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Essay: FOR THIS VOLUME OF HLAS, I have reviewed publications in social and cultural anthropology and related areas for 28 distinct Caribbean territories: Antigua, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Barbuda, Belize, Bermuda, Bequia, Carriacou, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Surinam, Terre-de-Haut (Les Saintes), Trinidad and Tobago, United States Virgin Islands and Venezuela. Also included are annotations of an unusually large number of publications that appeared during the current review period on the Commonwealth Caribbean or the Caribbean region as a whole, as well as a few on Caribbean people abroad. In terms of geographic distribution, the number of annotated publications on the Caribbean as a region is larger than that for any single territory within the region. Haiti is the territory receiving the most attention followed closely by Jamaica and Guyana, and then by Surinam and Belize. Other territories relatively well-represented are Barbados, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad and Tobago. As usual, the publications cited in this section cover a very wide range of subject matter. Nevertheless, the bulk of the items can be divided into the following categories: I. CLASS AND ETHNICITY Interest in ethnicity, in aspects of social stratification, and in the study of elites has dramatically increased. For publications that deal with the region as a whole or the Commonwealth Caribbean, see Cross on urbanization (item [970](#)), Hall on pluralism, race, and class (item [993](#)), and Layng on stereotypes and ethnic relationships (item [1014](#)). On Jamaica, Austin has written on symbols (item [947](#)), Bell and Stevenson on changing attitudes of political leaders (item [952](#)), Bell and Robinson on changing cultural identity of political leaders (item [953](#)), Gordon on working class radicalism (item [986](#)), Holzberg on economic elites (item [999](#)), Kuper on race, class and culture (item [1007](#)), Post on the 1938 disturbances and their aftermath (item [1039](#)), Reid on economic elites (item [1043](#)), and St. Pierre on the 1938 disturbances (item [1045](#)). Works that deal with Guyana include Bartels on ethnicity and class struggle (item [950](#)), Cross on colonialism and ethnicity (item [969](#)), Jayawardena on culture and ethnicity (item [1002](#)), Manley on post-independence (item [1021](#)), and Silverman on dependency and class formation (item [1048](#)). For Surinam, see De Bruijne on the Lebanese (item [972](#)), Dew on ethnicity and politics (item [975](#)), and Speckmann on ethnic relations (item [1051](#)). Henriques and Manyoni deal with ethnic relations in Barbados and Guyana (item [997](#)); Layne with race and class in Barbados (item [1013](#)); Abraham Van Der Mark with Sephardic Jews in Curaçao (item [1056](#)); Bonniol with the "petits blancs" of Terre-de-Haut (item [958](#)); Brathwaite

with occupational elites in Trinidad and Tobago (item [962](#)); Cole with the impact of the revolution on Cuban racism (item [967](#)); and Gregory on Indian identity in Belize (item [987](#)).

II. RELIGION AND MAGIC

Among the noteworthy publications on the Jonestown tragedy are Baechler (item [948](#)), Gutwirth (item [989](#)), Hall (item [992](#)), and Lewis (item [1015](#)). Haitian vodun is covered by Isaac (item [1001](#)) and Laguerre (items [1010](#) and [1012](#)) and Rastafarianism by Campbell (item [963](#)) and Cashmore (item [964](#)). Pollak-Eltz describes two Afro-Venezuelan fiestas (item [1037](#)); Brana-Shute and Brana-Shute deal with ritual therapy in Paramaribo (item [961](#)); and Glazier provides bibliography on the spiritualist medium and possession (item [984](#)). For broader treatments of Black religious experience in the New World, see Simpson (item [1049](#)) and Walker (item [1058](#)). From a historical perspective, Posern-Zielinski analyzes Amerindian religious ferment in 19th-century British Guiana (item [1038](#)); Schuler examines Jamaican Myalism (item [1047](#)); and Mathews describes aspects of African participation in 17th-century Puerto Rican religious life (item [1026](#)). Histories of Protestantism are provided by Pressior for Haiti (item [1041](#)); and by Abénon (item [941](#)) and Lafleur (items [1008](#) and [1009](#)) for Guadeloupe.

III. HEALTH AND MEDICINE

On Haiti, Charles (item [965](#)), Philippe and Romain (item [1033](#)) and Weidman (item [1059](#)) deal with indisposition, a culture-bound disorder; and Coreil evaluates medical responses to an anthrax epidemic (item [968](#)). Dressler analyzes beliefs and treatment in St. Lucia (item [978](#)); Stevenson deals with medicinal plants and hypertension in St. Kitts (item [1053](#)); and Halberstein and Davies examine changing health patterns on Bimini (item [991](#)). Koss deals with a Puerto Rican therapistspiritist training project (item [1006](#)), and Sandoval with santería as a mental health care system (item [1046](#)).

IV. MATING, MARRIAGE, HOUSEHOLD, AND FAMILY

The publications dealing with these traditionally popular anthropological topics include Adams on work opportunity and household organization among Barama River Caribs (item [943](#)); Alexander on stratification and the family (item [944](#)); Besson on tenure and transmission of land and the cognatic descent group (item [955](#)); Higman on the slave family in Trinidad (item [8202](#)); Laguerre on a Haitian extended family (item [1011](#)); Manyoni on extra-marital mating patterns (item [1022](#)); Midgett's critique of Rubenstein (item [1027](#)); Rubenstein in parental roles in St. Vincent (item [1044](#)); R.T. Smith on the family in the Caribbean (item [1050](#)); and Whitehead on residence, kinship, and mating as adaptive strategies (item [1063](#)).

V. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

The movement of the Caribbean people continues to be of importance to the anthropologist. Chaney and Sutton write on Caribbean migration to New York (item [1000](#)); Locher on rural-urban migration and the Haitian extended family (item [1016](#)); Marshall on illegal Haitian migration to the Bahamas (item [1024](#)); and Philpott on the migration dependency of Montserrat (item [1034](#)). Two other areas that appear to be developing rapidly are scientific studies of the expressive arts (i.e., festivals, dance, music and theatre) exemplified by publications such as items [956](#), [971](#), [976](#), [982](#), [1020](#), [1030](#) and [1060](#). The second area is women's studies with two bibliographic efforts by Cohen Stuart (item [1064](#)) and Massiah (item [1065](#)), as well as substantive articles by Gussler (item [988](#)) and Henney (item [996](#)). The contextual studies of Barbuda provided by Berleant-Schiller (item [954](#)) and Lowenthal and Clarke (items [1017](#) and [1018](#)) deserve special attention, in light of Antigua's independence and Barbuda's antipathy toward continuing its subservient relationship to that new island-nation. In closing, I note the great loss suffered by all Caribbeanists in the recent passing

of Chandra Jayawardena, Douglas Taylor and Eric Williams and the assassination of Walter Rodney. I am indebted to Ellen Schnepel for her valuable contribution to the preparation of this section.
