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Subjects:

[ETHNOLOGY: WEST INDIES.](#)

HLAS Volume: 39

Essay: GIVEN SPACE LIMITATIONS, ONLY A SEGMENT, albeit a large one, of the relevant publications of the current review period was included in this issue. Notwithstanding, the listing that follows is substantially representative of the total and includes articles or monographs on 24 Caribbean territories (Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Barbuda, Belize, Benmuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Miskito Indian territories off Nicaragua, Montserrat, Providencia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Surinam and Trinidad) as well as a smattering of publications on general Caribbean themes and a token number of that fast-growing specialization of Caribbean studies, West Indians abroad. In HLAS 35 and HLAS 37, I argued that Caribbean ethnology, or better put, Caribbean social and cultural anthropology, had become more eclectic in its problem orientation, theoretical and methodological approach, and geographical focus. Despite some continuity in long-held research interests, it appears that this interesting trend has continued, if not accelerated, in the last few years, not only because of social and political conditions within the Caribbean region but also due to centrifugal pressures within the discipline itself. Anthropologists and other closely allied disciplinarians are beginning to write, on a fairly regular basis, on such relatively novel topics as the status of Caribbean women (see items [1202](#), [1217](#) and [1271](#)); drugs and Caribbean society (see items [1180](#), [1200](#), [1257](#) and [1262](#)); alcoholism (see item [1174](#)); ethnicity and Caribbean society (see items [1204-1205](#), [1211](#), [1213](#), [1218](#), [1220](#) and [1270](#)); ethnobotany (see items [1212](#) and [1276](#)); and, sociolinguistics (see items [1169](#) and [1209](#)). Indeed, there is good reason to believe that in the very near future research will expand in these areas as will work on topics such as local-level politics, mental health, urban anthropology, and middle class and elite studies. In fact, the emphasis of anthropologists in the Caribbean appears increasingly to be on socially relevant issues. As indicated above, however, at least several research themes of traditional interest to Caribbeanists have been pursued during the current review period. Of particular note, there appears to have been a resurgence of work on several aspects of the venerable subject of Afro-Caribbean religion. In this issue, for example, annotations are included of publications by Alexis on voodoo in Martinique (item [1171](#)); Cabrera, García Herrera, and León on Afro-Cuban phenomena (items [1192-1193](#), [1210](#) and [1227](#)); Agosto de Muñoz and Murray on Haiti (items [1170](#) and [1241](#); Simpson on St. Lucia (item [1264](#)); Chevannes and Yawney on the Rastafarians of Jamaica (items [1195](#) and [1277](#)); as well as Deive's

comprehensive treatment of voodoo in the Dominican Republic (item [1203](#)). Activity also continued on synchronic and historical Maroon studies. In this issue, Price contributes a bibliography and historical overview of the Guiana Maroons as well as a monograph on Saramaka social structure (item [1249](#)); Kopytoff deals with Jamaican Maroon ethnicity and political organization in the 18th century (item [1222](#)); de Groot provides a monograph on the Djuke (item [1214](#)); and Lenoir offers an article on the Paramaka (item [1226](#)). A third continuing theme is the study of East Indian populations with much of the recent work in this field historical in nature. Moore, for example, deals with the retention of caste notions in British Guiana (item [1237](#)); Ramesar with East Indians in Trinidad during the latter part of the 19th century (item [1252](#)); and Singaravélou provides an overview on East Indians in Guadeloupe (item 1265). Although perhaps presumptuous on my part, for general bibliographic coverage of the non-Hispanic Caribbean, the reader may wish to know of the availability of *The Complete Caribbeana 1900-1975: a bibliographic guide to the scholarly literature recently compiled by Lambros Comitas in four volumes and published by Kraus-Thompson Organization Press in 1977*. I am indebted to Georganne Chapin for her most able research assistance during the preparation of this section.