

María Villanueva Sagrado  
**Manual of Somatotypological Techniques**, Mexico:  
Institute of Anthropological Research  
National Autonomous University of Mexico, 1979,  
63 p.p.  
it contains photographs, drawings, tables and tables.

This manual on somatotypological techniques has the purpose, as indicated by its author, to bring together the main biotypological schools that have emerged from antiquity to the 70s. It is intended for students of anthropology and medicine.

The introduction of the manual defines the terms human biotypology, science and technology, created by Nicolás Pende. The latter is called the science of human individuality, "understood as the study of endocrinology, physiology, physical and psychological development, biochemistry, neurology, etc." (p. 9)

Later it is indicated that it is "a synthetic, unitary and correlative science that thus has numerous applications in medicine, hygiene, sociology, etc." (p. 9).

The work deals with: the historical antecedents, which include the precursors, the French biotypological school, the Italian biotypological school, the German biotypological school. The North American biotypological school is treated in an independent chapter.

Finally, an extensive bibliography on the subject and an appendix containing the tables of W.H. Sheldon to determine the somatotypes.

The manual has numerous photographs that illustrate somatotypological techniques, as well as drawings and paintings that contribute to the understanding of the subject.

The reviewed work constitutes a valuable contribution for students of medicine, psychology and anthropology who constantly require the biotypological characteristics of the individuals with whom they deal.

*O.C.D.M.*

Maria Teresa Cabrero G.

**Between Chinampas and forests**

Archaeological Study of Topilejo, D. F.

National Autonomous University of Mexico

Institute of Anthropological Research

Mexico, 1980

96 pp.

It contains photographs and drawings.

This archaeological research work was carried out with the incentive of "knowing" the importance of the pre-Hispanic rural settlements within the Valley of Mexico whose agricultural activity was outside the lake zone, " For the effect, the author applied, as a method, "the techniques of travel and collection of surface material followed by stratigraphic wells as support and verification." On the other hand, his study is complemented by the contribution provided by an extensive bibliography. More than a hundred works of archaeology and anthropology were consulted.

Maria Teresa Cabrero G. he worked diligently on this research, for which he had the valuable guidance of several experts in the field, especially the direction of Dr. Jaime Litvak King and that of Lic. Carlos Navarrete.

The author tries to give a new approach to archaeology, presenting it as a science that allows to discover "the causes and directions that human behavior had in past eras." It emphasizes the close relationship that existed and still exists between man and his social and ecological environment, which leads to an understanding of the dynamics of cultural changes. That is, "culture must be understood as the product that results from human social behavior when confronted with the physical environment, which it modifies in a certain way. The product depends on the needs of the group and its cultural heritage." The study then emphasizes the changes and modifications that humans make to adapt to their environment. It is also explained that the archaeologist resorts to ecological studies, of settlement pattern, to understand the cultural dynamics.

Like these and other antecedents, the author proposes 3 work objectives: 1, "To study a secondary center and to know its importance within the social dynamics of the peoples settled in the Valley of Mexico in the last 600 years of pre-Hispanic life.";

2. "To determine the conditions of the settlements given their border situation between the Chinampera and the wooded area.""; and 3. "To determine the physiographic unit formed by two natural terraces by looking at the interrelation of the existing sites."

Having raised these 3 problems or objectives, María Teresa Cabrero G, exposes 4 working hypotheses: 1. The groups settled on the periphery of the lake with terrace cultivation depended on the urban center, 2. The groups exchanged goods in the city with the product of the sowing. 3. Their difference in the way of cultivation caused the rural groups to have characteristics that distinguished them from the Chinampers, 4. The physiographic unit coincides with the distinctions of the cultivation, The verification of the hypotheses occurs after carrying out the description of the work area, mentioning the investigations that have previously been carried out in that area, the archaeological sites (location, description and their settlement pattern), the archaeological materials (surface materials and wells, especially ceramic ones), the periodification, data and criteria about the antiquity and density of the settlements. Likewise, numerous tables are presented, such as the percentage of sites in chronological periods, distribution and frequency of types of diagnoses in the area, classification of ceramics, classification of lithic material, etc.

Finally, the hypotheses are tested, the conclusions, the bibliography and a series of interesting and illustrative photographs are presented.

The study of Goatherd G. it is another contribution, of excellent scientific quality, for the archaeological studies of the Mesoamerican area.

*C.D.F.*

### **Music of Guatemala, USAC**

Faculty of Humanities

School of Education

University Publishing House

Guatemala, 1981

424 pp

This book is a valuable compilation of much of the music that has been written by the famous Guatemalan masters. The sources that had to be gathered to achieve such a valuable collection were: the National Library of Guatemala, the Indigenist Institute, the Department of Folklore, of the Directorate of Fine Arts, as well as personal archives of studies of the subject.

Among the many transcribed pieces that appear in the publication are:

**A parrot of Verapaz**, transcribed by Antonio Vidal, son 6/8 **Christmas Chapina**, Dolores Batres, **Nun**, song 2/4, Wotzbelí Aguilar, **Love song**, andante 2/4, Miguel Paniagua, Flirty, polka, Bellarmine Molina, **The girl who loves me**, 3/4, anonymous.

**Pascualillo**, 6/8 Baudilio Ordoñez, "Música indígena del Rabinal Achí", "National Anthem.

**Pascualillo**, 6/8, Julián Paniagua. **The Bullfighter**, 6/8, José Saénz. **Bella Guatemala**, 3/4, Germán Alcantara. **The Chuj**, are 6/8 Bellarmine Molina, **Misqueño love**, son 6/8 Baudilio Ordoñez, "Musica indígena del Rabinal Achí", "National Anthem of Guatemala", Rafael Alvarez, José Joaquín Palma.

From the collection of Arabic numbering booklets, from the Department of Folklore of Fine Arts, we find: **Quetzalcoatl**, are by Alberto Mendoza, orchestral score, 1966. **To the Child God**, carol 6/8 by José Escolástico Andino, **Bird Party**, **Spanish Whim** 3/8 of Jesus Castillo 6/8. **Nana**, music by Jesús María Alvarado, letra anónima, 6/8. **Central American women**, 2/4, Benigno Mejía Cruz, We can also appreciate the music section for school, in which they register:

**Bella Guatemala** mazurca, by Germán Alcantara **The Flag**, lyrics and music by Julián Paniagua, el tun maya-quiché, music by Leopoldo Ramírez, lyrics by Luis García, allegro pastoril. El polichinela, 4/4, Lucía Martínez Sobral de Tejada.

Finally, among the compilation appear the ten sones by Mario Bolaños García, which appeared some years ago without further information about their edition date and origin. Among these sounds are:

**Pascual Abaj**, **Sombrero de petate**, **Los cobaneros**, **San Antonio Palopó**, **Maya**, **Chulita mía**.

At the end of these compilations we find a classification about the universal European legacy. Monodies, carols, operas, zarabandas, oratorios, etc.

From the choir and chamber to the theatre and the people:  
Popular music

1. Guatemalan Indigenous Music: sones (Jesús Castillo). Instruments: marimba, tun, chirimia, guitar.
2. Spain: Anthems, marches, pasodobles etc.
3. France: tangos, flamenco etc.
4. Colombia: bambuco, cumbia, dance etc.
5. Cuba: Punto, rumba, guajira etc.
6. Brazil: fado, waltz, samba, choro etc.
7. Russia: Ballet, ural etc.

In the list that appears in the book, there are many more countries. Then we find a synoptic picture of popular music in Guatemala, taking into account carols, sones, indigenous music, tunes, hymns, polka waltzes, shotis, fox-trot. We also find a list of Guatemalan artists classified into branches such as: classical artists, instrumentalists, notable marimbas, great musicians and popular music, popular composers, national guitarists, manufacturers of stringed instruments, music publishers, artistic companies, musical teachers, notable authors, musical career, corporate organization.

This book is a valuable contribution to the study and preservation of Guatemalan music, since this type of publications is quite scarce.

A.A.C

Fernando García Lara

Current situation of the use of natural dyes in Guatemalan handicrafts. Guatemala: Subcentro Regional de Artesanías y Artes Populares, 1981.

57 pp.

Contains photographs, drawings and maps

García Lara's study constitutes a valuable research contribution about the use of natural dyes in handmade fabrics in Guatemala. The fundamental reason for this study, as indicated by its author, is that the use of dyes from plant and animal species has decreased significantly and currently, they are almost not used by textile artisans.

The author indicates that with this work it is intended to "sow a concern and interest people and entities related to Guatemalan textile crafts, so that, with their help, the dyeing craftsman of our country recovers the traditional techniques of dyeing". (p. 1).

The study includes: Natural dyes: matter of vegetable origin, matters of animal origin and matters of mineral origin; Historical review; "Field research;" "Chemical versus natural dyes; Conclusions and Recommendations; "bibliography".

Among the important conclusions to which the author highlights above are those that refer to "the use of materials of natural origin is practically null in artisanal dyeing currently"; "In Guatemala there is a large number of dyeing plants;" "The import of large quantities of chemical dyes greatly decreased the consumption of natural dyes;" "There is a preference for natural dyes, because they are more economical, but the artisans, do not have the necessary support;" "The prohibitions regarding the cutting of trees and plants coincided in the use of natural dyes;" "Due to lack of from raw materials weavers are forced to use even pastel-colored synthetic fana, which influences the finishing of garments." (pp. 53-55)

Finally, García Lara recommends what he considers necessary to solve the problem of textile craftsmanship. Of these recommendations, we highlight the following: "Encourage dyemakers to replant dye plants. Prepare feasibility studies to return to the use of natural dyes;" "Seek the collaboration of agricultural entities, so that they can present their help in technical aspects of crops, care, etc.;" "Try to reduce the costs of dyeing, which would benefit the textile artisan in general;" "Make the artisan see that the quality of the product is important and that it depends on the raw materials he uses." (pp.55)

The above-mentioned work constitutes a valuable contribution to the studies that are carried out on traditional arts and crafts in Guatemala, especially with regard to the fascinating field of indigenous fabrics of the country.

*O.C.D.M*

Bulletin of the School of Anthropological Sciences  
from the University of Yucatan  
year 8, No, 45, novi-Dec. 1980  
90 pp.

Two important articles are presented in this newsletter“ "Los chicleros: contexto histórico económico y demográfica“, by Herman W, Konrad, and "Los campesinos henequeros", by Erick Villanueva Mukul.

In the first one, Herman Konrad gives a very complete report on the beginning of the Mexican chiclera industry in the XIX century, during the capitalist expansion of the United States in Mexico and the variants that it has suffered throughout this time. Thus, statistical tables based on the chiclera population are also offered, which show the fluctuations that, due to internal, external causes, technology and investments, have arisen in this industry. This is also the case with the human factor and its impact on production, a fundamental element in any work process. As the author indicates” "in an economic activity by epochs and separated by long distances from the community of the participants, so they could continue with the traditional activities of milperos, In fact, individuals had to adjust to two economic systems — the traditional economy at home and the economy dominated by foreign capitalism outside the home.” (p. 32)

In the second work, Erick Villanueva mainly touches on the main points about the henequera problem and tries to give it a wider dissemination, necessary to be able to understand in greater depth the structural organization of these groups of peasants dedicated to this work. The author adds: "We can find groups that are perfectly differentiated from each other, such as the henequero peasants, who are entirely subject to commodity-type production relations and their old forms of community organization, their religious practices and everything that contributes to the unification of indigenous and peasant groups have almost disappeared” (p. 41) To this we can add that, since the time when the henequen began to be worked, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, there was a very traditional organization within the field of workers, so that nowadays they can be considered as “transition” groups incorporated into the mercantile relations of production. However, there are still differentiated groups that still retain their organizational forms of life and work.

The last section "student opinion”, by Florencio García C., is a small article in relation to the work carried out by social anthropologists.

I consider the publication of these articles of great importance since they largely reflect current problems, which it is important to know from their roots for a better understanding of them,

*N.O.D.O.*

### **Indigenous Guatemala**

National Indigenist Institute

Vol. XVII, Nos 1-2

Guatemala, 1981

181 pp.

This volume of the revista Guatemala Indígena contains the following articles "Ethnomedical research and its sectoralization". By Azzo Ghidinelli "Titular Festivities of the Republic", by the technical staff of the National Indigenist Institute and Description and analysis of a Kekchi rite: the sowing of corn", by Bárbara J. Knoke Sholoser.

The study entitled "Ethnomedical research and its sectorialization", by Azzo Ghidinelli, offers a series of cultural elements that should be taken into account for the scientific study of ethnomedicine in each population or community where traditional medicine or ethnomedicine is practiced.

Ghidinelli points out ethnomedical aspects investigated in different communities of the Guatemalan highlands at different times. These studies show that the Guatemalan popular medical practice clothed in magical and/or religious character, with very common characteristics for the entire Mesoamerican area.

The author also indicates that ethnomedicine is aided by subdisciplines, such as: ethnoanatomy, ethnophysiology, ethnotherapeutics, ethnopharmaceutics, by means of which he explains each of the phenomena that participate in the entire popular medical context.

The field of ethnomedicine is practiced through specialists who have learned from the oral tradition, from example or by reliefs in dreams or other manifestations so a certain individual receives the indication that he must perform a function for the benefit of his community, in this case to "cure". Among the main specialists are: midwives the bone-composes, healers, herbalists, sorcerers and sorcerers each with special procedures for the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases.



### "Titular Festivities of the Republic of Guatemala"

This study offers a source of information about the main religious celebrations of the three hundred and twenty-seven municipalities that constitute the Republic of Guatemala. The festivities are scheduled and are aimed at venerating the patron saint of each municipality.

According to the data presented, the celebrations last for one week, in which various social, religious and civic activities are carried out.

These ethnographic data represent a valuable contribution for all those students or professionals interested in knowing, deepening and analyzing the cultural aspects of Guatemala, mainly in relation to the social and spiritual activity of the popular traditions of our country.

The authors point out that in the festivities of each municipality you can appreciate the encounter of pre-Columbian culture with Hispanic culture brought through conquest and colonization, these cultural elements have almost reached a religious syncretism.

### "Description and analysis of a Kekchi rite: the sowing of corn"

In this article the author presents an ethnographic study about the Rite of maize planting in an indigenous community of the Department of Alta Verapaz. The cultivation of maize represents a fundamental economic activity in most of the indigenous communities of Guatemala. Reason that explains its importance, which is manifested through rites, in which elements of social and spiritual-mental culture are interrelated or merged.

The author describes in quite detail and clearly the activities of the human element and the cultural elements that, associated culminate in special ceremonies or rites. The reason for the rhythm of the corn sowing is to request from particular gods, typical of the Kekchi cosmovision, abundant and quality harvests. The ceremony lasts for twenty-one consecutive days.

The study is divided into units and subunits of events, which offers the reader a clear understanding of the development of such a ritual. It consists of two main phases such as: 'the watching of the seeds' and 'the sowing of the four bushes'.

Each of these phases is made up of various activities. The elders take part in what corresponds to the petition or request "to the Saint" and the women in the preparation of lunches and dinners of a special nature, which are served during the ceremonies, children also participate, who from an early age are taught the behavior to follow in this rite.

At the end of the article, the author makes a very interesting analysis of each of the elements that make up the rite. This analysis is based on functionalist and structuralist theory and is very worthy of taking into account for the methodological study of anthropology.

*E.M.V.*

**Revista Estudios Sociales Centroamericanos**

Year X. Number 30

Central American Social Sciences Program

Central American University Confederation

Journal of Social Studies of Costa Rica

San Jose 1981

209 pp.

The Central American Social Studies magazine presents, in its 30th issue, a series of interesting articles, the reading of which is necessary and useful for all those scholars who wish to delve into the understanding of the socio-political problems that afflict Central America. Such tests are 7. A brief summary of its contents is presented below.

"The Latin American Economic System in the International Politics of Pax Fría", by Luis Díaz Müller, is a thorough study in which the current policies of domination in the area of Latin America are analyzed, and the "conditionings that impede the progress of this towards processes of regional integration of an independent character are sought." A historical introduction to the problem is made, a study of the relations between the United States and Latin America, an approximation to the world system in conflict, etc.

In the last part of his essay, Díaz Müller asserts that the Latin American Economic System is drawn as a project for the future, because it implies the construction of a Latin American foreign power, since it increases regional cooperation, stimulates the integration and the constitution of Latin American Multinational Companies.

In summary, the fundamental purpose of the SELA is “to constitute a Latin American forum for economic cooperation aimed at the integral development of the region.” The author ends his interesting essay by writing: “We believe that the Action Committees in operation will really make it possible to build an anti-imperialist Latin American power that will contribute to peace and the development of Our America.”

In “Feasibility of Caribbean Integration”, Osvaldo Cárdenas, Researcher of the CSUCA Social Sciences program, studies the possibilities of integration in the Caribbean area, analyzing:

I “the factors that hinder the integration of the countries of the Caribbean Area; II. The crises of the Caribbean integration projects, and III. The factors favorable to the integration of the Caribbean countries.

By Lygia María Arauz, Salvadoran economist, we read the article “International sub-contracting and underdeveloped countries”, which is part of a research carried out by the author in the process of obtaining her postgraduate degree at the University of Paris. The work is divided into two chapters: I. International sub-contracting and its development; and II. The position of the agents involved in international sub-contracting agreements. In the first part of the analysis, it is defined and explained what international outsourcing is and its characteristics, its appearance and development within the world economic context, “factors that have contributed to its expansion and its importance within the development programs of third world countries.” It is studied “how the latter play a decisive role in the development of international subcontracting, offering a series of advantages for the implementation of multinational firms.” Among these advantages, “essentially the case of free zones” is analyzed, adapted by some underdeveloped countries as an instrument to promote and diversify their exports, becoming one of the most important mechanisms within the policy of third world countries.” In the second part of the essay “an analysis of what are the motivations that induce both underdeveloped and developed countries to adopt subcontracting agreements” is carried out. To this end, two important aspects are discussed for the case of underdeveloped countries: 1. The international division of Labor, 2. The development strategy. The essay also contains 4 interesting appendices.

Arthur A. Fernández, a researcher at the National University of Honduras, in his study “Typology and analysis of current international conflicts”, tries to classify and explain international conflicts, “considering that the economic or political change that occurs in one of the States of the “world system“ is influenced or, otherwise, will influence the balance of all national social forces to the extent that there is a growing interweaving of these “National States” among themselves.

In the same way, the author analyzes the economic and political causes that cause States to divide and confront; and the factors that unite and facilitate international alliances and pacts. For this purpose, the article is divided into two sections: I. The problem of the "National State" and typology essay; in which what is a National State is defined, the roles played by the typology of contemporary National States; and II. International conflicts, where they are described, in turn, 1. the conflict between the capitalist mode of production and the state collectivist mode of production; that is, the USA versus USSR conflict is analyzed; 2. Conflicts between peripheral countries and the "center" of the capitalist mode of production; and 3. Conflict between peripheral countries and the "center" of the state collectivist mode of production.

Rodrigo Quezada Monge, professor at the National University of Costa Rica, Heredia, writes about "British investment in Central America: two mining companies in Nicaragua. 1868-1910", an article whose objective is to describe, with two examples, two different, but not exclusive manifestations of the same process: "the manipulation of the London capital market by investor associations whose interest is to transfer money to Central American countries, is in direct relation to their degree of manipulation of that market and their knowledge of the conditions, not only economic and social, but above all political of the country receiving the investment." In this sense, the physical facilities of the mining properties in Nicaragua during the indicated period and the exploitation system in each of the mines are listed and studied. All this is accompanied by excellent tables and explanatory statistical tables.

Héctor Díaz Polanco, anthropologist and sociologist of the Research Center for Social Integration (CIIS), presents "Ethnicity, class and national question", an article whose content sheds light on the resolution of a theoretical and methodological problem that has been discussed for a long time by specialists in social sciences. The author believes that what contributes to muddying the polemic between the 3 terms "lies in the conceptual ambiguity that often characterizes the discourse, helped by the polysemy of the terms and the confusion of the levels of analysis."

That is to say, among the main obstacles to the clarification of the problem, there are: 1. the indistinct use of the notions of ethnicity, nationality or nation: 2. its imprecision or reductionism; and 3, the historicity that is assigned to the categories and, consequently, to the phenomena that they designate. In this sense, Díaz Polanco explains that in his essay “he does not intend to offer solutions to this flood of problems”, but that his task is to “examine the relationships between some phenomena that can be considered as keys and suggest certain lines of discussion.” To do this, it analyzes “the ethnic question and social classes” through four fundamental approaches: “Ethnicity and ethnicity”; “The history of the ethnic phenomenon”; “Ethnicity, nationality and nation”; and “Ethnicity, peasantry and region”.

Edgar Jiménez, PhD in Political Science and professor at the Ibero-American University, presents "Crisis of the State or crisis of hegemony in Latin America", an essay that attempts to "analyze the new forms of political domination in Latin America and more specifically the militarization of the State." The dynamics of the process of internationalization of production in the capitalist system is also analyzed." For the purpose, the study is divided into 4 main parts, namely: 1, The specificity of the Oligarchic State: 2. The populist state in the phase of inward development; 3, Phase of the internationalization of the domestic market or the "peripheral industrial associated" market; and 4. The State in the new development model.

And finally, the magazine contains, in its “Information” section, data about the General Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (I.U.S.S.P.) of 1981, about the Workshop of the Center for Economic Research and Teaching (CIDE): Politics and Democracy; Political Parties and Civil Society, Political Parties and the State, of the XII World Congress of Political Sciences: the Words of the General Secretary of the Central American University Confederation (CSUCA), Dr., Manuel Formoso, at the VI triennial meeting of the International Rectors of Universities (LAUP); the 1982 Bases of the Casade de las Américas Award and, finally, a list of Casa de las Américas Awards 1981.

*C.D.F*

**Pantoc** No. 2, Dec 1081

"Anthropological Publications of the West"

Mexico 78 pp.

This issue contains the following articles: "Traditional medicine in La Manzanilla de la Paz, Jalisco", by, Irma Aracely de Cortés. "Is there a Mexican Spaniard?", by: Álvaro Romo de la Rosa. "The roles of female behavior in Cajitlán, Jalisco," by Marigene Arnold, "Aspects on hypothesis testing in archaeology," by Marcus C. Winter and "Ceramic provinces of Northwest Mexico", by Isabel Kelly.

The first article is the result of a research carried out in Manzanilla de la Paz, Jalisco, Mexico.

The author points out important aspects that revolve around the beliefs, practices and medical resources of this population.

At the same time, he indicates that in this social group, "they had knowledge of traditional medicine with little or no influence of magic or witchcraft." In addition, it is a population where, despite the limitations of communication with other larger and more developed populations, scientific medicine has been accepted and practiced quite easily. It is striking, - according to the author — that currently the beliefs around diseases due to witchcraft or sorcery, are taking vigor. These kinds of beliefs are being nurtured by the priest of the population.

The author mentions that a large part of the population "are going through a crisis of absurd beliefs, frightened by influences that were almost unknown to them: hex and witchcraft."

I do not share the author's opinion, pointing out as absurd the beliefs related to the curse and witchcraft. These are part of a belief system, the origins of which date back to millennial times. It is a very complex field and at the moment it needs to be investigated and analyzed scientifically.

The following article "Is there a Mexican Spaniard?", provides valuable data for anthropologists, in general, and linguistic anthropologists in particular. The author presents the existing relationship between the Spanish spoken in Latin America and spoken in Spain. In particular, the aim is to check whether there is never or rarely a coincidence between the dialectal, linguistic and geographical-political boundaries of the various countries.

The results achieved by the author indicate that there are linguistic features and uses throughout the Mexican territory that allow characterizing a Spanish language of Mexico, in which many words of Nahuatl origin stand out, In addition, there is a phonology and morphosyntaxis of quite peculiar use throughout the lexicon. It is indicated that "despite their differences, there is a linguistic unity of Mexican flavor."

Marigene Arnold's research reveals important cultural aspects, manifested in the behavior and functions of the Cajitlán woman, in the economic, and social aspect of the world around her.

The author, through her research, has found the various functions and behaviors, in the woman of this population, according to her age and marital status.

He points out the differences in activities of the young mother with one or two children. Of the middle-aged mother, and the single mother. It also describes the privileges and disadvantages that socially reach the woman classified as shy, and the aggressive woman, commonly called "gallona", the latter is often admired, but, at the same time, feared.

In general, Cajitlán women play an important role in the household economy, in social activities, mainly those of a religious nature.

The article by Marcus C. Winter is a bibliographic research. It highlights the importance of the formulation of hypotheses in archaeological research. It points out the validity of the hypotheses and their implications. The author says that the hypotheses lead to new research. The possibility of a modification or change of a research hypothesis is not ruled out. A study, with a clearly stated hypothesis, will obtain scientific validity. The work is organized as follows: a) a brief summary about the probance of hypotheses; b) Consideration of the place of hypothesis testing in archaeology; and c) consideration of the epistemology of hypothesis testing of the science in question.

It is a study with a lot of bibliographic support and undoubtedly provides aspects of great value, mainly for archaeologists.

The following study is the result of a research carried out in areas of south western Jalisco, Sinaloa, Colima and Western Michoacan.

In this study, the description of the ceramics excavated in various periods in the mentioned area is made. At the same time, information from different residents of the area was taken into account, as well as from owners of private collections and museums. This research was conducted in the year 1946. The author describes the variety of shapes, polychrom and uses of the found pieces. It also makes a comparative study of the ceramics of the different peoples studied.

*E.M.V.*

### **Ethnomusicology**

Journal of the Society for Ethnomusicology

Volume XXV, Number 3

September, 1981,

(Publication of 586 pages of the Conference of the Society for Ethnomusicology)

586 pp.

This volume contains research papers on music, instruments, dances and their associations with the legends of different ethnic groups of various Pacific islands.

An important work by Hugo Zemp on the solos performed on the polyphonic pan flutes of Melanesia, descriptions of them and their variants in terms of the number of pipes and their tonality, the way in which it is performed (fast, and graphic pulsations of the same) titles of many of the melodies.

Another article about polyphony in Vanuatu, by Peter Crowell, whose core issue revolves around polyphonic forms.

The two parts of the vocal style in the Baluan Islands, of the Manus province and Papua of the New Guinea, result of an ethnomusicological fieldwork in the Balan Islands, carried out in May 1977 and December 1978 by members of the Institute of New Guinea Studies Imboroco, which includes learning and teaching methods, “psychoacoustic” and tonal structures with sonogram references, the Bellona dances of the Solomon Islands, with a preliminary study of style and concept by Jane Nink Rossen and Margaux Mink Colbert. This work includes a general information, music and texts, dances dance terminology and a historical epilogue.



The rest of the magazine contains works about different peoples of Oceania. Revolving on the theme of the styles and manner of compositions.

An in memoriam note by Norman Cazden (1914-1980), member of the Society of Ethnomusicology born in New York, descendant of Russian immigrants, great concert pianist and active participant of committees related to the musical field, author of important essays such as “Hindemith and Nature”, “The harmonic evolution of Jacques Chailley” and his “Simple system for classifying traditional Anglo-American tonal songs”.

In its final part, the volume includes an extensive bibliography and updated discography of Africa, America, Asia, Oceania and Europe, reviewed books, consulted films and the Index of volume 25.

*E.A.D.*