Editor's Note	page	xvii
Acknowledgements		xxii
Preface to the First Edition		xxiii
Preface to the Second Edition		xxvii

INTRODUCTION

I NATURE AND CULTURE

Nature and society. The problem of the transition from nature to society. 'Wild children.' The superior forms of animal life. The criterion of universality. The prohibition of incest as a universal rule.

II THE PROBLEM OF INCEST

Rationalist theories: Maine, Morgan. Conclusions from genetics. Psychological theories: Westermarck, Havelock Ellis. Sociological theories I: McLennan, Spencer, Lubbock. Sociological theories II: Durkheim. Antinomies of the problem of incest.

PART ONE:

RESTRICTED EXCHANGE

1. THE BASES OF EXCHANGE

III THE UNIVERSE OF RULES

Consanguinity and alliance. Prohibition of incest, 'the rule as rule'. The system of the scarce product: rules of alimentary distribution. Transition to marriage rules: marriage and celibacy. $G_{12} = G_{12}$

IV ENDOGAMY AND EXOGAMY

Polygamy, a special form of reciprocity. True endogamy and functional exogamy. Limits of the social group. The case of the Apinayé. Exogamy and the prohibition of incest. 12

3

29

V THE PRINCIPLE OF RECIPROCITY

The gift. Exchange in primitive and contemporary societies. Extension to the laws of marriage. The notion of archaism and its implications. From the exchange of goods to the exchange of women.

VI DUAL ORGANIZATION

General characteristics of dual organizations. Distribution. Nature: clans and classes. Dual organization as institution and as principle. Discussion of three examples: New Guinea, Assam, California. Conclusion: dual organization, a method for solving certain problems of social life.

VII THE ARCHAIC ILLUSION

Origin of the notion of reciprocity. Data from child psychology. Their interpretation. The child and the primitive in Freud and Piaget. Isaacs's criticism. Child thought represents a more general experience than adult thought. The principle of reciprocity in child thought. The widening of psychological and social experience.

VIII ALLIANCE AND DESCENT

Return to dual organization. Relationships between dual organization and cross-cousin marriage. The philosophical postulates of classical interpretations: the notion of relation. Systems of classes and systems of relations. Transition to descent: the problem of bilateral descent. The Ashanti and the Toda. The notion of dichotomy and its genetic analogies: the problem of alternate generations. The native and the theoretician. Application to certain African and Australian systems. Patrilineal and matrilineal descent. The primacy of the patrilineal principle.

IX THE MARRIAGE OF COUSINS

Cross-cousin marriage and the classificatory system. Preferential union and the notion of structure. Biological and social proximity. Theoretical value of cross-cousin marriage. Its origin: Swanton's Gifford's and Lowie's theses: the system of kinship must be conceived of as a total structure. Cross-cousin marriage as an elementary structure of exchange.

vili

98

119

69

X MATRIMONIAL EXCHANGE

An account of Frazer's conception and its limitations; cross-cousins and parallel cousins; exchange and market; rôle of dual organization. Contrasts with the proposed conception.

2. AUSTRALIA

XI THE CLASSICAL SYSTEMS

Importance of Australian data: the problem of the exchange of sisters. Classification of Australian systems; its difficulties. Patrilineal dichotomy and matrilineal dichotomy. Theories of Radcliffe-Brown, Lawrence and Kroeber. The example of the Murinbata, or the origin of a system. Description of the Kariera system. Description of the Aranda system. These two systems provide insufficient basis for a general classification.

XII THE MURNGIN SYSTEM

Description. Abnormalities in the system. The impossibility of any reduction to an Aranda system. Classes and degrees. Hypothesis on the nature of the Murngin system. Theoretical consequences. Definition of restricted exchange. Definition of generalized exchange. Application to the Murngin nomenclature; discussion of Warner's psychological interpretation. The structure of the Murngin system; confirmation from the Wikmunkan system.

XIII HARMONIC AND DISHARMONIC REGIMES

The so-called aberrant systems: Karadjeri, Tiwi, Mara, Arabana, Aluridja, Southern Cross, Dieri, Wikmunkan. Comparison of these systems with the Manchu system. Definition of harmonic regimes and disharmonic regimes. Their relationships with the two fundamental forms of exchange. Integration of the aberrant systems within a general classification. Restricted exchange, a particular case of generalized exchange.

XIV APPENDIX TO PART ONE

A*

I. On the algebraic study of certain types of marriage laws (Murngin system) by André Weil, University of Chicago.
II. Commentary; interpretation of apparent gaps in the Murngin system. Endogamy and generalized exchange.

168

146

page

PART TWO: GENERALIZED EXCHANGE

1. SIMPLE FORMULA OF GENERALIZED EXCHANGE

XV THE GIVERS OF WIVES

From the theoretical necessity of generalized exchange to its experimental study. Hodson's discovery. The Kachin system. Kinship nomenclature. Regulation of marriage. Mayu ni and dama ni. The exchange cycle. Granet's hypothesis. Discussion: the mythological origins of Kachin society. Clans, lineages, houses.

XVI EXCHANGE AND PURCHASE

Apparent simplicity of the Kachin system; its illusory character. The casuistry of purchase. Paternal and maternal relatives. The problem of terms of address. Interpretation of these difficulties: speculation and feudalism.

XVII EXTERNAL LIMITS OF GENERALIZED EXCHANGE

Other systems of generalized exchange: Kuki, Aimol, Chiru, Chawte, Tarau. Study of altered forms by the method of the reduced model: Mikir, Garo, Lakher. Mixture of restricted and generalized exchange in Assam: Konyak, Rengma Naga, Lhota Naga, Sema Naga, Ao Naga, Angami Naga. Relationship between dual organizations and tripartite organizations in Assam.

XVIII INTERNAL LIMITS OF GENERALIZED EXCHANGE

The Gilyak system: nomenclature, social organization, regulation of marriage. Sternberg's interpretation; discussion. Comparison with the Kachin system; the rôle of purchase. The Gold system. Rôle of maternal uncle in simple systems of generalized exchange. Matrilateral orientation and patrilateral reaction. The inherent contradiction in systems of generalized exchange. Is there a Burma-Siberia axis?

2. THE CHINESE SYSTEM

XIX GRANET'S THEORY

General characteristics of Granet's interpretation; application to the Chinese system. Cross-cousin marriage in ancient China. Transition from bilateral marriage to unilateral marriage. Construction of an archaic eight-class system. Its impossibilities.

page 233

255

269

292

XX THE CHAO MU ORDER

Analysis of the Chinese nomenclature. Kinship degrees and mourning grades. Fêng's interpretation. The problems it poses. The question of the *chao mu* order; Granet's thesis; criticism of Hsu. General discussion: *chao mu* order and alternate generations.

XXI MATRILATERAL MARRIAGE

Terminological indications of matrilateral marriage. Their interpretation by reference to teknonymy; discussion. Marriage with the mother's brother's daughter in modern China. Its theoretical implications. Consequences in terms of the history of the Chinese system. Oblique marriage; its antiquity; criticism of Granet and Fêng. Its modern survivals.

XXII OBLIQUE MARRIAGE

Theory of oblique marriage in the Miwok system. Kinship nomenclature. Gifford's interpretation. Lineages and moieties. Oblique marriage as a structural phenomenon; proof by the reduced model method. Chinese system and Miwok system.

XXIII PERIPHERAL SYSTEMS

The Tibetan system; relatives 'of the bone' and relatives 'of the flesh'; significance of this classification. The Lolo system. The Tungus system; comparison with the Kachin and Naga systems. The Manchu system; general characteristics; social organization; terminology; interpretation; comparison with Siberian systems. General picture of Far Eastern systems; the theoretical problems they present.

3. INDIA

XXIV BONE AND FLESH

Extension of the distinction between 'relatives of the bone' and 'relatives of the flesh'; its theoretical value. Generalized exchange in India: Gond system. Position of the notion of caste in a system of generalized exchange. Hypergamy. So-called marriage 'by gift'. The exogamy of the *sapinda*; comparison with the *chao mu* order. Matrilateral marriage in India. Held's interpretation.

XXV CLANS AND CASTES

Held's theory; outline and discussion. Hindu bilateralism. Theoretical conditions for the existence of a system with 393

406

371

359

page 325

xi

marriage classes. Caste and gotra; the gotra as a former clan. Real nature of gotra exogamy; the two types of gotra. Hypothesis on the archaic social structure of India.

XXVI ASYMMETRIC STRUCTURES

Theoretical considerations on the relationship between restricted and generalized exchange. Privileged nature of India for the definition of the relationships between the various types of cross-cousin marriage. Bilateral marriage; its rarity. The Munda system. The problem of the maternal uncle; his rôle in systems with matrilateral marriage. The avuncular privilege.

XXVII CYCLES OF RECIPROCITY

Theoretical problems of cross-cousin marriage; proposed 438 solutions; discussion. Matrilateral and patrilateral marriage; short and long cycles. Final interpretation of generalized exchange.

CONCLUSION

XXVIII THE TRANSITION TO COMPLEX STRUCTURES

The area of elementary structures. The Burma-Siberia axis; limits of generalized exchange; diffusion and limits of restricted exchange. Brief consideration of the Oceanic-American areas; why it relates to the study of complex structures. Brief consideration of Africa; marriage by purchase as a complex form of generalized exchange. Brief consideration of the Indo-European world; from simple forms of generalized exchange to complex forms; modern marriage.

XXIX THE PRINCIPLES OF KINSHIP

Exchange, the universal basis of marriage prohibitions. Nature of exogamy. The world of kinship. Brotherhood and fellowship. Malinowski's theory and its refutation; incest and marriage. Historical synthesis and structural analysis; the examples of psychoanalysis and linguistics. The universe of communication.

Appendix	499
Bibliography	499
	501
General Index	

page 422

xii

ŝ.

478

525