Record Nr. UNINA9910453142303321 Russian cultural anthropology after the collapse of communism // **Titolo** edited by Albert Baiburin, Catriona Kelly and Nikolai Vakhtin Pubbl/distr/stampa Abingdon, Oxon:,: Routledge,, 2012 **ISBN** 1-280-87393-0 9786613715241 1-136-29729-4 0-203-11601-1 1-136-29728-6 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (305 p.) Collana Routledge contemporary Russia and Eastern Europe series;; 34 Altri autori (Persone) BaiburinA. K KellyCatriona VakhtinN. B (Nikolai Borisovich) Disciplina 301.0947 Soggetti Anthropology - Russia (Federation) Anthropology - Soviet Union Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Cover; Title; Copyright; Contents; List of illustrations; List of contributors; Acknowledgements; Conventions; Introduction: Soviet and post-Soviet anthropology; 1 Writing the history of Russian anthropology; 2 Female taboos and concepts of the unclean among the Nenets; 3 'The wrong nationality': ascribed identity in the 1930s Soviet Union; 4 The queue as narrative: a Soviet case study; 5 'I didn't understand, but it was funny': late Soviet festivals and their impact on children; 6 The practices of 'privacy' in a South Russian village (a case study of Stepnoe, Krasnodar Region) 7 Believers' letters as advertising: St Xenia of Petersburg's 'National Reception Centre'8 'The yellow peril' as seen in contemporary church culture: 9 'Don't look at them, they're nasty': photographs of funerals in

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## Sommario/riassunto

In Soviet times, anthropologists in the Soviet Union were closely involved in the state's work of nation building. They helped define official nationalities, and gathered material about traditional customs and suitably heroic folklore, whilst at the same time refraining from work on the reality of contemporary Soviet life. Since the end of the Soviet Union anthropology in Russia has been transformed. International research standards have been adopted, and the focus of research has shifted to include urban culture and difficult subjects, such as xenophobia. However, this transformation has b