexuals to see themselves as a third gender who have been historically special and significant to their people. The Times of Harvey Milk explores an openly gay man's rise to prominence in San Francisco. Harvey is shown to represent all the people in his district. The film looks at what it means for a public figure to be openly gay.

Reader: Lang, Saline. 2003. "Lesbians: Men-Women, and Two-spirits," In Constructing Sexualities. Suzanne LaFonte, ed. Upper Saddle Hill, NJ: Prentice Hall. 202-217

### **Response Paper #8 – Two Spirit Harvey – due 3-22-06**

## **Week 9 (3-22-06) Turning the Gaze**

What do anthropologists learn in the field that can be taken back to the academy to challenge existing ways of seeing the Other?

Film: Trobriand Cricket (1976: 54 minutes)

The Trobriands have taken the staid English game of cricket and transformed it to meet their needs. We will use our observation of what they have done to first develop an anthropological gaze and then to turn that gaze upon our selves as we observe our American game of football. Be prepared for a surprise.

Reader: Marcus, George E. and Michael M. J. Fischer. Anthropology as Cultural Critique. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 1999

Metcalf, Peter A. "Death Be Not Strange." In John B. Williamson and Edwin S. Shneidman, eds. Death: Current Perspectives. Mountain View: Mayfield Publishing Company. 1995

### **No response paper for Turning the Gaze**

### **Midterm exam - take home - due 3-29-06**

## **Week 10 (3-29-06) Indigenous Social Resistance**

As European nations colonized the world from the fifteenth century to the present, they had to both deal with the indigenous people they subjugated and develop a justification for their often ruthless behavior. What is the cultural impact of the attempted erasure of indigenous identities?

Film: Rabbit Proof Fence (2002: 120 minutes) PN1993.5.A8

This film documents the experiences of three young Australian Aboriginal girls as they are taken from their families and put into camps to be educated to be useful to white society.

Reader: Manne, Robert. "The Colour of Prejudice." Sidney Morning Herald. Feb 23, 2002. 1-5

Hume, Marion. "Outback Ingenue." Sun Herald. Nov 2, 2002. 1-5

Quin, Karl. "Molly's Story." The Sunday Age. Feb 17, 2002. 1-7

Williams, Sue. "Home Truth." Sun Herald. Feb 3, 2002. 1-3

### **Response Paper #9 – Indigenous Rights – due 4-5-06**

## **Week 11 (4-5-06) Marriage**

What is marriage? How and why do people enter into marriage? What are the implications for concepts of the family? How do concepts of marriage reflect and influence the way a society operates?

Film: Monsoon Wedding (2002: 115 minutes) PN1993.5.14.M66

This film takes us into the realm of arranged marriage in India. We see contradictions between tradition and modernity and loyalties based on blood and marriage relationships. What does it mean to be a good Indian woman or man?

Reader: Nanda, Serena. 2000. "Arranging a Marriage in India." In Stumbling Toward Truth. Philip de Vita, ed. Prospect Heights: IL: Waveland. 196-204

### **Response Paper #10 – Marriage – due 4-12-06**

## **Week 12 (4-12-06) A View from the Other Side**

How do we construct the other? Why do we do this? Edward Said, in Orientalism (1978), wrote that western cultural institutions are responsible for the creation of the Other, whose differences from us can then be used to justify whatever behavior toward them we choose. Peace of Mind looks at the “Palestine question” from the perspectives of teenagers who have a shared experience.

Film: Edward Said: Orientalism (1999: 40 minutes)DS12.S24  
Peace of Mind: Coexistence Through the Eyes of Palestinian and Israeli Youth  
(1999: 57 minutes)

Reader: Said, Edward. Orientalism. New York: Vintage Books. 1979. 1-9

Barsamin, David. “Intifada 200: The Palestinian Uprising: an Interview with Edward Said, November, 2000.” Z Magazine, December 2000. 52-57

Reinhart, Tanya. “The Peace That Kills.” Infopal. December 6, 2000. 1-7

Reinhart, Tanya. “Israel/Palestine: How to End the War of 1948.” Occupation Blues. In Robert Jensen. The Nation Magazine. January 6, 2003. 1-3

Solomon, Norman. “Media Beat.” 7

## **Response Paper #11 – Orientalism – due 4-19-06**

## **Week 13 (4-19-06) Protest**

What is the role of protest? Does it do any good? Under what conditions can it happen?

Film: Berkeley in the 1960s 1990: 117 minutes) F869.B5 B37

Berkeley in the 1960s documents how the protest movements that swept the U.S. in the late 1960s and the 1970s got started. Look for a young Joan Baez and Jerry Garcia.

How did the “authorities” handle/mishandle the student activities? Did they do the best they could or did they inadvertently contribute to a process that overwhelmed them and the country?

Reader: King, Martin Luther, Jr.. “Letter From Birmingham Jail.” American Visions 1(1) Jan/Feb 1986. 52-59

Highlander Center, “Social Movements.” 1-4

## **Response Paper #12 – Protest – due 4-26-06**

## **Week 14 (4-26-06) Colonialism, Postcolonialism and Terrorism**

How has European colonialism since 1492 shaped the world we live in? Has colonialism ended or changed its form?

Film: The Battle of Algiers (1965: 120 minutes) DT295.B37  
Advertising and the End of the World. (5 minute segment) HF5822.H48  
(start after the naked pizza delivery man)

The Battle of Algiers has influenced revolutionaries, terrorist organizations and government intelligence agencies. It has been shown at the Pentagon as a primer on urban warfare. The segment from Advertising and the End of the World asks how world (military) powers will act in the 21<sup>st</sup> century as important natural resources are exhausted and environmental pollution renders parts of the world unlivable. Is this phenomenon part of the overdetermination of what is happening in the Middle East today?

Reader: Evans, Martin. "La Lutte continue...? Contemporary History and Algeria." History Today. 47(2). 1997. 10-12

Gross, Larry. "A Blast from the Past that Continues to Resonate." Film Comment 40(1). 2004. 22-23 (1-2 online)

Fanon, Franz. "Concerning Violence." In The Wretched of the Earth. New York: Grove Press. 1963. 35-45

"David and Goliath." I Samuel 17. Bible History Online. 1-4

Rice, Condoleezza. "Opening Remarks to Commission on Terrorist Attacks." MIBT Library. 4-8-04. 1-8

Sundar, Nandini. "Toward an Anthropology of Culpability." American Ethnologist. 31(2). 2004. 1-6

Urstadt, Bryant. "The Get-Ready Men." Technology Review. Oct. 2005. 72-74

**Response Paper #13 – Terrorism in the Contemporary World – due 5-3-16**

## **Week 15 (5-3-06) Overdetermination**

Why do we seek to explain events in terms of cause and effect relationships? How can we know that anything is exactly the cause of something else? Why are we oriented toward scientific explanations and the ability to predict? If, instead, we understand that an event or situation has too many determinations to be able to single out any one or several of them as a principal cause(s) and that there are likely to be more determinations that we have not recognized, then we have arrived at a point of overdetermination.

Film: The Butterfly Effect (2004: 114 minutes) PN1977.2.B88

In this film, one of the characters has the ability to choose a point in the past and re-enact an event to bring about a different outcome for himself and the other people involved. He can choose “door B.” How many times have you wished that you had done something differently in the past? As the film shows, when you change something, there are unforeseen consequences. You can take an action, but you must realize that the consequences are unpredictable. The consequences of an event are overdetermined.

Reader: “The Butterfly Effect (2004).” <http://movies.yahoo.com>. 1-3

Gleich, James. Chaos: Making a New Science. New York: Penquin Books. 1987. 11-31

Web. “Chaos Theory: A Brief Introduction.”  
[www.inho.com/grae/chaos/chaos.html](http://www.inho.com/grae/chaos/chaos.html) 11-10-04. 1-6

web. “Overdetermination.”  
[www.mtholyoke.edu/courses/sgabriel/post\\_structuralism.htm](http://www.mtholyoke.edu/courses/sgabriel/post_structuralism.htm) 11-10-05. 1-5

Hawkes, David. Ideology. New York: Routledge. 1996. 128

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Last Saved By: Boston College  
Total Editing Time: 281 Minutes  
Last Printed On: 1/17/2006 3:59 PM  
As of Last Complete Printing  
Number of Pages: 10  
Number of Words: 2,891 (approx.)  
Number of Characters: 16,485 (approx.)